

Manufacturers Record

Exponent of America



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JUNE 3, 1926

The Nation's Perpetuity Involved in the Game.

Tennessee Wesleyan College

Office of Acting President
James L. Robb

Athens, Tenn., April 12.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

In sending in our renewal subscription, allow me to take occasion to express our hearty approval of the militant program on Prohibition enforcement which you are following. To me it is one of the encouraging signs of the times that a publication with a standing in the business world which your magazine has should come out in such clear and unmistakable tones and declare yourself on the moral issues of the day. Too many editors are too fearful of the effect on circulation to do the thing which they recognize should be done.

We get most of the leading magazines of the nation, and I am free to say to you that if we had to eliminate from our library reading-table all magazines but one I would without hesitation retain yours as being of more practical value to our young people than any other. I have taken occasion frequently in our chapel exercises to call attention to features in your publication.

I saw a statement once that the real trouble with Prohibition enforcement is that the general public takes the position of one in a grandstand watching the progress of a game—whenever the Prohibition officer makes a good play he is applauded; likewise, whenever a bootlegger makes a good play—pulls a clever stunt—he is applauded. The public fails to realize that the stake involved in the game, if game it may be called, is no less than the life and perpetuity of the nation. The thing that I like about your writings is that they are helping to impress the real situation upon the general public. May your tribe increase!

James L. Robb.



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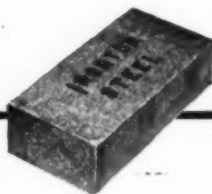
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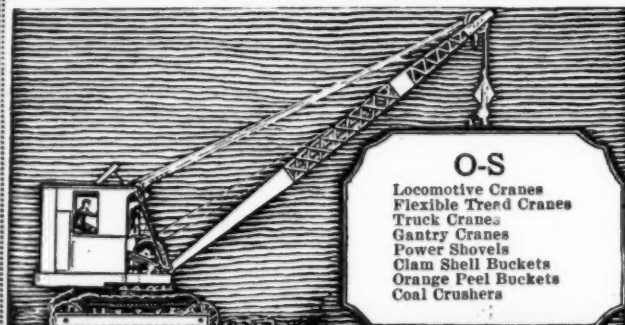
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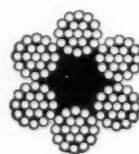
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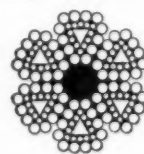
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Weekly

BALTIMORE, JUNE 3, 1926.

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Phenomenal Increase in Industrial Efficiency.

DURING the boom period of 1919 and 1920, when laboring men, flushed with wages such as they had never before received, began spending rather wildly for silk shirts and other things to which they had not been accustomed, constant wails went up from bankers and business people and newspapers criticising the extravagance of the laboring men, and likewise criticising them for inefficiency or slackerism in work. The MANUFACTURERS RECORD took the part of the laboring people. Over and over again it said that this wild orgy of spending was merely the natural temporary outcome of the larger wages which these men were receiving. Their extravagance, we said, was not different from that of any other men who had become suddenly rich, and that in a short time this intoxication, as it might be called, would pass off, the men would sober down to the realities of life, silk shirts would be in less demand and efficiency in production would be increased. Some of our readers thought we were wrong, but having studied human nature for a good many years we felt perfectly justified in the position taken.

Notwithstanding some claims to the contrary and some slackerism on the part of some laboring people, the efficiency of labor as a whole has been greatly increased. This fact is strikingly brought out in a report just issued by the National Industrial Conference Board of New York. The board has been making a careful investigation of manufacturing efficiency and productivity at the present time as compared with 1914 or other pre-war days. Discussing this subject, the report of the board gives some remarkable facts in regard to increased efficiency. Credit in the report is given largely to the use of improved machinery, reducing the labor cost of production by greatly increasing the output. Unquestionably this is in part true, but we believe that there is another reason which should be investigated. This phenomenal increase in manufacturing efficiency, "unparalleled," according to this report, since pre-war days, "is easily the most phenomenal economic development since England's industrial revolution in the eighteenth century. It has set a pace which Europe and the rest of the world find it hard to meet."

Reviewing this whole situation, the report says:

"The volume of production in 1923, according to an analysis of industrial productivity in the United States, was 33 per cent greater per wage-earner than it had been in 1914, and required 25 per cent less labor, 13 per cent less power and 17 per cent less management personnel per unit of production and 7 per cent less actual working time per man.

"This achievement of American industry has attracted world-wide attention and has created a situation in which the traditional American problem of meeting the competition of European 'pauper labor' is being overshadowed by Europe's curiosity as to the secret of American industry's ability to

pay wages that are the envy of the workmen of all other countries. Despite the much higher wages paid by American manufacturers, we are in increasing degree capturing foreign markets, and in many cases successfully compete with foreign makers in their home markets. While our exports of manufactured goods averaged \$654,000,000 a year during 1910-14, the average for 1921-25 was \$1,565,000,000, and the total value of our exported manufactured goods during 1925 was \$1,843,000,000, or nearly three times the pre-war average. Whereas formerly American industrialists were wont to visit Europe to study manufacturing methods there, European industrialists now flock to the United States in increasing numbers to study American production methods.

"The explanation of our increased industrial productivity is largely to be found in the greater application of power, more intensive mechanization and increased managerial efficiency. In 1923, 16 per cent more primary installed power was back of each worker in American factories than in 1914, correspondingly increasing his productive capacity and making possible the higher wage level. The cost of labor during the same period increased along with, but in greater proportion than production, for labor cost per wage-earner per month in 1923 was 36 per cent greater than it had been in 1914, against a production increase of 33 per cent, and although 25 per cent less labor was required per unit of production in 1923 than in 1914, the total amount of wages paid for an equal amount of production was still nearly 2 per cent higher. The cost of management, on the other hand, or the total of salaries paid to management personnel, decreased 12 per cent from 1914 to 1923 per unit of production.

"Detailed study of conditions in ten major industries in the United States show an almost universal expansion of production since 1914, greatly intensified, of course, by the extraordinary demands during the war years, but exceeded even since, and accompanied by a proportionate increase in the use of power and mechanization in the process of manufacturing. From 1914 to 1923 production, in terms of value added by manufacture, in the ten industries covered by the board's study increased as follows: In the cotton industry, nearly 100 per cent; woolen and worsted goods, about 110 per cent; silk manufactures, about 63 per cent; rubber products, about 113 per cent; lumber and allied products, 50 per cent; paper and wood pulp, 80 per cent; metals and metal products, 80 per cent; iron and steel, about 100 per cent; electrical machinery, about 170 per cent; automobile industry, about 250 per cent."

This great increase in productivity has, of course, been stimulated by high wages and for a while by the shortage of labor, but it has been going on during the period in which Prohibition has been the law of the land. Manufacturers throughout the country have freely testified that there has been increased efficiency on the part of labor as a result of Prohibition; that there is less lost time by reason of drunken-

ness and a greater productive power on the part of the men, who instead of being kept away on Mondays by the riotous drinking of Saturdays and Sundays, are now as sober on Monday as on any other day. Every man, therefore, with rare exceptions, is more efficient in production, to his own good and to the general prosperity of the country. The great employers of labor in every part of the land enthusiastically testify to this fact.

How much of this remarkable increase in efficiency is due to labor-saving machinery and how much to Prohibition is a question which cannot be answered without a very elaborate investigation, but that a very considerable proportion is due to Prohibition admits of no question whatever on the part of the thousands of the foremost manufacturers in the land. It is therefore a vital economic question, entirely without regard to the moral issue involved to find out to what extent Prohibition has increased our industrial efficiency.

THE ONLY SAFE FOUNDATION FOR BUSINESS.

REFERENCE was recently made in this paper to the many strong religious editorials which have appeared every Saturday evening for some years in the Tampa Times. Reference should at the same time have also been made to the fact that the Tampa Tribune has for many years been carrying on similar splendid work, one of its leading editorials every Sunday morning being a sermon-editorial of such high grade that it might well be uttered from the pulpit. It is a unique and extremely interesting fact that the two long-established daily papers in a great, growing and hustling city like Tampa at least once a week devote their leading editorial to the discussion of religious subjects or to the publishing of a sermon-editorial of high rank.

What a wonderful change would take place throughout the entire country if a similar rule prevailed in the office of every other good daily paper in the land! Here and there are to be found papers which do this, but if in any other city in the country there are two strong daily papers which do such good work, they have never been called to our attention. The religious forces of Tampa—indeed, all the people of that city, rich and poor, high and low, religious and irreligious—are to be congratulated that they have two papers which hold in such high esteem the supreme importance of religion in the life of any community.

Whether a man be a professing Christian or not, if he be a man of intelligence and thought he is compelled to recognize that the economic, as well as the moral, safety of any community depends upon the work of the Christians of that community. In some cities some daily newspapers are wreckers, to the extent of their ability, of the moral influence of their community, openly or disguisedly developing among their readers a disregard of all that religion represents, and yet if it were not for the work of the churches of the land the business interests of the country would "go to the dogs" and we would become economically, as well as morally, bankrupt.

The foundation of safety in business, of maintenance of honor and integrity in business transactions are fundamentally based on the work of the churches of the land.

"THE United States, with its ready capital and colossal energy, is the only nation capable of tapping the immense untouched wealth in Russia, in the opinion of Adolph Joffe, chief of the Soviet Government Concessions Commission," says an Associated Press dispatch from Moscow. And yet suspicious souls may suspect that the Soviet Government, on the other hand, is intent on "tapping" the ready capital and immense wealth of America.

TAMPA'S INDUSTRIAL GROWTH ILLUSTRATES MANUFACTURING POSSIBILITIES IN FLORIDA.

TAMPA'S 500 or more manufacturing establishments, which have a payroll of \$1,000,000 a week, attest the growing importance of Florida's industrial developments. It was but a few years ago that Tampa could boast of only two important industries—cigar making and fertilizer manufacturing. These industries have continued to expand; the manufacture of cigars, for instance, which embraces 150 factories, reached a production of nearly half a billion cigars in 1925, but in addition to them there is a wide variety of industries now being developed in that city.

Elsewhere in this issue L. P. Dickie, general manager of the Tampa Board of Trade, tells how Tampa has developed industrially and commercially in the past few years and of the wide diversity of the products of that city's various enterprises today. He recounts the expansion of railroad and steamship facilities, of the expenditure of \$5,000,000 now being made by the Atlantic Coast Line in the relocation of freight terminals and in the building of repair yards, and in the building of additional warehousing facilities by various interests, and of the expansion of the port's shipping and docking facilities. He tells of the establishment of the \$5,000,000 cement plant for the Florida Portland Cement Company; of the building of several extensive furniture-making plants; of the enlargement of the concrete pipe works of the Florida McCracken Pipe Company; of the building of the extensive plant of the Kreiss Potassium Phosphate Company; of the completion, building and planning of 10 to 15-story office and store buildings and hotels, costing from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 each, and, altogether, paints an inspiring picture of the extensive and well-rounded development of a thriving city of 200,000 population. And thus Tampa is proving that Florida can become a great industrial center.

THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION.

IN the general official toleration of the revolutionary communist movement in the United States comes as a pleasant surprise a recent refusal by the New York city Board of Education to permit the American Civil Liberties Union to hold an "old-fashioned free-speech meeting" in a public school building. This refusal was based "on the Union's definition of free speech as expressed before state and Federal investigating committees," says the New York Herald Tribune, and Roger Baldwin, the Union's spokesman, is quoted as having said:

"Language that is part of an overt or criminal act is part of the act itself and has nothing to do with the issue of free speech; but, the language unaccompanied by such an act, even if the logical consequences of it lead others to the commission of the act, is legitimately within our conception of free speech. For instance, the advocacy of murder, unaccompanied by any act, is within the legitimate scope of free speech."

The American Civil Liberties Union was thus described by the joint committee of the New York Legislature appointed to investigate subversive movements:

"The American Civil Liberties Union, in the last analysis, is a supporter of all subversive movements, and its propaganda is detrimental to the interests of the state. It attempts not only to protect crime, but to encourage attacks upon our institutions in every form." (Vol. II, page 1982, committee's report.)

It is refreshing to find at least one body or individual charged with protection of the public welfare, or some detail thereof, with sufficient patriotism, courage, common sense and regard for the sanctity of its oath of office to impede the progress of communism through the American Civil Liberties Union.

Any Referendum on Any Phase of the American Constitution Would Lead to Mobocracy and Ruin.

No more dangerous attack on the Constitutional form of government in the United States could well be devised than the proposal in the Senate for a "referendum" on that part of the American Constitution embodied in the Eighteenth Amendment. It is the more dangerous in that it is insidious and undermines the Constitution, instead of openly attacking that instrument. This insidiousness is doubly dangerous in its brazenness—the undermining process is concealed behind a screen of professed frankness and honesty.

Not that any clear-headed, well-informed man or woman doubts for a moment that a "referendum" would result in a majority endorsement of the Eighteenth Amendment, provided prohibitionists voted. The real issue in the debate on the proposed "referendum" is the actual life of the American Constitution and the actual life of the Constitutional form of government in the United States—and, in time, possibly in other nations which now enjoy it.

Originally, the Constitution was composed of a preamble and seven articles, and in that form it was ratified by a convention of the 13 original states on September 17, 1787, and Constitutional government in the United States became actually effective on the first Wednesday of March, 1789. Even in the adoption of the Constitution there was that same lack of unanimity which now is noted in regard to the Eighteenth Amendment, the vote for each original state being: Delaware, unanimous; Pennsylvania, 43 to 23; New Jersey, unanimous; Georgia, unanimous; Connecticut, 128 to 40; Massachusetts, 197 to 168; Maryland, 63 to 11; South Carolina, 149 to 73; New Hampshire, 57 to 46; Virginia, 89 to 79; New York, 30 to 27; North Carolina, 194 to 77; Rhode Island, 34 to 32.

Did the people of Rhode Island, whose general sentiment may be indicated in the legislative vote of 34 to 32, arise in rebellion and demand that the vote of the majority be overruled? Did the people of New York, 30 to 27, demand a "referendum" in either the state or the nation? Did the people of New Hampshire or Virginia refuse to abide by the principle of majority rule? Was Massachusetts heard to clamor for "personal liberty" for its citizens to enjoy all the benefits and protection of the Constitution and coincidentally to defy it and decline to accept their responsibilities under its provisions? Not that history records.

The preamble to the Constitution reads as follows and requires neither interpretation nor comment:

"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of America."

But, foreseeing in their wisdom the probable necessity for enlarging the scope of this great instrument, the framers of the Constitution provided for its amendment in this fashion:

"The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year 1808 shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no

state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate."

Right here it may be said that no profound study of law is necessary to bring out the following points:

1. Lawful nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment—i. e., that specific part of the Constitution—can be accomplished only through the regular procedure for amendment of the Constitution—a two-thirds vote in the Congress and a three-fourths vote of the states.

2. Neither here nor in any other part of the Constitution is to be found the slightest thought of a "referendum" on the positive proposition of adding an amendment or on the negative proposition for nullification of the Constitution or any part thereof.

The specified method for amendment of the Constitution provides for orderly procedure; the proposition for a "referendum" is mobocracy, pure and simple—that mobocracy which has caused the downfall of some of the greatest nations in their time in all history.

The greatest danger to this great nation is the danger of mobocracy. From even before the days of Mark Antony the mob has been swayed by the demagogue, and from the earliest days of Biblical history the demagogue has been the greatest enemy of the very people whom he sways, whether from the soap box on a street corner or from some great forum. In their appeal to the mob against the United States Constitution the leaders of the "referendum" movement prove themselves dangerous demagogues of the same type as those who in times past caused the collapse of other great nations.

As a safeguard against this mobocracy and for the protection of the people, as far as possible, against the demagogue, the framers of the American Constitutional form of government provided a Congress through which the people should govern themselves in orderly fashion. In their great wisdom the Founders provided that the people at large should be represented in the House and that each state in its entity and its individuality should be represented in the Senate as a whole state; through the machinations of the demagogues this scheme has been somewhat changed, and the people now are represented by district Representatives in the House and by Representatives-at-large in the Senate chamber.

To this Congress the Constitution delegates 18 "powers," in section 8 of Article 1—for instance: To lay and collect duties and taxes, to borrow money, to regulate foreign commerce, to punish counterfeiting, to declare war, to provide for the national defense, to promote progress of science and useful arts by the copyright, and, last and most important:

"To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof."

And under this "power" was enacted the so-called Volstead law, "for carrying into execution" the power "vested in this Constitution" through the Eighteenth Amendment.

To the original Constitution 10 amendments were added, effective December 15, 1791, starting with provision for religious freedom, the freedom of speech and press and the right to petition; running through the right to keep and bear arms, regulation of search and seizure, right to trial by jury and prohibition of cruel punishment, and ending with the protection for the rights of the states under the Constitution. The Eleventh Amendment construed the powers of the Federal judiciary, the Twelfth provided the manner of choosing President and Vice-President, the Thirteenth abolished slavery, the Seventeenth provided for direct election of United

States Senators—that is, Representatives-at-large—and the Eighteenth was the so-called Prohibition Amendment.

The Eighteenth Amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the Sixty-fifth Congress on December 18, 1917, and on January 29, 1919, the Secretary of State proclaimed its adoption by 36 states and it became effective on January 16, 1920. Early in 1920 the validity of the Eighteenth Amendment was sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States in decisions of actions at law instituted by Rhode Island and New Jersey and by various brewers and distillers.

The Eighteenth Amendment reads as follows:

"1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

"2. The Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several states, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by the Congress."

Note that last paragraph—the liquor interests and liquor advocates, the "personal liberty" champions had seven years of opportunity to prevent the adoption of this legislation; yet, so strong was the people's sentiment in favor of Prohibition that the amendment was adopted by at least 36 states in one year, and this integral part of the Constitution became effective and operative in one year after its adoption.

For years and years the liquor interests of the land had ample opportunity virtually to compel a "referendum" at any time. Their influence in Congress was not negligible, and in some state legislatures was notorious. Their hold on many county and municipal governing bodies was accepted almost as a matter of course. The women had no vote in those days. "Personal liberty" was so common that saloons desecrated many street corners, and the procession of drunkards from their doors was a customary sight. John Barleycorn was in open and active partnership with Uncle Sam.

Did the liquor advocates seek a "referendum"? They did not. They vainly imagined that a long-suffering people would submit to their tyranny forever. They laughed at "reformers." They viewed the ever-swelling Prohibition movement with amused tolerance and sneered at the thousands of pure, high-souled women who led and worked in that movement. Even more, not content with their power, they "double-crossed" their own dupes and tools, and retribution followed this dishonesty.

In "covering" a legislative session in a notorious liquor state—now one of the most rebellious of the liquor states—the writer as a newspaper man was informed that a certain member of the House of Delegates had an interesting letter on Prohibition; he sought out this statesman and was shown the epistle on condition that he should not disclose the identities of the writer or the recipient. The letter was to the sitting member from the man whom he had succeeded to the position; it read:

"My Dear Sniffkins: I see you are going to vote against the Local Option bill. Don't do it. Two years ago the liquor men promised me \$1000 to vote against it. I voted against it and now I'm dead politically and I NEVER GOT THE \$1000." (Caps ours.)

First, the liquor men degraded and tyrannized the people; then they double-crossed their own dupes and tools; now they would openly defy the majority of the people and would defy and contravene the Constitution.

Suppose for a moment that a Prohibition "referendum" should be ordered and that this referendum showed an indicated majority against Prohibition and that Prohibition were lawfully repealed; what then? There is no reason to doubt—

there is every reason to suppose that the liquor men would go a step farther and work for repeal of the Nineteenth Amendment, which gives nation-wide suffrage to women, for the women of the land are aggressively arrayed against the saloon and the return of liquor dominance. The possibilities for evil through a Prohibition or any other "referendum" are almost without number.

"Referendum" on Prohibition or any other subject of the Constitution as now in force would be simply an opening wedge and precedent for similar referenda on other Constitutional provisions. It would be the first step in a movement of mobocracy toward actual lawlessness—a step down the hill, which soon would lead to national perdition. In the sixth book of Virgil's *Aeneid* it is written: "Facilis descensus Averno est; noctes atque dies patet atri janua Ditis; sed revocare gradum, superasque evadere ad auras, hoc opus, hic labor est," which may be more or less freely interpreted: "Easy is the descent to the mouth of hell; night and day the gate of the gloomy god of hell is open; but, to retrace one's steps and escape to the upper air, this, indeed, is a task; this, indeed, is a toil."

It is not fear of the result in such a "referendum" on the Eighteenth Amendment that moves decent, patriotic Americans to object to it; it is fear—it is knowledge that such a referendum would be the first blow at the Constitution in a general, treasonable assault by demagogues of all kinds, both within the Congress and without. It is unthinkable.

TYPICAL OF THE SOVIET.

THIS from the Moscow *Izvestia* might be studied with profit by American industry and business and finance, which indirectly, though with eyes wide open, are smoothing the way for recognition of the Russian Soviet Government by the Government of the United States:

"There is only one way out of the necessity of unemployment, hunger and economic servitude, and that is by the opposing of the people to capitalist governments. There is only one way out of the burden of militarism and military service, out of oppression and robbery, and the dismemberment of Europe by American capital, and that is by battling for the United States of Socialist Europe, as the result of a victorious revolution of the European proletariat, based on absolute spontaneity, the right of self-determination of nationalities and an alliance between the Soviet Union and all the oppressed nations of the universe. From the game of the imperialists, who are playing with the life of the nations, there is only one issue; break off with the League of Nations, combat it and annihilate it."

That is the nation which, through its commercial agents here, has informed the *MANUFACTURERS RECORD* that it is working through American business to compass American recognition of the Soviet, and which American business appears strongly to be encouraging in that delectable movement.

STARVED CITIZENS CANNOT FIGHT.

APPARENTLY, in all seriousness, Herbert C. Pell of New York recently informed the National Conference on International Problems and Relations that the tariff is the real cause of war, invented to protect incompetent business and made possible by "an organized propaganda of hate for foreign countries."

"Tariffs," said Mr. Pell, "are the cause of war, more than armaments are," and, "an American at home must either run his business efficiently or get out; he cannot call on public hatred to cover his incompetence."

So let the American protective tariff be abolished. Let the bread lines of free-trade times be re-formed. Declare a holiday for American labor, without work—or pay or food for their families. Abolish the tariff and all war will cease—starved men and women cannot fight.

New York Life Insurance Company Exposes Soviet Government's Highway Robbery Activities.

WHILE Russia is scheming and angling through American industry and trade virtually to compel recognition of the Soviet Government by the Government of the United States, the business tyranny of the Soviet—in line with its political and social tyranny—is disclosed in an action in the New York courts between the New York Life Insurance Company and an individual described by the company as an alien lawyer. As gathered from a statement of facts in a brief by John Foster Dulles, counsel to the company:

The Soviet Government, several years ago, "took over all the property of the company in Russia, which then had a value, according to the best estimate, of over 70,000,000 rubles, as against corresponding liabilities substantially less than that amount," together with all the books, records and data of every kind of the company in Russia. After conducting business for some time as a state monopoly enterprise, accepting premiums and issuing premium receipts on the company's former policies, the Soviet Government decided that "any form of insurance was contrary to the communistic principles which it avowed; that provision for the needy was a duty of the state and that the right to such benefits should be in accordance with individual needs, rather than ability to pay for private insurance." Whereupon the Government decreed that "all kinds of insurance are canceled," the assets which constituted the premium reserve were transferred to the treasury benefit and a view was promulgated that all private insurance had been terminated.

The brief prepared by Mr. Dulles then continues:

"The situation thus created was generally acquiesced in by all concerned until early in 1924, when the Soviet Government conceived the ingenious and audacious idea of systematically collecting the Russian policies and bringing suits thereon in the American courts.

"On February 19, 1924, the Soviet Government published in its official organ, The Izvestia, a proclamation referring to the United States as 'the greatest impediment in the way of recognition' of the Soviet Republic (S. S. S. R.), and outlining its plan to collect the policies of the American companies and then to 'sue these companies in the American courts.' There must, the proclamation says, be a collection of insurance policies in order 'to sue these companies in the American courts through the proper channels, i. e., with the aid of our nearest trade delegations, acting for the collective organizations of the policyholders.'"

Then the Soviet Government added this significant paragraph:

"Thus, step by step, we must follow up our demands of judicial justice, and even reach the White House."

Mr. Dulles' brief continues:

"This proclamation was followed by a series of articles in The Izvestia urging the former policyholders to make their policies available for use against the American companies and employing abusive and contemptuous language with reference to all things American.

"At this same time the Soviet Government organized an agency or department known as the 'Credit Bureau,' which published advertisements throughout Russia calling upon the holders of policies in the New York and Equitable Life Insurance companies to turn their policies over to the 'Credit Bureau' in order that it might bring suit on them and undertaking to assume the expenses of prosecution. The Soviet Government avowed the intention, through the bureau, of retaining up to 45 per cent of the recoveries. However, having robbed the Russian policyholders once, under the annulment decree, there is no reason to believe that the Soviet would limit itself to 45 per cent if it could for a second time get its hands on money intended for Russian policyholders of American insurance companies.

"Immediately following the launching of this campaign,

and for the first time, the New York Life and Equitable Insurance companies have had seriously pressed against them claims on their former Russian policies. Within the last year suits have been started on approximately 500 policies issued by these companies in Russia. These cases are treated by the plaintiffs' attorneys as being of a preliminary nature, and we are advised that thousands of additional policies are ready for suit as soon as the law is established by preliminary cases. A recent report from Leningrad states that the State Credit Bureau has by now collected American policies to the extent of \$130,000,000. This indicates that virtually all of the policies have now passed under the control of the Soviet.

"It is, of course, impracticable for the companies adequately to defend these suits. In no individual case can they prove the interest of the Soviet. The Soviet has already indicated its intention to conceal its participation by bringing suit in the names of the policyholders or assignees and through different firms of American lawyers. Many of the suits (including so-called 'Polish' cases) are brought by Charles Recht, attorney for the Soviet. But there is good reason to believe that other lawyers, doubtless innocently, are being utilized by the Soviet.

"In this connection, reference is made to the recent testimony of officials of our State Department before a Senate investigating committee to the effect that to give information or other data which might be used against some program of the Soviet Government would imperil the life of any Russian so doing. The accuracy of this statement is unfortunately demonstrated by the fact that at least one person who sought to send information out of Russia to the New York Life Insurance Company with reference to its affairs has been shot; a second has been imprisoned and his ultimate fate is unknown to us. A commission from the New York Supreme Court to take testimony in Russia for another 'capitalistic' institution, the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, resulted in an unexecuted commission and the imprisonment of the commissioner."

Can anything more diabolical be imagined than such murder of at least one person in his lawful and legitimate work of obtaining information for a business concern—in this case a business concern in free America?

Well may Mr. Dulles quote Judge Andrews of New York as saying:

"More than once during the last 70 years our relations with one or another existing but unrecognized government have been of so critical a character that to permit it to recover in our courts funds which might strengthen it or which might even be used against our interests would be unwise. We should do nothing to thwart the policy which the United States has adopted. * * *

"With regard to the present Russian Government, the case is still stronger. * * * We not only refuse to recognize it. Our State Department gives the reasons. Secretary Colby has stated them in an official note dated August 10, 1920. He begins by saying that our Government will not participate in any plan for the extension of the armistice negotiations between Russia and Poland into a general European conference. * * * He continues: * * * 'The existing regime in Russia is based upon the negation of every principle of honor and good faith. * * * The responsible leaders of the regime * * * have made it quite plain that they intend to use every means * * * to promote revolutionary movements in other countries. * * * We cannot recognize, hold official relations with, or give friendly reception to the agents of a Government which is determined and bound to conspire against our institutions, whose diplomats will be agitators of dangerous revolt.'"

In conclusion, Mr. Dulles says:

"Russia is today completely under the control of forces which, as President Coolidge has stated, are animated by an 'active spirit of hostility to our institutions.' The rulers of Russia display extraordinary ingenuity in finding ways and means to undermine our Government and the principles upon which it is founded."

Such is the irresponsible, uncivilized Government which American business and industry are encouraging in its move-

ment to compel recognition by the United States through trade and credit engagements.

To the average sane citizen it may seem that American industry and business and finance will do well to study this experience of American life insurance companies with the Soviet regime.

OTTO H. KAHN ON THE SOUTH.

WHILE in Atlanta a few weeks ago Otto H. Kahn of the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who has a world-wide acquaintanceship with financial and business conditions, in speaking of the South paid this section the following superb compliment:

"I know that the greatest development of future years is coming to the South. It is going ahead faster and further than any other section in the near future. Economic factors are all favorable to it, and this section is going to have its inning and run up a tremendous score. The section is fertile; labor conditions are excellent; the geographical location is ideal; Southern harbors are expanding their business; export trade is growing, nature and labor unite to make this an ideal place to develop and to live in. It's the best tip on the market today—buy South."

SOME STRIKINGLY INTERESTING FOREIGN ARTICLES.

THREE especially interesting articles, one dealing with Japanese and other immigration into Brazil, written by Capt. Francis McCullagh, a noted world-wide traveler and writer; one on Spain by Courtenay De Kalb, whose familiarity with that country makes everything that he writes on the subject of interest, and one on matters in England pertaining to the strike and to the business situation there, by Sir Robert Hadfield, England's great metallurgist, all published in this week's issue, are indicative of the broad field covered by the MANUFACTURERS RECORD. The information contained in these three articles on Brazil, Spain and England could not, we believe, be found in any other publication in America. It is the aim of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD in publishing such articles as these to keep our readers in touch with world affairs, enabling them to gain some sidelights as to what is going on in other countries which they might not be able to obtain elsewhere.

Many other interesting articles dealing with various phases of business activities will be found to be extremely interesting to every careful student of the progress of this country. The seven-page story of Tampa, for instance, with its industrial development showing that that growing city has an industrial payroll of over a million dollars a week, is especially timely as an indication of the fact that the real progress of Florida goes on steadily with an ever-increasing momentum, notwithstanding the reaction in town-lot speculation—a great blessing to that state, for town-lot speculation was endangering the future of Florida. Fortunately, it has been checked in time.

Other articles of equal importance as those we have mentioned make this issue one of exceptional value to the business men of America. There is no other publication in this country exactly like the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, or covering the same wide field, discussing in the same way the great business and economic problems that confront our country.

Our readers would, we believe, be doing their friends a service if they would interest those who are not now subscribing to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD to become regular subscribers, in order that they might keep in touch with what is going on in this country and to some extent throughout the world.

MISSISSIPPI BANKERS SET A WISE EXAMPLE FOR BANKERS OF OTHER STATES.

O. B. TAYLOR, president of the Merchants Bank & Trust Co. of Jackson, Miss., and also recently elected president of the Mississippi Bankers Association, in a letter to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD writes:

"As the newly elected president of the Mississippi Bankers Association, one of the first things I desire to do officially is to extend to you the thanks and appreciation of the bankers of this state, and of the people generally, for the very able manner in which you, through the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, are keeping before the people of the nation the many advantages of the South from every standpoint. We wish you great prosperity and that you may be spared for many years in which to continue this work.

"We have thought that you might be interested in a resolution which was unanimously adopted by the Mississippi Bankers Association at its recent meeting in Biloxi, and I am herewith enclosing a copy of this resolution."

The resolutions adopted by the Mississippi Bankers Association are as follows:

"Whereas, it is believed that more beneficial and far greater results will accrue if definite and concrete objectives are established, toward the attainment of which the united and combined efforts of all the banking institutions of the state will be centered; and,

"Whereas, the attention of the nation has now become centered upon the South, and there is every evidence that the opportunity is now here for a great forward movement in the development of industry within this state, brought about through the wise and splendid legislation enacted by the legislature of the state, by the coming into the state of great power companies giving the promise of the cheap power necessary for industrial development and by the general trend of industry toward the South; and,

"Whereas, the agricultural possibilities and prospects of the state are largely dependent upon the building up of manufacturing plants within the state, so as to secure a population which will furnish home markets for the products of the farm; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Mississippi Bankers Association, in annual convention assembled, That the association express its approval of a general plan and program having for its purpose the dominant idea of locating factories and manufacturing plants in a large way in the state, and hereby pledges its co-operation to those agencies working to this end; be it further

Resolved, That as the association realizes the importance of enlisting home capital in the establishment of industries; therefore, the officers of the association be and they are hereby instructed to prepare and submit a plan whereby all the banking institutions of the state may be enlisted in a united, combined and co-operative effort looking to the establishment of industrial enterprises in this state, and the suggestion is made for consideration that an effort be made to have the officers, directors and stockholders of each bank in Mississippi or those of the several banks of one city or town make a study as to what particular manufacturing plant might succeed in their respective communities, and that after conclusions have been arrived at on this point that the influence of the officers, directors and stockholders of the bank be used in enlisting the financial support of the citizens of the community in furnishing the capital necessary to establish at least one industrial enterprise as a going concern and as a permanent asset in the life of the community and of the state."

Rarely, if ever, have we seen wiser action by the bankers of any state in the South than in the resolutions adopted by these Mississippi banks. After pointing to the necessity of industrial development for the progress of the state, the Mississippi Bankers Association calls upon every member of that organization to take a direct and active part in stimulating a local interest in manufacturing and in enlisting the financial support of the people for industrial enterprises. These resolutions strike right at the heart of the whole situation. If the bankers of Mississippi, individually and collectively, can be stimulated to follow these resolutions, it will be possible to accomplish a vast amount of good for the state.

We would suggest to the officials of the Mississippi Bankers Association that they appoint a strong committee to make a study of what is being done in industrial development in

Georgia, in Alabama, in Tennessee and in Carolina, and then having seen for themselves what these states are doing in the way of industrial progress, let them take a trip to New England and some of the manufacturing states of the West in order that they may come in direct touch with the manufacturers of these sections. They would return home then with a new conception of the vastness of the industrial development which is going on in some Southern states and in New England and in the West. The members of this committee will come home with a new enthusiasm, a new spirit, determined that Mississippi shall take its rightful place in manufacturing progress.

What the bankers of Mississippi have done should be followed by the bankers of other states and pre-eminently the bankers of Florida and states which have not yet caught a full vision of their industrial potentialities. If the entire banking fraternity of Florida, for instance, was united in such a campaign as that which has been organized by the Mississippi Bankers Association, people would soon be thinking of Florida as an industrial state with a great future before it, rather than criticising its "town lot" speculations. Comparatively few Florida people themselves seem yet to have realized how great are the industrial possibilities of that state. They have been so busy doing other things that they have not concentrated their mind and their capital upon the development of manufacturing. They are beginning to think more about agricultural development than heretofore, and that is wise, but there is a field equally as broad and which should be cultivated promptly for the encouragement of industrial activities.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION NOT AUTHORIZED TO MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS.

IN general discussion of the Federal Tariff Commission, in Congress and the press and in business circles of every kind, one of the most conspicuous features is the widespread ignorance of the functions of the Tariff Commission as specified in the law under which it was created and in supplementary legislation. For instance, a special dispatch from Washington to the New York Times opens:

"President Coolidge has received a report from the Tariff Commission relative to the tariff on butter, but it was announced at the White House today that he would not act upon the RECOMMENDATIONS (caps ours) until a minority report was sent in."

If the Tariff Commission sent any "recommendations" to the White House, it showed its own ignorance of its own functions. If the White House received any such "recommendations" as such, it showed equal ignorance. In its manner of printing this dispatch the Times indicates the same ignorance, also.

On this same subject of butter "recommendations," an Associated Press dispatch later said that in increasing the tariff "the President acted under the flexible provisions of the Tariff law on RECOMMENDATIONS (caps ours) of the Tariff Commission, which ADVISED him the higher rate was needed to meet Danish competition."

As the MANUFACTURERS RECORD pointed out in an editorial February 11, the official definition of the duties of the Tariff Commission shows that it is not even empowered, far less directed, to make any "recommendations" whatsoever regarding tariff rates. The only authorization for any "recommendation" whatever by the Tariff Commission is in case of "unfair methods of competition and unfair acts in the importation of articles into the United States, or in their sale after importation," and in such discrimination against the commerce of the United States as the imposition of unreasonable charges or regulations by any foreign country which are not equally imposed on other countries.

PARENTS, NOT STUDENTS, SHOULD BE CONSULTED.

W. L. SMITH, president and treasurer of the Memphis Stone & Gravel Co. of Memphis, Tenn., in a letter to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD raises an interesting question as to smoking by young women in the colleges of the country. Mr. Smith enclosed an extract from a Boston paper, stating how some Eastern colleges have put up to their women students the question of deciding whether smoking should be allowed in the colleges or not, while others had queried the parents of the students.

In this dispatch, Dean Davis of the Boston University is described as having sent a questionnaire, not to the students but to their parents, to learn how they felt on the subject of their daughters smoking. Of the first 450 parents from whom replies were received, 449 took a decided stand against smoking by their daughters. The other took the ground that smoking by girls is no worse than smoking by boys. He objected to both. Dean Davis, discussing the subject, said:

"My feeling is that girls of college age should not be permitted to decide this matter for themselves. There is a point in any system of student government where more mature minds should step in and guide students for their own good."

Commenting on these facts, Mr. Smith wrote: "The position taken by Dean Davis is absolutely correct, in that the girls should not be permitted to decide these questions for themselves, but that every questionnaire on the subject should be sent to the parents."

We have come too far away from the old idea of parental control, and the young folks of today to a large extent think they are superior in knowledge of all kinds, good, bad and indifferent, and in manners, to their parents. College life to some extent has largely helped to intensify this feeling, whereas college life should intensify a recognition on the part of the students that their parents still have some judgment and still know something of what is best for their sons and daughters. Mr. Smith's letter follows:

"I am enclosing to you an article that appeared in the Memphis Commercial-Appeal, dated Boston, December 19, which, you will note, deals with the matter of young college girls being allowed to smoke by the heads of these colleges.

"I was so impressed by the sound judgment displayed by the University School of Practical Arts and Letters in writing to the parents and getting their judgment, as against the statement issued by Bryn Mawr College in putting the matter to a vote of the girls themselves, thus giving the parents who raised them no consideration whatever, that I am sending this to you with the hope that you will not only quote it, but also write one of your usual vigorous and virile articles on this subject if it meets your approval.

"Surely, the parents of the girl should have the right to say what that girl should do when she goes to school, with reference to a dissipation like this, and I do not believe the teachers have a right to pass judgment on such matters to the point of establishing smoking rooms as an invitation to girls who do not smoke.

"I am glad to see that over 99 per cent of the parents promptly took a stand against it, and it is high time that our colleges for both boys and girls were issuing just such questionnaires to the parents before taking any such important action. Too often college girls and college boys return home having overthrown many of the traditions and teachings of their parents because of the abnormal teachings coming from some overdeveloped socialistic mind.

"My company for many years has taken your splendid journal and your Year Book, and has always admired your very strong stands, even though in some instances I do not subscribe to your side of the question, but I have always regarded your integrity and honesty of purpose with admiration."

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE REPUDIATES STATEMENTS OF SAMUEL HARDEN CHURCH, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD.

THE most remarkable repudiation by a board of trustees of a statement made by its chairman that we have ever seen is given in the following official statement sent out from the Carnegie Institute of Technology:

"At a meeting of the committee of the trustees of the Carnegie Institute of Technology held on Friday, April 30, Dr. Thomas S. Baker, president of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, made a report concerning the matter of drinking by students brought out in the testimony before the committee of the Senate which had been investigating the question of Prohibition.

"Following the meeting, President Baker made this statement:

"I regret that it has not been possible to make a public statement on this subject earlier, but I wanted to have time for a thorough study of the situation, and I wished to present my report first to the trustees at a regular meeting.

"The officers, faculty and students of the Carnegie Institute of Technology have been greatly encouraged by the many expressions of confidence and approval that have come to them. Col. Samuel Harden Church, as chairman of the board of trustees of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, is not in touch with the student body, and he has stated that his testimony in regard to drinking among young people should be regarded as a generalization which does not apply specifically to students at this institution. I can say with the greatest emphasis that the leaders among the students are very desirous of suppressing drinking at student celebrations, much of which is done by visitors.

"At this institution, as in most American colleges today, there is a large measure of self-government among the students. I have been amazed at the zeal and the wisdom of our Student Council in its efforts to assist the faculty in advancing the best interests of the institution. In the few cases of disorder which have occurred at student parties, it has disciplined the offenders or has asked the faculty and authorities to take action. Infractions of regulations with regard to the use of liquor are dealt with summarily. The constant, or regular, drinker is unknown in this institution. In a technical school where the laboratory and shop work makes very heavy demands on the time of the student, and where the standard of scholarship is high, dissipation, even if not discovered, brings with it dismissal for poor work.

"The life in our 19 fraternities is very wholesome. There are stringent regulations and severe penalties for drinking, which the fraternities themselves enforce rigorously.

"I can assure the parents of our students and the friends of the institution that there is no ground for concern on this subject; that our students are an unusually hard-working and high-minded set of young men and young women, and that their leaders are just as jealous of the good name of Carnegie as any officer or member of the faculty. The trustees share with me pride in the manner in which they have conducted themselves during the past two weeks. They have felt the undeserved criticism that has been published very keenly."

In these days it seems strange that Moses should have had the temerity to bring the Ten Commandments down from the Mount without first taking a referendum of his people, and without apparent thought of their "personal liberty" to do anything to which the devil might move them.

Birth and Death Record of 31 States—Higher Birth Rate in South Than in Rest of Country.

According to statistics compiled by the Bureau of Census for the registration area of the United States, comprising at present 31 states, birth rates in 1925 were lower than for 1924 in 26 states. The highest birth rates were in the seven Southern states in the registration area. North Carolina led with 28.8 births per 1000 of population, followed by West Virginia with 27.7 per 1000 of population and Mississippi with 25.2 per 1000. The highest birth rate for any of the states outside of the South was shown for Michigan, which had 23.1 births per 1000 of population, and Pennsylvania with 22.7 births per 1000 of population. Montana, with a birth rate in 1925 of 15.1 per 1000 of population, had the lowest birth record of any state reporting, followed by 16.4 in Washington and 17.9 in Oregon.

Death rates for 1925 were higher than for 1924 in 16 of the 30 states in which comparisons can be made. The highest 1925 death rate (14.6 per 1000 population) is shown for Vermont, and the lowest (7.7) for Montana and North Dakota.

Of the Southern states reporting in the registration area for 1925, West Virginia had the lowest death rate, 10.5 per 1000 population, followed by North Carolina and Kentucky, each with 11.2 deaths per 1000 population. The South compares favorably with other states in the lower death-rate group, notwithstanding the higher death rate among the negro population. Florida, with a death rate of 13.4 per 1000 population, is lower than California, which reported 13.6 per 1000. The relative high standing of Florida and California in the higher death-rate group of state is accounted for by the fact that because of their climatic advantages they attract the aged and invalids.

SUMMARY OF PROVISIONAL BIRTH AND MORTALITY FIGURES IN THE REGISTRATION AREA, BY STATES, 1925.

Area	Number, 1925		Rate per 1000 population			
	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths
California	85,096	56,762	20.4	22.2	13.6	14.5
Connecticut	29,680	17,682	18.9	21.1	11.3	11.3
Delaware	4,674	3,115	19.7	19.0	13.1	13.0
Florida	29,042	16,872	23.0	21.8	13.4	12.9
Illinois	135,439	81,597	19.1	19.9	11.5	11.2
Indiana	64,342	38,632	20.8	22.3	12.5	12.2
Iowa	47,760	24,263	19.7	20.3	10.6	9.8
Kansas	36,716	18,521	20.3	21.0	10.2	9.9
Kentucky	63,002	28,110	25.1	26.9	11.2	10.8
Maine	17,372	10,792	22.1	23.7	13.7	13.8
Maryland	33,734	21,625	21.6	22.8	13.9	13.8
Michigan	99,022	49,322	23.1	24.1	11.5	11.6
Minnesota	53,776	25,439	20.6	22.0	9.7	9.7
Mississippi	45,183	22,158	25.2	24.4	12.4	11.8
Montana	10,185	5,159	15.1	16.2	7.7	7.9
Nebraska	28,739	12,371	21.0	22.4	9.0	9.2
New Hampshire	9,404	6,565	20.8	22.5	14.5	14.2
New Jersey	74,181	42,193	20.6	22.3	11.7	11.9
New York	229,714	142,491	20.6	21.1	12.8	12.7
North Carolina	80,882	31,471	28.8	32.2	11.2	12.2
North Dakota	13,235	4,960	20.6	22.2	7.7	7.6
Ohio	126,877	73,605	19.6	21.2	11.4	11.2
Oregon	15,425	9,603	17.9	18.8	11.1	11.4
Pennsylvania	214,916	115,664	22.7	24.2	12.2	12.3
Rhode Island	14,400	8,225	21.2	22.4	12.1	12.5
Vermont	7,487	5,133	21.2	21.0	14.6	13.8
Virginia	61,199	29,276	24.6	26.5	11.8	12.0
Washington	24,721	15,277	16.4	17.4	10.1	10.0
West Virginia	45,311	17,153	27.7	...	10.5	...
Wisconsin	57,324	29,285	20.1	21.4	10.3	10.2
Wyoming	4,833	1,891	21.1	24.1	8.2	9.5
*Total	1,727,467	955,074	21.2	22.6	11.7	11.8

*Birth registration area exclusive of Massachusetts, Utah and West Virginia for both years. The 1925 data for Massachusetts and Utah are incomplete; West Virginia not in the registration area in 1924.

San Angelo Sells \$500,000 of School Bonds.

San Angelo, Texas.—Two school-bond issues, each of \$250,000, have been sold by the City Commission of San Angelo to the Central National Bank of this city. The purchase price was par, accrued interest and a premium of \$5000. Funds from one issue will be used to build a new junior college and from the other to remodel and build ward schools.

High Postal Rates Restrict Postoffice Business— Low Rates Expand It.

By KENNETH MCKELLAR, United States Senator.

On October 13, 1917, a bill was passed by the Congress and approved by the President, providing for four progressive increases in second-class mail matter and providing zone rates for advertising matter. In the same act we provided for three-cent letter postage. The reasons for increasing postal rates were that the Congress believed that it was an equitable way to raise additional revenue for war purposes. After the war, the rates on first-class mail matter, namely, letters, were reduced from three to two cents, but the rates on second-class matter were not changed.

The Sixty-eighth Congress passed a bill raising salaries of postal employes in about the aggregate sum of \$70,000,000. The President vetoed the act on the ground that the rates of postage were not increased and that they should be increased in order to pay the increased salaries. Thereupon the Congress passed the act of February 28, 1925. This act provided, among other things, for an increase of one cent on postcards, left the rates on second-class matter substantially as fixed by the act of October 3, 1917, increased the tax on circulars from one cent to one and a half cents and added a service charge of two cents on fourth-class matter. It was believed by the Administration and by those who proposed the increase of rates that nearly enough additional revenue would be raised to pay the increase in salaries. On the other hand, those who opposed the increase of rates affirmed that there was a normal increase in the revenues of the postal department amounting to 7 per cent, or about \$42,000,000 a year, and that the increase in salaries would soon be met by this normal increase in income.

At the same session of Congress the Joint Commission on the Postal Service, consisting of three Senators and three Congressmen, two Republican Senators and one Democratic Senator, and two Republican Congressmen and one Democratic Congressman, were instructed to take proof upon the workings of the new rates and report back to the ensuing Congress. The Commission acted as directed, and held hearings last summer in Washington, Atlanta, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Augusta, Buffalo, Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis, and later on held additional hearings in Washington all along during the session until a report was made on May 10, 1926.

These hearings disclosed that during the first six months of the operation of the act of February 28, 1925, the revenue arising from first-class postage was substantially just the same as the revenue derived from the old rates. In other words, instead of the increase of rates on postcards increasing the revenue on first-class matter, taken as a whole, there was such a falling off in the transportation of these postcards that the Government lost the normal increase. As to second-class matter, without exception, the overwhelming body of the proof shows that the publishers of newspapers and magazines, ever since the rates of 1920 went into effect, had been constantly decreasing the amount of second-class matter transported in the mails, and had diverted the same to transportation by baggage cars, express trucks, automobiles and other means of transportation where the rates of transportation were cheaper than mail rates. They all testified that enormous quantities of second-class matter was no longer transported through the mails.

The overwhelming body of the testimony was that the increased rate of one-half cent on circulars had kept 391,000,-

000 pieces of mail out of the mails, and those who distributed third-class matter, many of them, were using other means of transportation. In like manner, it was found that fourth-class matter, especially parcel post, had decreased enormously, such matter going into express or other methods of transportation. It was shown by the reports of the Postmaster General that some 721,000,000 pieces of mail in all classes were lost to our mails during the current fiscal year.

Under this state of facts the majority of the Commission, composed of all the members except myself, recommended that the one-cent rate be restored on postcards, that a private mailing-card system be instituted, that where individuals mailed newspapers or other second-class matter, that the charge should be one cent for every two ounces or fraction thereof, and that the special handling charge on baby chicks, fourth-class matter, be reduced.

The majority of the committee were unwilling to include a return to the 1920 rates on second-class matter. They were unwilling to restore the one-cent rate on circulars and they were unwilling to take off the two cents service charge on parcel post.

I agreed with the committee as far as they went, but assert that they did not go far enough. My proposal, included in a minority report, is that the 1920 rates should be restored on second-class mail matter.

Our committee heard representatives from all the newspaper associations, magazine associations and individual publishers of magazines and newspapers throughout the country. Every single witness testified that under these rates the publishers had to resort to sending their publications by freight, by baggage, by truck, by express and the adoption of many other kinds of transportation in order to avoid the high postage. Without exception, they all testified they would prefer to use the mails, even at a slightly higher rate than they could get the same transportation from others, but they could not stand the postal rates imposed. They were unanimous in the assertion that if the Government would restore the 1920 rates that it would bring enormous quantities of publications back into the Postoffice Department, and in their judgment it would mean tremendously increased revenues to the Government on the classes of publications which the Government can now handle at a profit under the 1920 rates.

In this opinion I concur. I believe if the 1920 rates were restored the revenues of the Government would be greatly increased, and at the same time the senders of second-class matter and the public generally would be greatly advanced. I believe that the higher rate imposed under the act of October 3, 1917, was more than the traffic would bear, and that it has shut out an enormous amount of mail that could be transported by the Postoffice Department at a profit.

It is quite significant that the majority of the committee hold that the increase of rates on postcards from one to two cents caused a loss in revenue, because it kept postcards out of the mail, and yet, at the same time, they hold that the last increase of rates on second-class matter, though they were higher than the traffic would bear and resulted in keeping this matter out of the mails, yet the Government was not a loser thereby. It is a reasoning in which I cannot concur.

The actual facts as to a decrease in mails are shown in page 1425 of the hearings, wherein, in a memorandum submitted by the Postoffice Department, it is pointed out that on the advertising sections of second-class publications subject

to the zone rate the Department carried in 1920 1,147,725,218 pounds, whereas in 1925 it carried 1,126,566,770 pounds, or 21,158,441 pounds less in 1925 than it carried in 1920, notwithstanding a 33½ per cent increase in newspaper size in that period of five years.

Second-class mail subject to the zone rates is the only branch of the mail service which over a period of years has shown a decrease in volume. The evidence is overwhelming that this decrease in volume is due entirely to the present rates. Had second-class mail grown in volume from 1920 to 1925 in proportion to other classes of mail, and had the 1920 rates been maintained in effect, it is safe to say that the revenue from this class of mail in 1925, under the 1920 rates, would have been greater than actually produced by the higher rates.

The newspaper publishers cited very striking examples as to the withdrawal of their publications from the mails in order to obtain cheaper service outside of the mails. My substitute proposes to get these publications back into the mails, first, by a reduction in the general rate of newspaper distribution to the June 30, 1920, basis, and, second, by the creation of a bundle rate where the only service performed by the Postoffice Department is that of transportation.

One illustration given in the hearings as to the difference in the cost to the publisher and the cost to the Postoffice Department for handling bundles, where the only service performed is transportation, shows the need for such a rate. It was pointed out that one publication, if it used the mails, would pay to the Government \$252.90 per week, whereas the only cost to the Government for carrying that publication would be \$15.75 per week, or a difference of \$217.15. This publication has diverted its distribution of more than 30,000 copies per week from the mails to truck service, which it obtains at \$10 per day, or \$70 per week, thus making a saving in distribution of \$152.90 per week. Under the rates proposed in my substitute, the Postoffice Department would carry this publication at \$52.50 per week, if train service were available, and make a profit of \$36.75 and still cut under the truck rate of \$70 per week.

The evidence is overwhelming that the newspapers and the magazines every month are diverting more and more of their tonnage from the mails to cheaper agencies of transportation and distribution. Many of these agencies have sprung up because of the development of hard roads throughout the country providing new and cheaper forms of transportation than were available prior to 1920. It is most important to know that at the present time there are 500,000 miles of hard roads available for transportation and distribution of publications, as against 250,000 miles of railroads. At the rate road building is proceeding in the United States there will be 1,000,000 miles of hard roads in use within the next 10 years.

In view of the much cheaper rates provided by other agencies the question has been frequently asked as to why publishers use the mail at all. The answer is that they do not want to deprive anyone of the privilege of reading a newspaper who wants to read it. The further answer is that rural subscribers and many village subscribers could not get daily newspapers if publishers should withdraw from the mails entirely. A typical example is that of subscribers to the Washington Star who live in Manassas, Va. Six days a week the Star is forwarded to them by baggage at 30 cents per 100 pounds. The railroads only carry baggage to points where trains make stops. On Sunday the train does not stop at Manassas, but the Star, in order to serve its readers, has to pay the Postoffice Department \$1.85 per 100 pounds to have its papers thrown off a moving train on Sunday morning, as against 30 cents per 100 pounds which it pays the railroad to have its papers kicked off on a platform the other six days of the week. The Postoffice Department only pays the railroad 12 cents per 100 pounds, and in every particular

the service rendered is identical, except that on one day the package is thrown off a moving train, whereas on six days it is put off while the train is stopped.

While the Postoffice has raised objection to a bundle rate on the ground that it would necessitate the requisition of additional space on the railroads, the publishers have pointed out that their chief purpose is to serve their subscribers and that even if such a rate is provided, but with inefficient and insufficient service accompanying it, they will not avail themselves of the rate. On the other hand, they have pointed out that while the Postoffice Department views this situation as one of large city distribution, the main problem is to bring about a mail rate on newspapers which will permit the publishers of newspapers in smaller cities to get distribution through the Postoffice Department at a fair rate.

With this situation in view, therefore, it appears to be but logical for Congress to fix a rate which will increase the distribution of second-class matter on rural routes and also to fix a rate which will increase the volume of mail carried in bundles from city to city for newsdealer distribution, where the only service performed by the department is that of transportation, and where the department can perform this service at a profit to itself and at less cost than other agencies of transportation are now charging the publishers, even though their charges are very much lower than the present postal rates.

War taxes have been taken off or greatly reduced on all other commodities and even on other mail matter, and I believe that they ought to be reduced to the 1920 rates on second-class matter. It is perfectly evident that the act of February 28, 1925, has placed a greater burden on the traffic than the traffic will bear, and we have got to reduce the rates in order to increase the income of the Government. We have the same overhead, the same cost of transportation, the same amounts for rural carriers, the same amounts for city carriers, the same salaries for postmasters and a general increase of \$70,000,000 for salaries paid, and yet, by reason of the increases provided for in the act of October 3, 1917, and the act of February 28, 1925, we find that the Postoffice Department has actually lost more than 721,000,000,000 pieces of mail in the current year and the amount of matter going to other means of transportation is constantly increasing. On this state of facts, it is absolutely certain that the Government has lost revenue by reason of this great loss of business. It is a revenue that we should not lose.

I feel quite sure that whenever we can get a vote on the proposal in the Senate, the reductions in postal rates suggested by me will be adopted. I am inclined to think that if the House were permitted to vote on these reductions they would also vote to make the reductions.

Hospital Contracts Total \$1,000,000.

Washington, D. C.—Contracts in connection with the expansion of the Walter Reed Hospital here have been awarded by the Constructing Quartermaster of the War Department to an aggregate approximating \$1,000,000. They include the following: General contract, George E. Wyne, Washington, at \$669,823; excavations and changes in water, sewer and light systems, also to George E. Wyne, at \$105,000; plumbing, \$35,880, and heating, \$67,025, to W. G. Cornell Co., Washington; refrigerating plant, \$15,800, Chatard & Norris; kitchen equipment, \$45,399, Lawrence Ellerbrock, Inc., both of Baltimore; elevators and dumb-waiters, \$12,215, Westbrook Elevator Manufacturing Co., Danville, Va.

As previously announced, the proposed enlargement will include mess and kitchen additions to main hospital building, three ward buildings with connecting corridors, and building for American Red Cross.

Immigration of Japanese and East Indians Into Amazonas, Brazil.

MANY FACTS OF VITAL INTEREST TO ALL AMERICANS.

By CAPT. FRANCIS McCULLAGH.

[An illuminating discussion of immigration questions pertaining to Brazil and the bearing which these immigration matters have upon business in that country and upon the United States will be found in the following special article by Capt. Francis McCullagh, a well-known war correspondent and student of economic conditions throughout the world.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

Manaos, Amazonas, Brazil, April 29.

I had the honor of being received today in the palace of Rio Negro by Senhor Ephigenio Salles, President of the State of Amazonas. His Excellency told me, among other things, that the state government intends to introduce Japanese and East Indian colonists. Those immigrants will engage, I understand, in rice growing and other agricultural work, but presumably they will sooner or later be open to engagement as collectors of rubber, as artisans and as unskilled laborers.

This is an important announcement, though I am bound to say that local employers of labor are not much excited about it; they say that such schemes were brought forward before, but that nothing ever came of them. This announcement means, apparently, that the Amazonian Government has given up all hope of colonizing this great valley with whites. A representative of the Brazilian Government is at present in India in connection with this matter, and, presumably, he will try to import Tamils. If he succeeds we shall find Amazonas using against the British rubber planter the very instrument which enabled that rubber planter to supplant Brazil, namely, the cooly, whose cheap and comparatively efficient service gave his employer such an advantage over the employer of the dear and inefficient *Caboclo* laborer on the Amazon. No one can blame Amazonas for taking this step. Ceylon and the Malay Peninsula borrowed from her the rubber tree, and now she proposes to borrow in return the cooly, who is so useful on the rubber plantations of the Far East. It is quite fair.

I hear that it is proposed to import 10,000 East Indians and an equal number of Japanese. Will so many come and will they be followed by others? If the experiment is a success, Amazonas may be unable within 50 years or so to call herself a white state. Indeed, I am not quite sure that she can call herself a white state now. When H. E. Mr. Tatsuke, the Japanese Ambassador, was conveyed with almost regal honors to the Grand Hotel, Para, on April 28 from his steamship, he must have noticed, being a very observant man, that the soldiers of the cavalry escort which surrounded him on that occasion were, like 9 per cent of the soldiers in North Brazil, very un-European in color and in features, in almost everything save religion and language. Some of those soldiers have inherited from Indian ancestors broad faces and high cheek-bones, which might cause them to be taken anywhere for Japanese; and no soldier of Dai-Nippon is browner all over than these soldiers of the Brazilian republic. I might add that when I want to ascertain the average physical type of any people I always look at the soldiers. The Bulgarian soldiers, for example, when seen in the mass, show very clearly the Tartar strain which is often absent altogether from the blond Bulgarian diplomatists one occasionally meets with in western Europe. Judging them by this test, I am not so sure, therefore, that Para and Amazonas and most of the other states of North Brazil can be described even now as white countries.

At present, however, I would describe this climate as a

white man's climate; for it is winter now and the temperature is ideal, about 80 degrees Fahrenheit. It is certainly much cooler than the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, the lowlands of Ceylon, India, and the Malay Peninsula; and, of course, the Gold Coast. Nevertheless I must bow to the best authorities when they tell me that this great valley can never be a white man's land owing to the fact that a white man cannot work in the fields. He may control machinery and employ labor-saving devices, but he must have somebody else who is not white to do the actual manual work for him.

For some time it seemed as if the *Caboclo* and the Ceara man would supply all the labor needed on the Amazon, but it is now clear that the Ceara man had only left his beloved Ceara temporarily on account of a great drought. A large proportion of the Ceara laborers have now returned to their native state, where there is much to be done. But even had they remained they would not have been numerous enough to supply labor for all the Amazon. This is a pity, for the Ceara man is one of the most curious and interesting types in all Brazil. Though living so near the Equator, he is almost white, the slight bronze in his pigmentation being due to an admixture of Indian blood and to centuries spent in a hot, dry climate. There are few instances in the world of white men thriving so near the Equator, but it must be borne in mind that the Ceara climate is very healthy and that a cool wind blows for about six months in the year.

The Ceara man is not enough for the Amazon. He can supply it with thousands of hands, but it wants millions. Nor does the *Caboclo* meet the requirements of the case. *Caboclo* in a Portuguese word, meaning copper-colored, which is applied to the copper-colored cross between Portuguese and Indian, which forms most of the permanent population of the Amazon. Passengers on the Booth steamers between Liverpool and Manaos have seen the little palm-thatched huts of the *Caboclo* on the Amazon, with *Caboclo Pere* looking very much in harmony with his surroundings, and the young *Caboclos* running stark naked till the age of 4 or 5. Such passengers must have often thought that nature was busy producing a race adapted for the Amazon, but appearances are deceptive, for the *Caboclo* is apathetic, unhealthy and inefficient. He begets sometimes 20 children, but most of them die in infancy, and few of the survivors make good workers. Hookworm, malaria and syphilis have destroyed the stamina of this race, and leprosy is spreading at a terrible rate. If it were otherwise, Amazonas would not have to turn to Asia for help. She turns to Asia because it is impossible for her to get immigrants from Europe. Various efforts have been made to bring Portuguese laborers direct to the Amazon and Northern Brazil from Portugal, but all those efforts have failed, though it is easy enough to recruit Portuguese for Southern Brazil. This lack of labor has contributed to the defeat of Amazonas in the rubber market, and it is a lack which is bitterly deplored not only by Brazilian rubber men but by all the foreign capitalists and industrialists settled in Northern Brazil. The Manaos agents of foreign steamship companies complain that there is not enough labor to load and unload ships.

Among the *Caboclo* laborers at present working here there is no sign of opposition to the importation of the Japanese

and the Indians. There is, it is true, in the Amazon ports a Transport Workers' Union, which has established the eight-hour day, but on all other matters it has shown itself very apathetic. Above all, it has no color prejudices whatever, and it would be surprising if it had, for the union includes every shade of color between black and white, between black and yellow and between yellow and white.

It is said that the Brazilian Government has offered the Japanese 6,000,000 hectares of land in Amazonas and that "the Japanese steamship company, 'Kanega Fuchi'" has set aside an appropriation of 80,000 yen to cover the expenses of a commission to study labor conditions on the Amazon. As I have already indicated, M. Tatsuke, the Japanese Ambassador in Rio, is now on his way here in the steamer Affonso Penna, and he intends to spend a considerable time in the Amazon Valley. The Government of Amazonas attaches great importance to this visit, as is shown by the elaborate preparations they are making to welcome their distinguished visitor. There will be a reception in his honor and a banquet in the Ideal Club, which will be specially decorated in Japanese style for the occasion. Finally, the *Nichteroy*, a steamer of the Amazon flotilla, will be chartered to convey him to Caldeirao, Paricatuba, and other places. Even in Para the Ambassador was received yesterday with almost regal honors, having been met at the pier by the Governor, by all the high military and civil officials, by the representatives of commerce and industry and by a great crowd of the general public. He is accompanied by his secretary, M. Avosu; by Captain Sekine, Japanese naval attache, and by a Japanese agricultural expert. A whole mission of Japanese technical experts will afterwards join the Ambassador at Para, so that this is not a mere idle visit of courtesy. A pleasant feature of it, by the way, is the kindly reference in all quarters. There is no adverse comment, even from Americans, who might be supposed to fear that Japan was getting a foothold in South America. On the contrary, all the foreign employers would be glad to see the Japanese come.

Nevertheless, it is not at all certain that they will come; that will depend on the Ambassador's report. Here in Manaus there is a general impression that the Japanese can stand a hot climate as well as the Cantonese, and Brazilians are surprised when I tell them that such is not the case. In the main islands of Japan, including Hokkaido, the mean annual temperature is probably as low as the mean annual temperature in England; and I do not know of any case where the Japanese workman prospers like the Chinese workman in hot places like the Malay Peninsula, the Dutch East Indies, Indo-China and Hongkong. I do not think that even the island of Formosa has yet been cultivated to any great extent by Japanese farmers. It is difficult to see, therefore, on what Amazonas bases its belief that the Japanese are good tropical agriculturists. I should have thought that from every point of view carefully selected Chinese farmers would meet the requirements of the case far better. Not that I imagine for a moment that the establishment of a Japanese colony here could ever lead to political complications. This is because in the first place your Brazilian is an easy-going and amiable person who does not worry much about the future and who has been able to absorb without an effort the most indigestible nationalities. In Goyaz I met a German called Koch unable to speak a word of German. A French Swiss unable to speak French and a Turk who had become a Roman Catholic and married a Brazilian wife. Dr. Calmon, the Federal Minister for Agriculture, told me even of a Jew who had become a Roman Catholic. In Bello Horizonte I met the son of a prominent Englishman unable to speak a word of English.

If Brazil had a coast line on the Pacific there might be some cause for alarm, but as things are, this country is perfectly safe. Not only can she defend herself, not only is she

protected by distance and inaccessibility, but England and the United States would never suffer her to be invaded. There is, therefore, no apprehension here such as you find in Australia. Employers of labor would like the Japanese to come. In Sao Paulo a large number of Japanese are to be introduced by an English company which is going to grow cotton. Some Brazilian publicists are opposed, however, to the entry of the Japanese on the ground that, owing to the great difference of race and of religion, they may form an indigestible morsel. When it is pointed out that there are already several such morsels here, the reply is that there is no need to add to them. Brazilians tell me that the negroes are all Catholics, who will be absorbed in time through intermarriage. In fact, they regard their black problem as less difficult than North America's, because frequent marriages between blacks and whites in Brazil will lead to the absorption of the black, while no such absorption is possible in North America. This Brazilian optimism does not extend, however, to the Japanese Buddhist, and it is certainly a fact that few of the Japanese immigrants here have become Catholic or Protestant or have married Brazilian women, but personally I think that in course of time even the Japanese will be absorbed. I might add that when I mention religion here I do not mean that Brazilian publicists attach importance to it. Most of them do not.

In Sao Paulo there are, I think, five Japanese colonies in all. Three of them are successful. Two are not yet out of the wood. All the colonists are engaged in the cultivation of rice, and they mix so little with their Brazilian neighbors that they have not learned to speak much Portuguese.

Mr. Calmon, with whom I had an interview before I left Rio, had nothing to say against the Japanese save that he would object to their forming a solid block in any one part of the country. He preferred that they should spread themselves out all over Brazil and not confine themselves exclusively to Sao Paulo. If white immigrants were forthcoming, he would prefer that the Japanese did not come at all. He dislikes the large number of Levantines who are coming into the cities, where they open small shops and sell inferior goods at high prices. Most of these Levantines go under the name of Syrians and are supposed to come from Syria, but I am inclined to think that the name is applied indiscriminately to all immigrants from Asia Minor. A few are Roman Catholics, but most of them are Orthodox or Mohammedan, and they certainly make themselves unpopular, especially in Northern Brazil. They are accused of getting goods on credit from gullible Brazilian and German houses and of afterwards going bankrupt, eventually using the money thus acquired for the establishment of big firms which work in combination with other Syrian firms in order to keep up the prices of the inferior goods which they all sell. All this would be impossible, however, were it not for the existence of a certain slackness in the Brazilian himself. Slackness is, unfortunately, the great defect of this most amiable people.

In any case the Syrian is a bad type of immigrant. He is not of the stuff wanted for the building up of Brazil. Farmers are wanted, men with some experience of tropical agriculture and a little money of their own, who will go into the interior and till the land. Instead of getting such men, Brazil gets people who cannot apparently live outside a big city and who would die of ennui if planted out on the lonely *sertao*. Among them are Syrians, Portuguese and Southern Italians, who sometimes keep small shops and sometimes sell lottery tickets, newspapers and matches. I was disagreeably struck on coming from Southern Brazil, where a fine plateau with an excellent climate is crying aloud for European labor, to discover that Rio was congested with able-bodied immigrants from the Mediterranean countries of Europe, Asia and Africa, who had nothing better to do than to wave lottery tickets in my face.

This sight gave me a new "slant," as they would say in

New York, on the immigration problem of the New World. Up till that time I had been indignant with America for its discourteous and suspicious treatment of Europeans, who are often examined as if they were diseased jailbirds; I myself was once told by an Argentine consul that I would have to prove I was not a criminal before he would grant me a visa. I still think that some of these consuls are extremely tactless, but I now realize that the European immigrant is not what he was before the war. He has deteriorated. Sometimes he works hard, but in a direction which will lead to economic trouble later on. The Polish Jew, for example, and the small Portuguese, or Neapolitan, or Greek, or Balkan shopkeeper confine themselves entirely to the cities, where their activities enrich them, it is true, but at the same time raise prices, produce "rings" of foreign traders and do harm to the country. But it is the immigrant who is not quite European that is likely to do most harm, the Syrio, for example; and the appearance of such unhealthy elements among their immigrants is a fact that the American republics are right in noticing. There is now a large and influential colony of those mysterious Syrios in Mexico, and President Elias Calles, though he claims to be of pure Aztec blood, is certainly one of them. Brazil finds it difficult, however, to keep them out owing to the large measure of autonomy possessed by the various States. Dr. Calmon might draw up the most excellent regulations for immigrants, but the various states might ignore them, and, as a matter of fact, the existing regulations are very good.

I have just said that the European immigrant has deteriorated. This deterioration is, I believe, temporary, being due to the great war and to the present conditions in Europe and to the bad policy of the American immigration officials whose incivility keeps the suitable immigrants from coming forward; nevertheless, it is very noticeable. Formerly the German was the best immigrant that came to Brazil, but now he is very different, being a man spoiled and embittered and demoralized by the great war. Great Britain sends practically no peasant immigrants to Brazil. France sends some, French citizens, but not always of the French race. Here in Manaus, for example, and in all the large seaports of northern Brazil, there are French Jews from Morocco, mostly from Mogador and Casablanca.

This represents such a curious development that I shall say a few words about it, though it has nothing to do with my subject. At the time of the Agadir crisis I visited Agadir, Mogador, Casablanca and other Moroccan cities and, like all visitors from Europe, was impressed by the strength of the local Jews. Here and in Algeria and Tunisia the native rulers used to persecute them and to relieve them periodically of their wealth, either by wrongful arrest or getting up pogroms. Under French rule these methods cannot, of course, be employed, so that the Jewish millionaires of northwestern Africa may become important factors in French commerce, banking, politics and overseas trade. As always happens in the case of the Jew, the hard school in which they were trained developed habits of almost superhuman industry, sharpened the intelligence, united the mass.

Is Europe exhausted as a colonizing force? Has the day of the colored races come at last? These questions rise to one's mind here in South America, where the white race is unable to colonize the Amazon Valley, and has had to ask for Japanese assistance in the cultivation of such a white man's land as Sao Paulo. To be quite fair to the Japanese immigrant, one cannot say that he is an urban parasite, for he is generally to be found on the land. There are, it is true, a fair number of Japanese business houses in Brazil, most of them being engaged in the export and import trade and being powerfully helped by a Japanese line of steamers. These business houses are doing well and are ably served throughout the country by smart young commercial travelers, pure-

blooded Japanese, speaking Portuguese well and always making themselves popular.

I have never seen East Indians here, though I have seen them in Mexico, but I should think that an Indian would feel at home in Brazil, for very often his complexion is no darker than that of the average Brazilian and his features are more Aryan. Moreover, even the perfectly white Brazilian has never got the faintest touch of prejudice with regard to color. If the recruiters of Eastern labor wished to get Christians they could probably get a large number in Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Ceylon, Bombay, Goa and Malacca. They could even get men who spoke Portuguese and had Portuguese names, but unfortunately a large proportion of the Portuguese-speaking inhabitants of the Far East belong to just that class which the Brazilian does not want, the sedentary, clerical class, which is happier on an office stool than in the seat of a plow. Even the pure-blooded Portuguese immigrant from Portugal is disliked here owing to his preference for urban occupations, and I have met publicists, themselves of Portuguese descent, who want to bar Portuguese immigration altogether.

If the current of Japanese and Indian immigration is diverted to Brazil, California, Australia, Natal, Kenya Colony and other places will naturally be much interested. But it will be a long time before such immigration affects the position of the Eastern rubber planter, for lack of labor is not the only difficulty here. Another difficulty is the imposition of heavy export duties; in other words, the penalizing by the Brazilians themselves of their own industries. In Amazonas, however, those duties decrease with the amount of rubber exported, so that a man who exports a large quantity may have less to pay proportionately than a man who exports a small quantity.

A third difficulty is the slackness and lack of organization one finds here in business, in industry and in other things. This defect, I take it, is due to the climate, to the enormous size of the country, to its comparative youth, to the lack of transport facilities, to the want of education, to the heterogeneous composition of the race and to historical causes, but in the rubber business it leads to a carelessness which injures that business.

Things are on the mend, however. Already M. Calmon, Governor of Bahia, has begun to encourage the plantation of rubber and the influx of immigrants, and has arranged that no export tax will be levied on this plantation rubber for a certain number of years. The result of his wise administration has been a great improvement in the financial standing of Bahia.

Here in Amazonas the Government has established a model rubber plantation, but has not, so far, made that fact public owing, I am told, to its fear that such publication might make it impossible for the Government to purchase more land for the same purpose at a reasonable price. This reminds me that Amazonas has little money and that the Federal Government is unlikely to lend it any at the present moment, even for the purpose of settling 20,000 Japanese and Indians on the Amazon. But possibly Japan might find the money if her immigration company gets specially favorable terms.

\$300,000 Plant to Replace Burned Factory.

Plans are being made by the Summers Fertilizer Co., Inc., Baltimore, for building a modern all-steel acidulating fertilizer factory building to replace its plant, recently burned. Details of the proposed plant have not been definitely decided, but it is the purpose of the company to make it as modern as possible in its design, construction and equipment. It will be equipped with overhead cranes and unloading facilities, and will have a manufacturing capacity of 100,000 tons annually. The cost of the plant is estimated at \$300,000.

EASTERN BANKERS AND BUSINESS MEN INVESTIGATE BEAUMONT AND SABINE DISTRICT, TEXAS.

New Wells on Spindle Top, the Site of the First Big "Gushers" in America.

Beaumont, Texas, May 27—[Special.]—Beaumont and the Sabine district have been hosts for the past few days to 35 bankers and big business men from all parts of the country, especially the North and East, who arrived here by special train on the evening of the 24th, and who will spend at least 10 days in the district.

The party is composed of investment bankers who are guests of the officials of the Eastern Texas Electric Company, one of the Stone & Webster group, and which owns and operates the light, power and transportation facilities of this district. The party was given a banquet at Hotel Beaumont on the evening of their arrival and began immediately a tour of inspection, visiting Port Arthur, Orange and other towns and villages in the district, thence to points in Louisiana where the Stone & Webster interests operate.

These are the men who have furnished a considerable portion of the funds that have developed the district already, and they are going to be asked to put at least \$8,000,000 more into it at once. The object of first attraction at Beaumont was the first \$5,000,000 unit of the proposed \$15,000,000 Neches power plant, now under construction and nearing completion. This is the latest and biggest venture of the Stone & Webster group of public-utility corporations in this section and will be the heart of the great electric power circulatory system which these concerns control. This group is composed of the Eastern Texas Electric Company, the Gulf States Utility Company and the Louisiana Electric Company.

The visit of this delegation of financiers is considered of significance, due to the recent expansions of the Stone & Webster interests and rumors of big development in the immediate future. The bankers are said to be "sold" on the Sabine district, and it is believed that the immediate future will reveal the truth of the statement. The men composing the party are as follows:

Ralph S. Terry, Buffalo; A. B. Griffin, New York; Hearn W. Streat, New York; Theodore T. Whitney, Boston; John A. Morris, New York; Philip L. Spaulding, Boston; William D. Holman, Hartford; Charles J. Clifford, Chicago; A. B. Meacham, New York; Albert P. Everts, Boston; J. William Middendorf, Jr., Baltimore; Murray W. Dodge, New York; Robert L. Pond, New York; George N. Lindsay, New York; Davenport Pogue, New York; William H. Philcrantz, Boston; Bayard Pope, New York; Thomas Motley, Boston; James W. Wheeler, Boston; Arthur C. Dunmore, Boston; J. Tuell, Boston; Charles W. Kellogg, New York; George H. Clifford, Houston; Arthur W. Page, New York; Arthur H. Bosworth, Denver; Robert H. Van Deusen, Chicago; David A. Edgar, Milwaukee; Perle A. Walters, Chicago; W. Robert Johnston, Chicago; P. P. Edwards, Milwaukee; Henry R. Hayes, New York; Samuel W. White, Chicago; Charles D. Robbins, New York; F. W. Welch, Jr., New York; A. A. Northrup, Boston; Elrey C. Wampler, Chicago, and Perry A. Howard, Jr., Los Angeles.

The visitors admit that they have seen one of the most interesting parts of the United States. Certainly they have seen things they cannot see elsewhere. They have seen the oil-refinery center of the United States, there being six refineries in Jefferson county alone, of which Beaumont is the

county-seat. The Gulf refinery in this county is the largest in the world, the Texas coming second.

Also the visitors have secured some significant information. They heard John W. Tryon of the Gulf say that there is an investment of \$350,000,000 in this county in refineries alone, and that the sum is soon to be vastly increased. They heard the story of Spindle Top, the first oil "gusher" ever discovered in America, and they witnessed oil spouting from six new wells in the Spindle Top field, showing that it has in reality staged a comeback. They saw the ports of Beaumont, Port Arthur and Orange, where ships from the Seven Seas load and unload cargo for every known port in the world. They admit that they have visited a most important part of the United States and that they are not only proud of the investments they have already made here for themselves and their clients, but that they are going to make more from time to time.

Plans for Mississippi's \$2,500,000 Asylum.

Jackson, Miss.—N. W. Overstreet of this city has recently been selected as architect for the new \$2,500,000 Mississippi State Insane Hospital, of which Dr. C. D. Mitchell is superintendent. The new hospital will provide accommodations for 3500 insane patients and bids for the erection of various buildings will probably be invited in August. It is estimated that the buildings will cost \$2,000,000 and equipment \$400,000 or more.

As previously outlined in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, the new institution will be located about 12 miles from Jackson and will have separate accommodations for white and colored patients. There will be an administrative building, reception building, hospital building for acute sick, hospital ward for tuberculosis patients, separate wards for epileptics, wards for disturbed, quiet and chronic cases, assembly hall, nurses' home, kitchen and dining room, laundry, store room, baker shop, industrial shop, homes for physicians and other employees. Henry C. Muskoff of St. Louis has been engaged as landscape architect.

Details relative to the construction of the hospital and the removal of patients from the present hospital will be under the supervision of the State Hospital Removal, Improvement and Land Sale Commission, of which R. L. Brown is secretary.

Bids Invited on \$500,000 Pythian Castle.

Bids have been invited for the erection of a \$500,000 building to be erected at Charles and Preston streets, Baltimore, by the Pythian Castle Building Commission, of which Richard Laws Lee is president. Estimates will be received from contractors until June 10 for general construction, steam heating plant, plumbing and electrical work to be reserved. Clyde N. and Nelson Friz are the architects; C. L. Reeder, mechanical engineer, and Herman F. Doeleman, construction engineer, all of Baltimore. The following Baltimore contractors have been invited to submit bids: Price Construction Co., M. A. Long Co., Consolidated Engineering Co., J. Henry Miller, Inc., John Hiltz & Sons Co., Mason-Curley-Brady, Inc., Tase-Norris Co., Inc., Cogswell-Koether Co., B. F. Bennett Building Co., North-Eastern Construction Co., P. C. Street Engineering Co., Henry Smith & Sons Co. and the Charles L. Stockhausen Co.

The structure will be four stories, 150 by 81 feet, of steel, reinforced concrete, brick, stone and terra cotta, with concrete floors and roof and marble interior trim. It will be equipped with elevators. Space will be provided on the first floor for stores, while the second floor will be devoted to rental offices. A banquet hall and kitchen will be located on the third floor and lodge rooms and other facilities on the fourth. There will be a roof garden and hall to seat 700.

England's Great Metallurgist, Sir Robert Hadfield, Discusses the Strike and Some Reasons Therefor.

[The following letters came to the editor of the Manufacturers Record purely as personal correspondence from Sir Robert Hadfield, the great metallurgist of England, whose remarkable achievements in metallurgy were detailed, in part, in last week's issue of the Manufacturers Record.]

These letters bearing directly on the strike situation and on the strain on England and all Europe of the alleged Allied indebtedness to this country were doubly interesting because they were never intended for publication. However, in response to a cabled request to Sir Robert Hadfield for the privilege of publishing them just as received, this privilege was given and the letters are published as showing how one of England's great business leaders looks upon the whole situation.

This paper has been a persistent advocate of the cancellation by America of the supposed indebtedness of the Allies to our country. We believe that the United States owes the cancelling of these debts to its own honor and integrity, for we believe that morally we owe the Allies more than they owe us, and that in their effort to hold the Germans back for 12 or 15 months after we were at war and before we could put a soldier on the battlefield, they were fighting our battles just as they were fighting their own. President Wilson said that we could not put soldiers in the field at the beginning of the war and that the only thing we could do would be to lend credit to the Allies. Many Congressmen at that time, voting for these loans, expressed the thought that we would never call for their payment, rejoicing in the privilege of furnishing money and thus lessening the number of lives to be lost by American soldiers. Having saved America from the loss of hundreds of thousands of soldiers by the financial aid that we advanced, we are now demanding a return of this money and thus putting money above the lives of soldiers.

Entirely without regard to Europe's financial condition or to Europe's ability to pay these loans, the Manufacturers Record feels that we owe it to ourselves and to our honor for all the years to come to cancel every debt of the Allies, certainly those made prior to the Armistice.

The letter from Sir Robert Hadfield, followed by cable sent to the Iron Trade Review, and a letter which he had written to the former Mayor of London, Sir Charles C. Wakefield, are of interest to American readers in this connection.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

22, Carlton House Terrace,

London, S. W. 1., May 12.

Dear Mr. Edmonds:

A few days ago I received an urgent cable from my friend, Mr. Cole Estep, one of the directors of the important publishing company at Cleveland known as the Penton Publishing Company, of whom the head is also a friend of mine, Mr. J. A. Penton, whom you probably know. Mr. Estep asked me if I would cable at their expense, giving my views on the present industrial trouble as shown by the attached copy.

At such special times like the present it is hardly desirable for an outsider to get mixed up with matters of this kind, but the enquiry, coming from the source in question, I thought it would be unfriendly not to send some communication. Finally, I sent a week-end cable, as shown by the enclosed copy, in which I have ventured to introduce your name. As I am sure you will understand, the present time is one which, by its importance and urgency, helps to show how just has been your action—as I regard it a real exhibition of peace and good-will toward mankind.

Whether some of my American friends will think I have gone outside my province or appeared to be in any way dictating, events alone can determine. Nothing of the sort was in my mind, and in any case I know the action taken will have your approval. Perhaps this general strike, as it is called, may be a blessing in disguise, and one of the means of fixing attention on the important matter of world debts, the arguments regarding which have been so ably presented in your paper, the MANUFACTURERS RECORD.

Imagine my own country with a budget of some \$4,000,000,000 to meet, and apart from the strike, with an unemployment roll of some 1,000,000 of persons, by far the greater part of them idle because honestly there is not enough work to go round.

Our present industrial trouble has intensified the situation, and, thanks to your noble efforts to rouse public opinion on your side, I felt that I could not answer the enquiry of my

friend Mr. Estep without referring to this exceedingly important aspect. At first sight, it may appear strange to some in your country that there is a connection between our difficulties in Europe and the war debt, but I doubt whether this is the case and that European affairs are being aggravated by the demands for payment by the United States. Europe simply cannot do it and at the same time introduce social reforms and amelioration which are so vitally necessary. Europe has not got the money for all these payments of the so-called debts, which you have so clearly proved are not, at any rate to some extent, debt obligations at all.

This industrial strike here is but a sign of the times, and showing the deeper causes at work, undoubtedly some of which are due to the reasons stated here and by you.

No Anglo-Saxon wants to refuse to pay his debts, and we shall struggle to do what we have honorably promised to try and do; but not long ago I read in some American paper—it was probably the MANUFACTURERS RECORD—a statement that in a few years the citizens of your great country, thanks to their wonderful prosperity and the splendid way in which all are pulling together, will have little or no income tax, in fact, hardly any Federal taxes, to pay, or that, at any rate, the taxes payable will only be a mere fraction of the tax charges. It was stated that some of this great reduction was to be brought about by the expected sums to be received from poor old Europe, including Great Britain, to the tune of some \$300,000,000 or more annually.

Incidentally, I may add that last week I was reading an interesting account of the seven reasons given by Mr. Schwab for the continued prosperity of your great country. Two of the reasons mentioned by him were:

"The American people are hard at work producing new wealth at an amazing speed. This means new purchasing power, new savings, new opportunities for expansion of production.

"Wage-earners are working with their employers in a spirit of greater peace than I have seen for 25 years."

With regard to all this we heartily congratulate you, but in Europe, owing to the trail of the great war, which has not by any means cleared away—far from it—our position is necessarily quite different.

I also enclose copy of a letter sent by me a few days ago to our former Lord Mayor of London, Sir Charles Wakefield, who you will remember visited the United States a couple of

years ago on a tour on behalf of the English-Speaking Union. Here you will find set forth my views in a more extended way than in the cable sent to Mr. Estep.

I should hardly care to write this to anyone but you, because I do not know of anyone else who has the wide grasp and the noble-minded views on the subject. I have always felt confident that some day the United States will make a great gesture and wipe out these obligations, which you have shown by the important evidence set forth in your paper are not by any means real obligations.

I am sure the United States is greatly interested in this strike over here. There are many interesting, amusing, touching, disagreeable and sometimes horrible incidents occurring, but I will only quote one. It is the following, which I personally believe shows the true temperament of our people: At Oxford, when called upon by the strike agitators to take strike action, the employes of the Oxford Omnibus Company replied by singing Elgar's famous "Land of Hope and Glory."

Our great and leading Primate, the Archbishop of Canterbury—a man of parts, very intelligent and generally popular here—during the strike period in some comments he made when appealing to the nation for a generous settlement of the present labor problem, in one part of his pronouncement made use of the following words:

"Those on either side who dare to welcome the present crisis and talk nirlily or angrily about a general conflict to a bitter end being inevitable, and even wholesome, are, thank God, a little handful. Such is not, I am persuaded, the mind of England. Practically everyone, so far as I can judge—and I am having abundant opportunity—honestly desires to see the standard of living raised, not lowered. The problem is how we are to make that raising compatible with the carrying on of a great industry."

The Archbishop of Canterbury never uttered truer words. How can we raise the standard of living with taxation going on at the high rates existing here, a good deal of it to pay, both capital and interest, on foreign debts, against which you have pleaded so long and so ably?

I hope you will forgive this long letter, and again let me say how much I profit from reading your excellent journal.

The information printed by you in your issue of February 18, regarding the wages paid in certain industries here, is the best proof of how difficult is the situation with us and how well-nigh impossible it is for us to raise wages in view of the serious taxation claims made upon us.

Yours sincerely,

R. A. HADFIELD.

Cable received by Sir Robert Hadfield from Mr. H. Cole Estep of the Iron Trade Review:

"How does strike affect your plant and district? What is your opinion of the ultimate effect on British industry? Anxious to give America true picture."

Reply sent by Sir Robert Hadfield:

"Your enquiry not easily answered, but submit the following, and wish I could give more information:

"Our plant and district practically standing.

"Dispute, considered temporary, probably good for British industry, helping clear up difficulties under which employers have labored during last few years, largely brought on by extremists and Communists.

"Present trouble has doubtless arisen partly through misunderstanding.

"Tripartite negotiations are always dangerous.

"Consider National Industrial Council to deal with labor matters should be established in all leading countries.

"Right-thinking people, forming majority, support our Government and resist all unconstitutional acts.

"Trust you will forgive pointing out that our difficulties partly occur through colossal taxation necessary meet war debts and, like Europe, even we cannot pay such large sums as 150 to 200 million dollars annual debt interest and at same time have money for necessary social advances or increase wages with millstone of war debts hanging round us.

"This matter most ably pursued and presented in your

country by my friend Editor Richard H. Edmonds, MANUFACTURERS RECORD, Baltimore."

Sir Robert Hadfield's letter to Mayor Wakefield was as follows:

"Many thanks for your note and booklet. I had intended to accept your kind invitation for the lunch, and am sorry it has necessarily had to be cancelled.

"What parlous times! If the advice you put forward some time back had been followed, I cannot but think affairs would have been different today. I referred to this aspect in my recent speech at our annual general meeting, and enclose copies.

"These labor matters are so complex that surely some day we must have a National Industrial Council which, without interfering with Parliament, could, I feel sure, do much toward solving the troubles now experienced.

"A few days ago I was asked by the editor—a personal friend of mine—of an important American technical paper to cable them at their expense what I thought of the situation, so sent them the reply, copy of which is now enclosed. I could not help putting in the last two paragraphs, because honestly I believe that some of Europe's troubles, including our own, come from the not altogether fair pressure brought to bear upon us financially by the United States. How can we introduce social reforms, or entertain wage advances, with an eight-hundred-million-pound budget and with one hundred and fifty to two hundred millions going annually to the United States?—this, too, apart from what Europe is expected to do (France, Italy and other countries). The sum we have to send to America is going to average amount nearly twice as much as the coal subsidy.

"I have also been led to take up this line of argument in the cable because of the splendid work being done, amongst many other instances, by my friend, Mr. Richard H. Edmonds, the editor of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, Baltimore. In season and out of season, in every issue of his paper, he is pressing this subject upon the attention of his countrymen and countrywomen.

"Knowing your intimate acquaintance with the United States, I thought you might like to see what I have said in the cable, which has just gone, and should you have an opportunity of bringing home the point to some of your American friends—that is, if you agree with me—perhaps you will do this. There is no doubt some of our present troubles arise from the severe economic pressure upon us with regard to these literally enormous debt payments, which applies to any Government; for example, suppose a Labor Government was in power, they would be faced with exactly the same problem.

"I read not long ago that, owing to the unexampled prosperity in the United States, aided by these large incoming payments extracted from Europe, in a few years this wonderful country will have hardly any 'imperial' taxes, and certainly no income tax, whilst at the same time we have men like General Pershing, many leading Senators and Representatives saying that, although America came late into the war, there is no reason why she should not take her full, or at any rate a larger, share of the debt incurred. Much of the expenditure was for her own benefit and safety.

"Like you, I know 'America' pretty well, and have very many friends there, also relatives. I have always found that our American cousins think none the worse of anyone for speaking out. I am trying to do this in my small way because I am convinced that some of our troubles here and on the Continent arise from this very cause. It is not as if France, Italy and ourselves had not given the United States full value for their money—alas! much of it in lives forever lost—but in kind, too. As a little example of the latter, the high explosive shell known as the '9.2' was supplied by us in our National Government factory in countless tens of thousands for about £5.10.0 each. Our Government paid for this same type of shell £15, and in some cases I believe £17, to American makers. If all this were investigated, I should imagine that our real honest liability to the United States was not only nil, but that they owed Europe and ourselves large sums. In the loss of human lives, irreplaceable, alas! what was the terrible cost no one can estimate. America's loss in this respect was, I should think, not 1 per cent that of the Allies.

"I am afraid that I have written at far too great length, but, as already stated, to my mind some of our present troubles arise from this very cause. The conditions in these respects remain whether a Conservative, Liberal or Labor Government is in power, and will, of course, continue. Many much-needed social reforms cannot be thought of under present conditions: Improved education facilities, better wages, which cannot be ignored, and many other matters."

No Wonder Uncle Sam Butts Into Private Business.

By GEORGE GARNER.

When Senator Walter E. Edge of New Jersey in 1919 originated the phrase, "Too much Government in business and not enough business in Government," 109,000,000 people in the United States chorused a vociferous Amen—the remaining 1,000,000 were Government officials and employees.

"Too profanely much Government in business!" cried industry and commerce, and even the poor little, unconsidered ultimate consumer.

For, in his industriousness and versatility, Uncle Sam had become, among other things, a great contractor, building bridges and other structures, and dredging and ditching; a tailor, a shoemaker, manufacturer of optical goods, realtor, as landlord and tenant and trader in real estate; second-hand clothes man, shipbuilder, railroad constructor and manager, chemist, corner-store grocer, general merchant, a breeder of reindeer and cattle and dealer in their meats—his finger was in every possible pie. And his eye was unwinking in search of other private business activities, into which to intrude.

But further, and even more harmful than his unfair competition with private business and industry in a hundred different lines, is his present dominance of private business and industry, which already has attained to a point of virtual dictation in some cases.

To summarize present conditions:

Private business and industry, in very many lines, are crowded to the wall by unfair Government competition, which is conducted in almost every instance at actual loss, with reckless extravagance and without regard to sane and sound business methods.

The people of the United States have, first, to pay through taxes the deficits incurred by the Government in its loose and costly business methods, and second, in some instances, to pay higher prices to private business to make up losses it incurs through Government competition.

Private business is so cowed and acquiescent that it permits, and even encourages, the Government through various departments virtually to dictate to it how it shall run its business.

Private business and industry are themselves to blame for these conditions.

It was my good fortune, recently, to attend a conference of over 100 extremely influential representatives of over a score of different business, commercial and industrial lines—it was held, of course, in Washington. At the luncheon were six speakers—each and every one of them a bureau head of a Government department. The guest at the dinner in the evening was the head of a Government department, and to the Government, through him and his department, these business representatives pledged an enthusiastic "co-operation" which amounted, in reality, to subservience. In short, the Government absolutely dominated this conference of private business representatives.

As a participant or observer in scores of such conferences I accepted this assumption of authority by the Government and this subservience by private business as simply a matter of course. The true reason for it did not dawn upon me until one of the speakers at the luncheon awakened me by the remark:

"One trouble with private business organizations is that they do not do anything. They hold conferences or conventions and make speeches and adopt resolutions and adjourn. But they do not live up to their resolutions, and at their next meeting they do not check up to see whether or not they have lived up to their resolutions."

The thought was one which I had expressed vehemently on very many occasions, but, coming from a Government official, it moved me to still deeper consideration of the

whole subject. Here I saw 100 substantial representatives of private business and industry ready to take orders from the Government and thus helping to encourage and stimulate Government competition with private business and Government dictation of private business methods.

Actual, concrete reasons for this Government competition and Government dictation, or dominance, dawned upon my mind; the first:

Goaded almost to desperation by reckless Government competition with private business in an almost innumerable number of lines, approximately 200 leaders in literally dozens of private business activities gathered—of course, in Washington—a few months ago in a "conference on Government in industry." Avowedly their purpose was to pry Uncle Sam out of competition in contract work and the clothing and boot and shoe trades, out of the optical goods business and out of shipbuilding and real estate and other lines in which the Government has no right to compete with private business, or, indeed, to operate at all.

In speech after speech and in heated, informal confabs these private business leaders told of the disastrous results of Government competition; they described in detail the reckless mismanagement of all Government business activities; they showed how the people were positively and deliberately deceived by the Government through bookkeeping which in a private concern might be considered criminal; they cited the continuous intrusion of the Government in competition with private enterprise—they recited and iterated and reiterated facts with which each and every one of them was entirely familiar; in short, they got their grouch off their chests and eased their overwrought feelings. Is it necessary to say that they adopted elaborate resolutions calculated to put Uncle Sam where he belonged?—resolutions preceded by searing preambles reciting their heart-breaking grievances. It is not.

Not only did this conference adopt resolutions, but also it decided to appropriate a generous sum to "open an office" and to get Uncle Sam back into the public business of government as his sole activity. Mayhap they have started, but if so it has been with a secrecy impenetrable.

The usual custom in such cases is, first, to name an "executive secretary" and turn over the whole business to him. Several such secretaries I know, and for them have the warmest admiration as conscientious, hard-working, result-seeking toilers. In many cases, however, the man so selected contents himself with getting periodical publicity for his organization, in order to get subscriptions for its maintenance, and for the men to whom he owes his job so they will continue him in it. Whether the great conference of which I speak has got even that far does not seem to have been confided to the press and people. At all events, Uncle Sam continues to expand his business ventures and intrusions, apparently without further objection.

That is the negative illustration—the toleration of Government competition, the endurance of Government competition and the consequent encouragement of still further Government competition with private business.

For the positive side—the stimulation of the Government to actual dictation of private business methods—there also are scores of concrete illustrations.

The first step is the almost automatic selection of Washington for a meeting place for all private business conferences and conventions. The second is the almost invariable selection of Government officials—department and bureau heads—as the principal speakers. All this very naturally indicates to the Government that private business relies on

it for support and for instruction, and Uncle Sam very rightly assumes the position of an industrial pedagogue; he tells private business just what he considers its faults and lays down to it rules for conducting its affairs—in short, he assumes, and is justified in assuming, a position of dominance and dictation and control. Instead of the Government receiving suggestions from private business on possibilities for the encouragement and stimulation of private business, we have the Government laying down rules and regulations to private business and telling it how to manage its affairs. For instance:

Through the Department of Commerce the Government, on the initiative of Secretary Hoover, decided to institute a "campaign against waste." In looking over private industrial lines it found that grindstone-makers were making 715,200 varieties of grindstones; that brickmakers were making 44 varieties of brick; that bottle-makers were making 49 varieties of milk bottles; that metal fabricators were making 1819 varieties of sheet metal; that there were 6280 varieties of grocers' paper bags, 78 varieties of mattresses, 460 varieties of cotton duck, 4460 varieties of shovels, spades and scoops, and so on through a long list.

"This waste is criminal—it must be stopped," said the Government through Secretary Hoover.

Whereat, in uncharacteristic Government common sense, Mr. Hoover summoned these manufacturers to Washington and bumped their heads together. In conferences he ascertained how many varieties in each article could be abolished without harm to the trade—indeed, with tremendous benefit to the manufacturer, the wholesaler and retail merchant and the ultimate consumer. They took counsel together.

As a concrete result of such conferences, dominated by the Government, the 715,200 varieties of grindstones were reduced to 255,800, or 64 per cent; milk bottles, from 49 to 9, or 82 per cent; common brick, from 44 to 1, or 98 per cent; grocers' paper bags, from 6280 to 4700, or 25 per cent; mattresses, from 78 to 4, or 95 per cent; cotton duck, from 460 to 94, or 80 per cent; sheet steel, from 1819 to 263, or 86 per cent, and so on.

Why did not the grindstone-makers take such action on their own initiative, without virtually compelling the Government to intervene to stop their wasteful ways?

Why did not the brickmakers themselves purge their business of such conspicuous and inexcusable waste?

Why did mattress-makers persist in turning out 78 varieties when four was sufficient?

Why did not each of these trades and others set their own houses in order, instead of waiting for the Government virtually to order them to do it?

Private business and industry have only themselves to blame for this form of Government intrusion—of Government domination—even Government dictation.

It may be that the brickmakers or the mattress-makers or the grindstone-makers at one time or another did hold conferences of their respective trades and decided that there was waste, and this waste must be curtailed. It is not unlikely that they adopted preambles and resolutions for the elimination of such waste. But it is very evident that, as this bureau head said the other day, they did not live up to their resolutions or check up at their next convention to see whether the resolutions had been respected.

Nor does the Government always operate only through such open methods; it also cultivates the business press of the land and now has this section of the press eating out of its hand. To the business editors there is no meeting place in the world to compare with Washington; there are no speakers in the world as competent and qualified to address their meetings as Government officials; to them co-operation now is almost a synonym for subservience.

Rather let the business editors talk to their respective

industries in the language that these industries know. Let them inspire private business to clean its own house instead of placing a broom in Uncle Sam's hands and applauding him as he trespasses on private business premises. Let them urge the brickmakers to wipe out their own waste, and the bottle-makers and the paper-bag makers, and so on, instead of saying to Uncle Sam that these men haven't the brains to run their own shops and he must step in and tell them how. Let them encourage private business to deserve freedom and independence from Government domination, or even advice, instead of encouraging the Government to exert an influence and authority entirely outside the scope of true Governmental functions.

One cannot blame the bureaucrat for taking full advantage of this situation and for making the Government—that is, his own department or bureau—more influential and conspicuous. All this advertises his department and his bureau and justifies its demands for ever-increasing appropriations. Secretary Hoover, in the particular instances mentioned, has done a wonderful work, but that work would not have been necessary for the Government if private business had handled its own business in business fashion and if the business press had exhorted it so to do.

No wonder Uncle Sam butts into private business. It necessitates and encourages and co-operates in such intrusion. It has no right to complain.

Since the foregoing was written, still another concrete illustration of the almost infantile dependence of private industry on Uncle Sam for advice and guidance in the management of its own private business has come to my attention in a news dispatch out of Greenville, S. C., reading as follows:

"The proposed cotton textile institute, conceived with the view of stabilizing the textile industry through constant maintenance of a balance between supply and demand and regulating in some capacity imports and exports of textile products, will be taken before Secretary of Commerce Hoover for discussion at an early date, it was decided here today by the steering committee of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association.

"Conceived at a recent meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association in Atlanta the proposed textile institute, designated to act as a general panacea for irregularities in the textile industry, was discussed at length here today by the steering committee of the association.

"After placing the proposal in a more or less tangible form, the committee decided to secure an appointment with Secretary Hoover in Washington at an early date and discussed with him the proposed institute. The meeting with Secretary Hoover will constitute the next gathering of the steering committee."

Private business and industry have no right to complain of "intrusion" or "domination" by the Federal Government or any department or bureau thereof. Until private business and industry become sufficiently efficient and self-confident to cut loose from Government apron strings, they have no right to complain of paternal Government "interference."

To Receive Bids on Four Armories.

Silver Spring, Md.—Bids will be received until July 10 by Adjut. Gen. Milton A. Reckord, Baltimore, for the erection of four state armories to cost approximately \$50,000 each. The one to be located here will include a headhouse, 28 by 68 feet, and a drill hall, 60 by 110 feet, both two stories and basement. Another will be located at Kensington and one at Easton, each to provide quarters for the fire department, while still another will be erected at Crisfield, the latter to consist of a headhouse, 28 by 68 feet, three stories, and a drill hall, 60 by 110 feet, two stories, each without basement. The buildings will be of brick and steel, with stone trim, concrete foundations, wood and tile floors and slag roof. Information may be obtained from Robert L. Harris, architect, Baltimore.

Spain and Miguel De Unamuno.

By COURTENAY DE KALB.

Paris reports a fresh storm in Spain stirred by friends of the famous scholar and publicist, Miguel de Unamuno. The character of the dispatch suggests Governmental repression and denial of liberty, thereby distinctly encouraging protest against the Spanish Government. Whether any self-appointed reformers should memorialize Congress or the Spanish Council of Ministers or not, the effect of such publicity must be to increase that unfortunate prejudice against Spain which is an inheritance by English-speaking people from the bitter struggle for empire between England and Spain during the Colonial period.

Before the directorate was declared in Spain by Gen. Primo de Rivera, the learned professor of Greek in the University of Salamanca, Miguel de Unamuno, allowed his republicanism to run away with his discretion to the extent of indulging in personal abuse of King Alfonso. Similar abuse of the President of the United States would have landed an American citizen in jail, and probably would have been followed by an examination by alienists. It had a like effect in Spain, except that, as Unamuno was not only sane, but a man of international distinction, he was tried for sedition and sentenced. Then he was summoned to a personal interview with the King and was pardoned. The very next day Unamuno delivered an address in the Ateneo of Madrid, somewhat cryptically conveying the same impression as that for which he had been condemned. This the King ignored.

After the directorate came into existence, Unamuno persisted in hostile utterances that, if tolerated, would have destroyed the Government, because such license would have been abused not merely by the student admirers of the great educator, but by the radicals who had been howling for Moscow and sovietism. Unamuno was duly warned, which only incited him to renewed attacks, and he was exiled to one of the Canary Islands. This was of brief duration. He was included in a decree of general amnesty, and he sailed on a ship for France. En route the vessel touched at Vigo, Spain, and he went ashore for the day, returning on board in the evening, dramatically shaking the dust of Spain from his feet and going into voluntary exile in France. The bad taste shown by this act did much to lessen general interest in his relations with the Government. Efforts were made to induce him to return to his post at the university, but he was obdurate, and in the end a new appointment was made. The students, who lack understanding of the deep reasons that led Sagasta and Castelar to welcome the restoration despite their struggle to create a republic that could endure, resisted, and other friends took up the protest, resulting in the temporary punishment of some of the more insistent offenders.

The attitude of Unamuno is unfortunate for him and for his country. He has allowed idealism to distort his vision of the facts of Spanish politics. His worship of the name of a republic is a sort of idolatry. He is absolutely sincere in it; but he forgets the bitter lessons of 1871, when Spain was on the verge of tearing herself to pieces because of the determination of many of its constituent provinces to revert to absolute autonomy and revive the local *fueros* or charters of special privilege and law. The great work of Ferdinand and Isabella in unifying Spain was about to be undone, and Pi y Margall nearly created a sort of "Balkan group" of petty nationalities feebly united in a federation.

The political problem in Spain is not in any degree a lack of ability for self-government, but consists in attachment to local patriotisms that would lead to political disaster if

unrestrained. It was this spirit that gave rise to the multitude of "parties" that divided the power in the Cortes (or Congress) so that there was no hope of securing any but a coalition ministry, and no hope at all of getting a coalition ministry that would hang together well enough to do effective work in governing the country. It was this want of affiliations between the political leaders that gave Spain so weak an administration in the years immediately following the war, when the red radicals were striving to overthrow the Government, that the country was brought to the brink of ruin.

It must be realized that Spain possesses a constitutional monarchy. The King of Spain, like the King of England, has less power than the President of the United States. The King is a sort of perpetual constitutional president. Therefore, Spain already had republican institutions, just as England has republican institutions. Had there been unity of national purpose, and had local ambitions been submerged in the interest of the national welfare, there never would have been a military directorate.

There are times in the affairs of men, as recites our Declaration of Independence, when men must resort to revolution to save the country. There was threatened a foreign-directed revolution for sovietizing Spain, and the question of saving the country was bigger than the name of the method used to save it. Gen. Primo de Rivera took the initiative; he established a dependable Government; he dealt lightly with recalcitrants; he reduced the supernumeraries and cut down the costs of administration enormously; he kept up the exchange rate to the immense advantage of Spanish exporters; he took firm hold upon the rebellion in Morocco, and achieved military successes that have made him recognized as one of the world's great strategists; he put an absolute end to the cruel despotism of the local political bosses called *caciques*; he restored self-government to the municipalities throughout Spain that had been held under subjection by the *caciques*; he stopped gambling throughout the kingdom; he even interfered with the liquor traffic and stopped the sale of alcoholic beverages between midnight and 8 A. M., which sent the people to bed and to needed rest. The strikes and the bombing and the shooting of factory operators ceased, and industry was revived. These indicate a good deal of an achievement, and the only pity is that Spain did not use her liberal institutions to do similar things. Not doing so made it necessary to have it done by the mailed fist. However, it has been achieved, and Spain is at peace, Spain is prosperous and Spain has received back a degree of her old civic freedom, for the military directorate is finished and a civil Government has been restored, although the constitutional guarantees are still withheld.

If Unamuno were to take a constructive attitude and help to develop a sound sense of national unity and support of the central power of the kingdom, he would hasten a return to popular government through the wise exercise of the franchise. Were he to copy other great Spaniards, men like Sagasta, Castelar and Galdos, he could now be of immense value to his countrymen. As a man of letters he stands among the great ones of the earth. No one can well afford to miss his illuminating study of man's yearning after the infinite as set forth in his *Tragic Sense of Life*, which is to be had in English translation. With all this lofty vision, one can but wish that he might grasp the fact that the way to national peace lies through building along with those who are competent to govern, in place of taking the hazard of mob rule through revolution, with the certainty of ultimate disintegration of the nation that he desires to benefit.

An Industrial Payroll of Over \$1,000,000 Weekly in Tampa.

DEVELOPMENT FROM SMALL BEGINNINGS TO A WIDE DIVERSITY IN MANUFACTURES, COVERING MANY DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES, INDICATES FLORIDA'S INDUSTRIAL POTENTIALITIES.

By L. P. DICKIE, General Manager, Tampa Board of Trade.

Tampa, Fla., June 1.

Time was, and not so long ago, when Tampa's manufacturing interests included two principal industries, cigar making and the manufacture of fertilizers, with a handful of other relatively insignificant enterprises scattered here and there. In those days the ever-recurrent strikes in the cigar-manufacturing business were near-calamities and were featured in the local newspapers.

Today Tampa's 500 or more manufacturing concerns, with their industrial payroll of more than \$1,000,000 a week, constitute the solid and enduring basis on which the new Tampa is being built, while a strike of cigar makers, or of the workers in any other single industry, creates scarcely a ripple on

note. Although Florida as a whole has stepped suddenly into the limelight during the past year, and although development in some sections has bordered on the sensational, Tampa has continued on the even tenor of its way—progressive, yet sound and substantial, and unaffected by the rise and fall of the tide of speculation. From a village of 185 people, Tampa has grown to a metropolis of approximately 200,000 permanent residents, according to figures based on an actual count of homes and families in the city, compiled by United States postal authorities. From a rendezvous for pirates, it has developed into a port of call for merchant vessels from all over the world. From a trading post for Indians and a few struggling adventurers in agriculture, it has become the



BUSINESS SECTION OF TAMPA FROM THE AIR.

the surface of Greater Tampa's industrial and commercial sea.

Tampa is building to become one of the most important industrial, manufacturing and commercial cities of the entire Southeast, with rail and port facilities adequate to the requirements of such a metropolis; and the fulfillment of this vision of the real builders of the city is close enough at hand to give a substantial idea of how the Tampa of 1930-35 is to look, the territory it will cover, the population it will have, the volume of its manufacturing output and the magnitude of its domestic and foreign commerce.

Let it not be thought that, because attention is directed to the accomplishments of 1925 in Tampa, the development marked the beginning of any spectacular rush or that the records of previous years have not been equally worthy of

distributing center for one of the finest winter truck and citrus sections on earth. From a tiny town with one cigar factory, it has become the world's leader in the production of Havana "smokers" and the home of hundreds of different manufactured articles. Where the Moorish turrets of the famous Tampa Bay Hotel once looked out on sand and scrub palmetto, they now view a sky dotted with 10-story and 12-story hotels and office buildings.

Tampa points with pride to the industrial development of recent months. Several mammoth projects which had their inception some years ago were brought to fruition, substantial enlargements were made by a number of old establishments and many new enterprises have been launched.

It has long been the aim of the citizens of Tampa to have

the Atlantic Coast Line switching yards removed from the center of the city, and through the efforts of the Tampa Board of Trade the officials of the railway were induced to utilize a tract known as Uceta, just east of the city, for this



COMFORTABLE AND ATTRACTIVE HOMES.

purpose. This proposition assumed great proportions when the line decided to locate its most extensive classification and repair yards there, expending \$5,000,000 for miles of track, turntables, roundhouses, machine shops, etc. Construction of yards and buildings is progressing rapidly under the direction of Lyman Delano, vice-president of the road.

The Kreiss Potassium-Phosphate Company has entered the industrial field at Tampa this year and is now constructing a plant with extensive water and rail facilities, including a great ship channel, plant buildings, power-house, lumber yards, warehouses, docks, etc. The buildings are nearing completion and the water facilities are already in use. Kreiss & Sons are designers and contractors and the sub-contractors are: Schofield Sons Company, Tampa, kilns; Fairbanks-Morse Company, Chicago, motors; King Lumber Company, materials, and J. R. Chambers, Tampa, bulkheading and dredging.

Contract has recently been awarded by the Cowham Engineering Co., Chicago, to the Foundation Company of Atlanta and New York for the foundation work, including bulkheading, on the plant of the Florida Portland Cement Company, a \$5,000,000 project headed by John Senior. The factory and docks are to be located on the Seaboard Air Line Railway's industrial property on Hooker's Point.

Furniture manufacturing is coming to the foreground in Tampa. The Florida Reed Fiber Furniture Company's factory, built by the General Construction Company of Tampa, is now complete and operating with 80 employees. The Tampa Wicker Furniture Company occupies a new brick building; Ahrano & Ahrano, manufacturers of fine mahogany furniture, have enlarged their quarters, and the Tampa Chair and Table Company is also expanding.

A new but thriving industry is concrete pipe manufacturing. The Florida McCracken Pipe Company during the past year have built up a wide trade, concrete sewerage and water mains being generally used in this section.

Cigar manufacturing continues to hold its own, although

no longer monopolizing the industrial field. During 1925, 483,509,088 cigars were manufactured, which was 10,000,000 more than were made in 1924. There are nearly 150 factories in operation in the city, about 15 new companies opening up on a small scale during the past year. The manufacture of cedar cigar boxes is a kindred industry of importance, there being two large factories and several smaller ones in operation in the city.

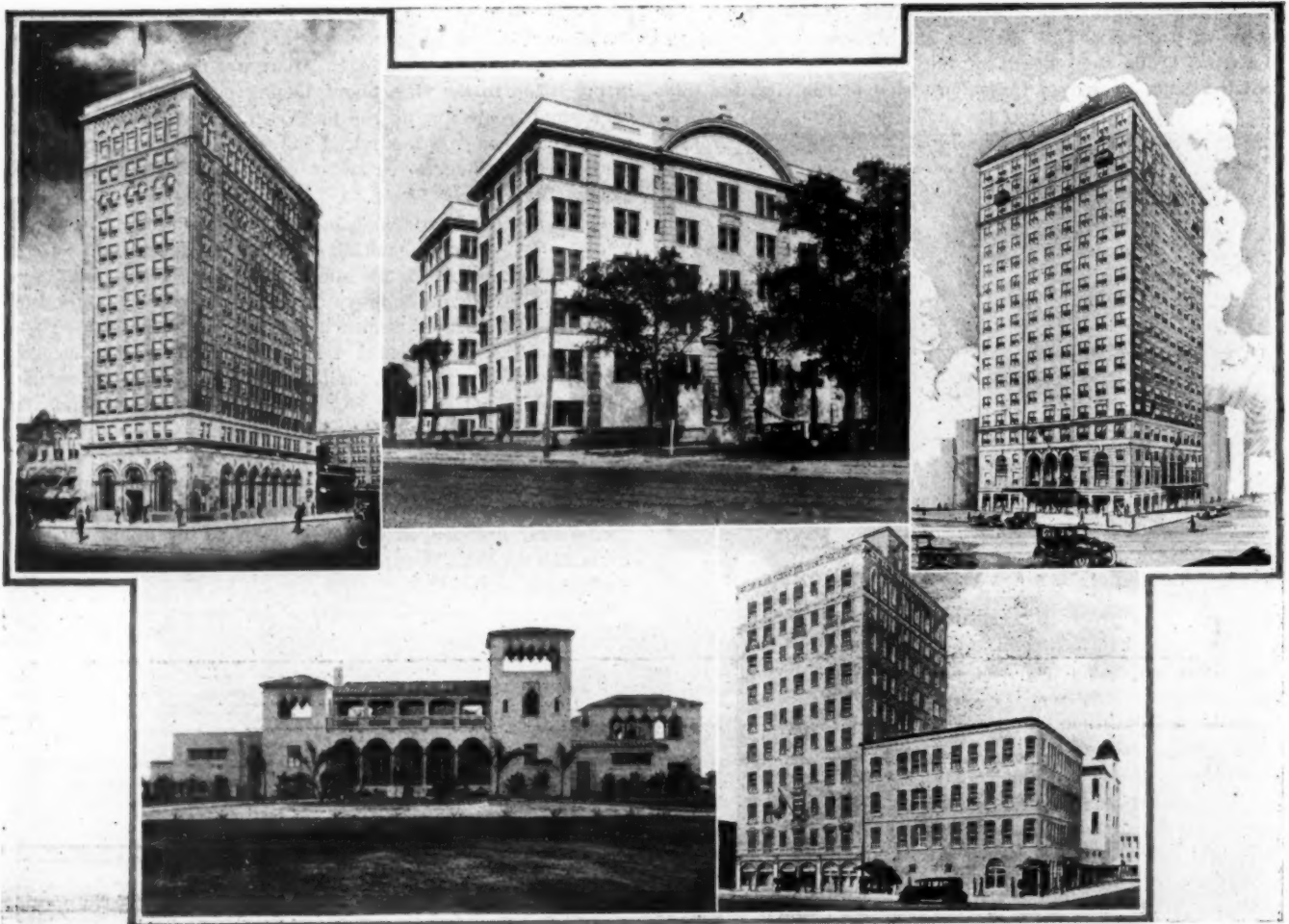
There has been expansion in all of Tampa's manufacturing lines, which include making of candies, macaroni, jellies, mayonnaise, bottled fruit juices and other foods and beverages; electric motors, elevators, steam engines, boilers and machinery of various kinds; brick, tile, asphalt blocks, roofing materials, ornamental iron and scroll works, cement novelties, curbing, lumber and practically everything needed for building and paving; clothing, brooms, drugs, chemicals, soaps, fertilizers, trunks, mattresses, gas-manufacturing plants for rural use, monuments, caskets—in short, practically everything used in daily life. During the past year an industrial bureau was established by the Tampa Board of Trade and assisted in the establishment of about 50 new firms, but as yet the opportunities along manufacturing lines are almost untouched.

Tampa and adjoining territory are served by two trunk-line systems—the Atlantic Coast Line and the Seaboard Air Line. Other rail lines, subsidiaries of the two trunk lines, are the Tampa Northern, Tampa Southern, Tampa and Gulf



SIDE STREET IN THE BUSINESS SECTION.

Coast and the Florida Western and Northern, the latter being the connecting link between Tampa and West Palm Beach, now in process of extension to Miami and affording the first direct rail communication across peninsular Florida from the Gulf coast to the east coast. Also, the Seaboard Air Line is extending the Tampa Northern, its Brooksville division, northward and its Bradenton-Sarasota line southward to Fort Myers; the Atlantic Coast Line is closing the gap



Upper Left—FIRST NATIONAL BANK. Center—AN APARTMENT HOUSE. Upper Right—THE FLORIDIAN HOTEL.
Lower Left—HOTEL AT DAVIS ISLANDS. Lower Right—ADDITION TO OLIVE HOTEL.

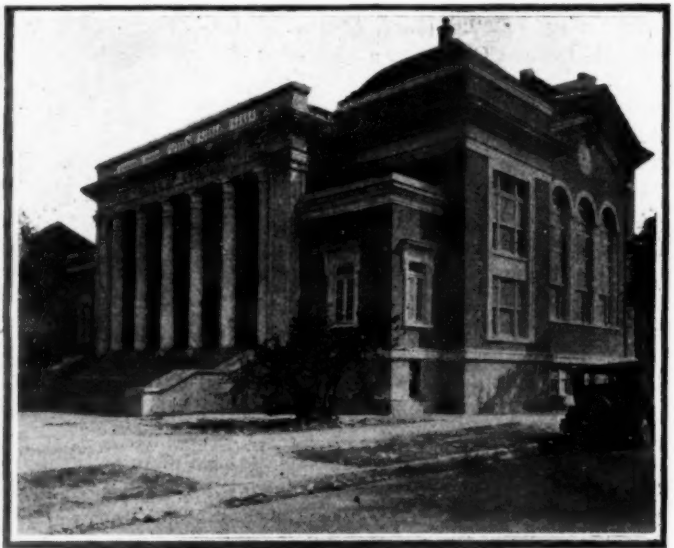
between the end of its Lake Thonotosassa line and Dade City, and is at work on the so-called Perry cut-off, which will give Tampa and the Gulf coast territory the first direct rail route to and from the Middle West and provide another gateway into and out of Florida.

Seventeen steamship lines serve Tampa and contiguous territory, most of them on regular schedules, the others intermittently or irregularly. These lines are engaged in coastwise trade from Boston to New Orleans and in foreign

trade to the ports of the seven seas. Eleven new regular lines were established during 1925. A number of warehouses have been constructed by various shipping interests. G. A. Miller recently completed a six-story, \$150,000 warehouse for Knight & Wall Hardware Co.; the Lee Terminal Warehouse Company has built five warehouses, with a capacity of 140,000 square feet, Logan Brothers, designers and contractors; the Tampa Hardware Company has a new warehouse constructed by G. A. Miller, and among others with similar



RECENTLY COMPLETED FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.



THE NEW CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH.

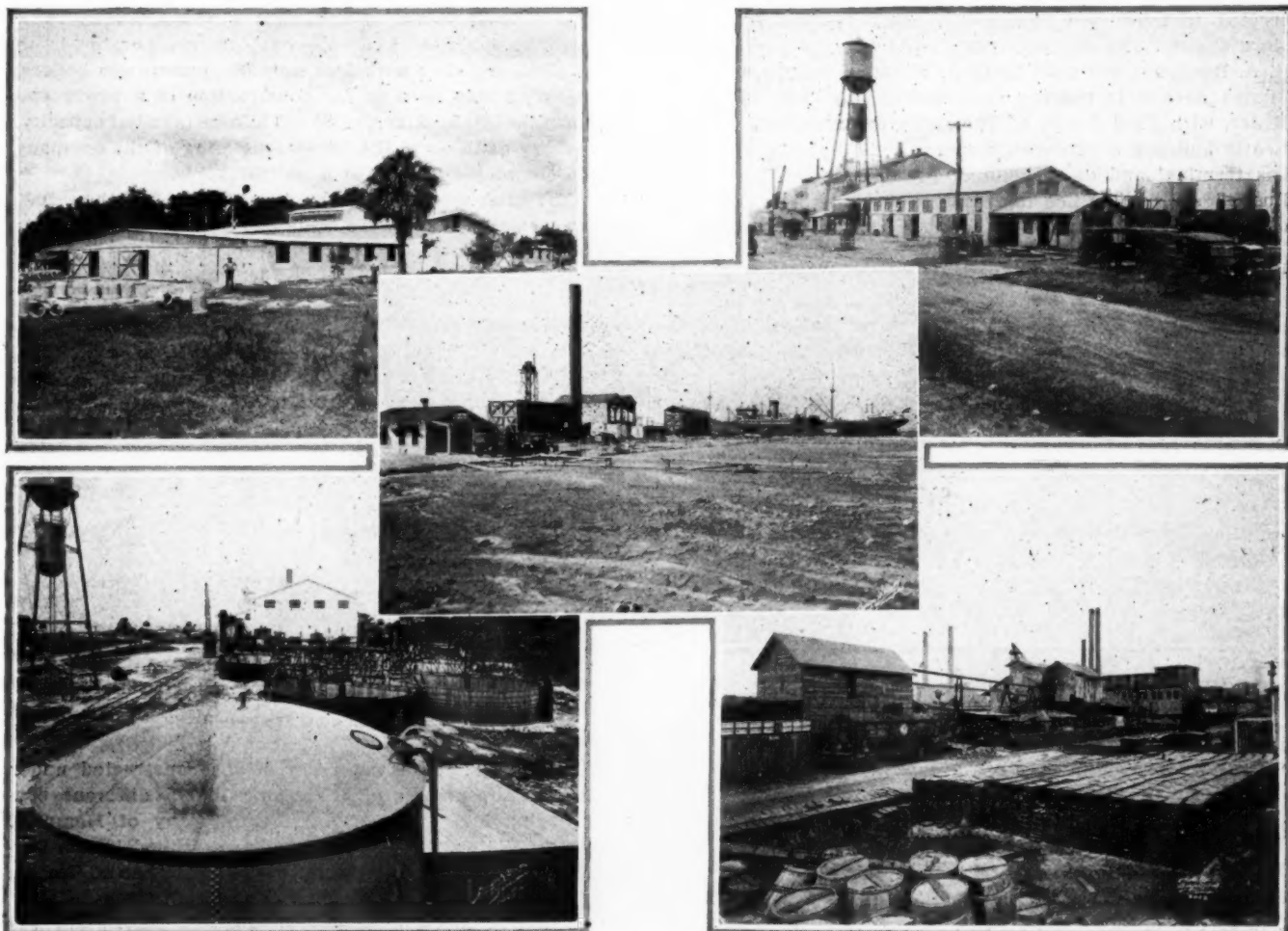


THE IMPRESSIVE TAMPA SKYLINE.

extensions are the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Turner Music Company, Florida Office Supply, Florida Mattress Company and Lykes Brothers.

Increase in the volume of business brought a demand for more office space and store buildings. The Tribune, or Wallace S. Building, as it is now called, was completed last

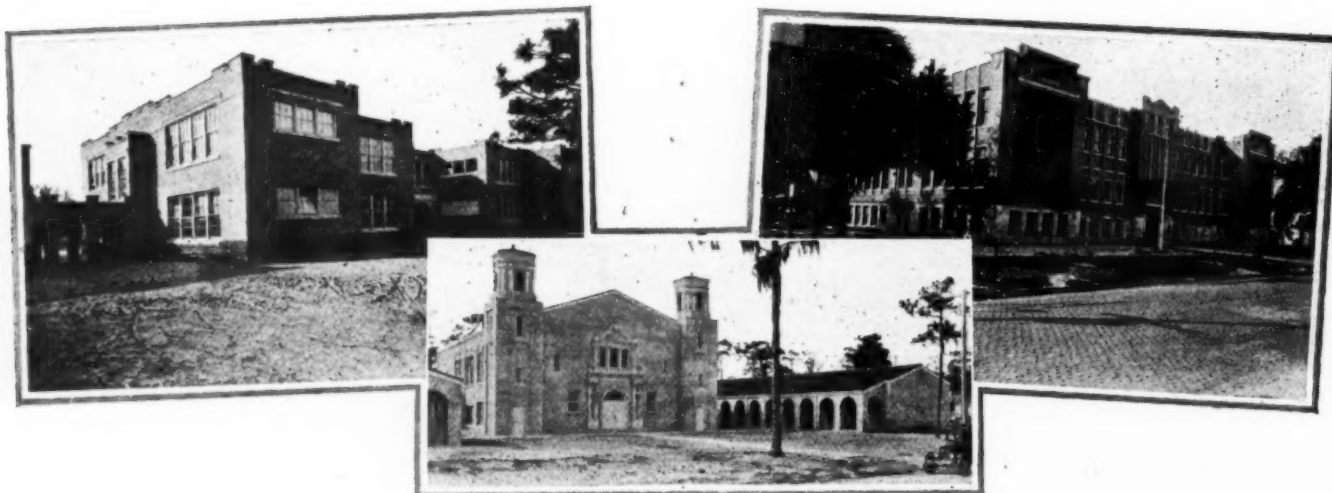
spaces. All the concrete has been poured on the 15-story First National combination bank and office building and the brick work is up to the eleventh story. This building was designed by Homes & Winslow of New York and is being erected by the Southern Ferro-Concrete Company of Atlanta. The recent growth of the banks in Tampa has called for



Upper Left—McCRACKEN CEMENT PRODUCTS CO. Upper Right—PLANT OF SOUTHERN EXPORT CHEMICAL PHOSPHATE CO.
Center—PARTIALLY COMPLETED PLANT OF THE KREISS-POTASSIUM PHOSPHATE CO.
Lower Left—UNITED STATES CHEMICAL EXPORT CO., NEAR TAMPA. Lower Right—FLORIDA ASPHALT BLOCK PAVING CO.

June and was built by W. F. Stovall at an approximate cost of \$1,000,000. The contractor was G. A. Miller and the architect B. C. Bonfoey, both of Tampa. W. F. Stovall is now constructing the seven-story Tampa Telegraph Building, using the same architect and contractor. This will cost about \$650,000 and will contain 150 offices and eight store

several smaller bank structures and additions. The 10-story Citizens Bank and Trust Company building was extended to 13 stories, the Citizens-Nebraska Bank was established in a new building, as was also the Franklin Bank. The old Bank of Commerce gave place to the Commercial State Bank and the National Bank of Commerce was formed, the latter



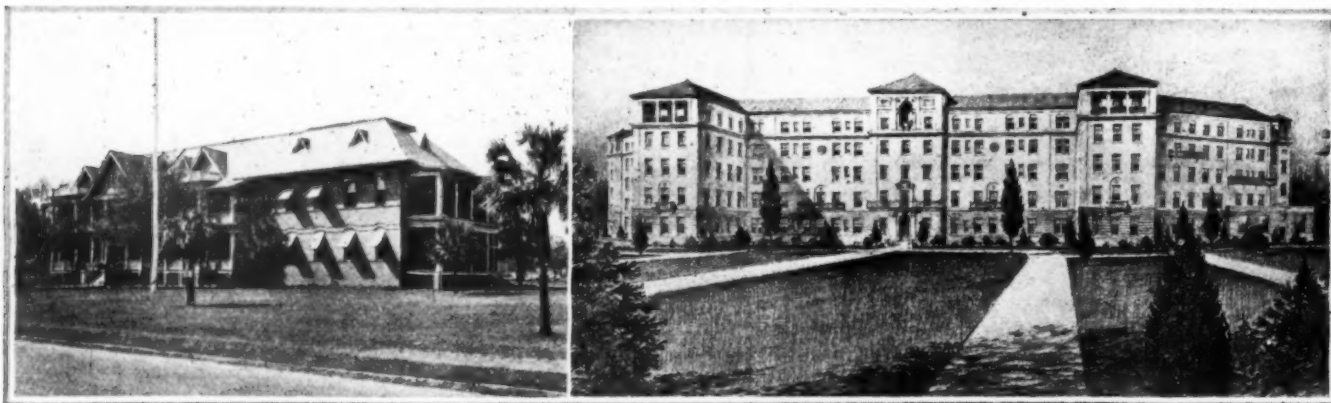
THREE ATTRACTIVE SCHOOL BUILDINGS RECENTLY COMPLETED.

having quarters in the remodeled building at Lafayette and Franklin.

Several spreading buildings of the arcade type have been erected to take care of the increasing demand for more store space. The Allied Arcade building was designed by R. A. Benjamin and built by G. A. Miller of Tampa, and the Simms Arcade is nearing completion, also built by G. A. Miller, with Fred James of Tampa as the architect. W. E. Lee is building a three-story arcade building; the six-story bus terminal and office building being built by the White Bus Line is rapidly nearing completion, under the direction of Stone & Webster, by the Frost Construction Company.

16,133,596 in 1924. In 1925 it constructed 53 miles of new distribution lines, 42 miles of new transmission lines, placed 11.3 miles of line underground in the downtown section and constructed and placed in operation a new 10,000-kilowatt unit. In 1926 a new 12,500-kilowatt turbo-generator is to be installed, together with four new 665-horsepower boilers, and the next step is to be the construction of a power station near the Alafia River, of 25,000 kilowatts initial capacity. A two-story addition to the present building of the company will be completed in July at a cost of \$85,000.

In the water-works department in 1925 more than 2000 new water connections were made and 202 new fire hydrants



The Gordon Keller, present Municipal Hospital, to be used as Maternity Hospital when the structure to the right is ready for occupancy.

The new Public Hospital as it will appear when completed. This building is more in keeping with the present-day needs of Tampa. Its total cost will be around \$1,500,000.

Office or store buildings that are either beginning or are definitely planned include the Builders' Exchange, 10 stories, designed by F. J. Kennard & Son; a 10-story office building for the Permanent Improvements Corporation by Logan Brothers after the design of B. C. Bonfoey; a store for the Holtsinger Furniture Company, designed by Frank Winn and to be constructed by B. L. Hamner.

During 1925 the Tampa Gas Company constructed a new holder, with a capacity of 3,000,000 cubic feet, and 50 miles of new mains were laid, making a total for Tampa of 198 miles. More than 160,000 miles of new wires were strung by the Peninsular Telephone Company during 1925, serving Tampa and surrounding territory. Nearly 5000 new phones were installed in the city. The Hyde Park Exchange was enlarged and preliminary work is now being done on the new 12-story building to be built in conjunction with the main office building. The Tampa Electric Company's street railway lines hauled 21,706,711 passengers in 1925, as against

were connected. The water-works was constructed under the direct supervision of Nicholas Hill, 15 different contracts being let to Gauger-Korsmo Company of Memphis, American Water Softener Company of Philadelphia, Burford Hall & Smith of Atlanta, Benjamin Thompson of Tampa, Chicago Bridge & Iron Works, and others.

Two new bridges over the Hillsborough River in the downtown district are nearing completion. Both were designed by the Strauss Bascule Bridge Company of Chicago, and the contractors for both are Tibbetts, Pleasant, Green & Beckman of Tulsa, Okla. The cost of each is approximately \$400,000. A bridge across the river at Michigan avenue is also being built and work soon will begin on reconstruction of the Fortune-street span. A causeway from Tampa at 22d street to the other side of the bay is being built by the county and a viaduct across the Seaboard Air Line tracks at Lafayette street is under construction.

A \$250,000 municipal auditorium, plans for which were

drawn by F. O. Adams and F. G. Kennard & Son, Tampa architects, is being constructed by H. G. Flemming Company in Plant Park. Plans are being made to expend \$56,000 for docks and \$13,000 for dredging to supplement the present municipal terminals. The improvement of a number of city parks has been provided for. A municipal aviation field is under preparation, and regular air mail service between Tampa and other cities of Florida has already been established. All the main downtown streets have been widened, miles of new streets have been paved, making a total of about 423 miles of pavement in Tampa, and a complete

lands. Plans also are being made to establish a military academy in Tampa.

Tampa might well be called "the City of a Hundred Churches," because approximately that number of places of worship throw open their doors to members of all creeds and denominations. The First Baptist Church, planned by J. Knox Taylor and built by Logan Brothers for approximately \$250,000, has been completed, and the Christian Science Church also is finished. The First Christian Church is building a beautiful structure planned by R. H. Hunt of Chattanooga, with J. Knox Taylor as supervising architect;



NEW TAMPA WATER-WORKS ON HILLSBOROUGH RIVER.

street-lighting system for the Seminole Heights section and other suburbs is being installed by the Tampa Electric Company at the expense of the city.

Hillsborough county has not been left behind by Tampa in the matter of public improvements, its most noteworthy activities being along the lines of school construction and road building. During 1925 the proceeds from a million-dollar school bond issue were expended in the building of seven new schools and additions in the city, and recently a bond issue for \$4,100,000 was approved, which will be

the contractor is the Marshall-Jackson Company and the approximate cost is \$250,000.

A Florida city could not be progressive and well balanced if it did not place a proper valuation on the tourist business and provide intelligently for visitors. In the summer of 1925 the Tampa Terrace Hotel was completed and opened, this being a 12-story structure constructed by Adair & Senter of Atlanta and operated by the Couch organization. The Bayshore Royal, another \$1,000,000 hotel, was completed by Gude & Co. on plans by G. Lloyd Preacher. The famous



CROWDED SHIPPING CONDITIONS IN TAMPA'S BUSY HARBOR.

used to purchase sites and build 14 new city schools. There are now 22 schools for white children in Tampa, with 8000 pupils enrolled. Plans have been drawn by Dittmer & Reilly of New York city for an \$800,000 building for the Convent of the Holy Names, and negotiations are being made by the St. Louis Catholic Benevolent Educational Association for a new high school and college to be erected on Davis Is-

land Tampa Bay Hotel, the property of the city of Tampa, was completely renovated and remodeled after a plan made by Fred J. James and carried out by various local contractors. M. Leo Elliot was the architect and Logan Brothers contractors for the recently completed Olive Hotel addition, which is 10 stories high and contains 150 rooms with baths. Davis Islands, which a little more than a year ago

were two sand flats at the mouth of the river, are now the site of a number of beautiful Spanish-type hotels and apartment houses, among them being the Hotel Biscayne, Hotel Palmarin, Spanish Apartments and Venetian Apartments.

Looking at Tampa from a business standpoint, one might form the idea that life in this hustling center consists mainly of chasing the almighty million (the mere dollar not being considered these days) and singing the song of "Florida Facts and Figures" by way of recreation. Not so; the main reason why Tampa has attracted many of the best business men of the country and an army of industrial workers is that there is hardly another place where a man may more readily find sure business opportunities and uniformly favorable working conditions and at the same time fully exercise his inalienable rights to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Authorities have said that Florida sunshine and fresh air will add 10 years to the life of the average person. Liberty there is in freedom from ice and snow and blizzards, and freedom (if one is reasonably industrious and thrifty) from the howl of the wolf at the door. Here happiness does not even try to elude pursuit.

A Call to Those Who Believe in Law Enforcement.

Lenoir City, Tenn., April 26.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

In the MANUFACTURERS RECORD of April 15 there appears an article headed "A Call for Cash," which should be read carefully by every citizen of the United States who is interested in the enforcement of the Volstead Act. The article certainly furnishes food for thought for all law-abiding citizens and should not be passed unnoticed.

I doubt if people, generally, realize what the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment is doing, but as stated in their letter the organization is "getting results" in many sections of our country. The fact that contributions are being solicited throughout the country for the purpose of carrying on a campaign in every Congressional district in the United States is sufficient evidence that this "wet" association is not leaving anything undone that can be done to elect sympathetic national Representatives next November and in 1928.

It is now time for all law-abiding citizens to arouse themselves and "take notice" of what is going on in the United States. Unquestionably, our people believe in Prohibition, but they are not yet aroused sufficiently to action. The trouble is, the home-loving, law-abiding citizens do not believe the "wet" element can succeed in their undertaking to overthrow Prohibition, but they can do it if the better element of our citizenship does not take a hand. The "wet" association is not without friends and supporters who will contribute to a fund to be used to elect national Representatives in sympathy with their views against Prohibition, and the statement that this organization is assured of victories in the coming November election should not be considered lightly. With large sums of money to spend in the interest of "wet" candidates, the association will certainly be able to "get results."

Now is the time for the people of our country who do not believe in permitting Congress to be controlled by the liquor interests to awaken to the situation confronting them and to put their shoulder to the wheel in a nation-wide effort to defeat every "wet" candidate at the polls next November and in 1928. This can be done if the citizens of the United States who believe in law enforcement and clean living will arouse themselves before it is too late.

HERBERT R. SHIPLEY.

Shall Burglary Be Punished by Law and the Violation of the Prohibition Law Go Unpunished?

New Orleans, April 26.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Referring to the Volstead Act, which has been receiving considerable attention in your columns, it certainly is regrettable that so many of our otherwise good citizens not only are ignoring and violating this established Constitutional law of our country, but, also, are actually bragging about it. And then with an air of amazing self-righteousness are holding up their hands in holy horror when they observe other citizens violating other laws.

It occurs to me that most of the prevailing noisy objection to Prohibition comes from the relatively few who care more for their own "personal liberty" to violate the law than they do for the general good of their country. Is it not possible that these "good" citizens, by violating the Volstead Act, are contributing very substantially to the present widespread crime wave that is terrorizing our cities?

The deplorable example set by these respectable (?) law violators certainly is not unobserved by the underworld, or by countless other potential criminals, or by many criminal aliens who find our laws against various forms of crime very inconvenient and who want nothing better to justify their own violation of law than a precedent set by so-called "prominent" citizens.

If a burglar wants to burglarize, or a sneak thief wants to pick your pocket, or an embezzler wants to get away with somebody else's funds, or a bootlegger wants to ply his unlawful trade, or a boozer wants to booze in violation of the Volstead Act, why should not each of them have an equal right to do the thing that he wants to do? And how could any of them consistently criticize any of the others when he, himself, is guilty of the same identical disregard of law as are the others, whether it be breaking into a man's house or buying bootleg whisky?

FRED ELLSWORTH.

A Veteran Banker's Savings From Drink Builds a Home.

The Waukesha National Bank.

Waukesha, Wis., April 27.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Permit me to say gladly that from 64 years of banking experience and a close watch upon the various manifestations of human progress from a banker's standpoint, I can endorse almost every sentiment expressed by Mr. Leland in his letter on "personal liberty" as a true picture of what has actually occurred, at least, within the scope of my knowledge. Therefore, I approve of his sentiments.

May I add one point that seems to be somewhat overlooked? In the old days I have known hundreds of instances where on every payday laborers would spend their money freely and get so full that for several days a certain percentage of the men employed would be so full of booze that progress was almost stopped in certain manufacturing establishments until sobriety returned. Do we ever hear of such things now? I think not.

As far as I am personally concerned, I have lived for 82 years, and although I cannot be called a strict prohibitionist, I have never used liquor except on very special occasions, and then in very small quantities, and at 82 plus I have yet to see any occasion therefor. What I have saved out of useless and wild expenditures of that character has more than built a good home with all its surroundings. This might be applied to millions of cases. What more need I say?

ANDREW J. FRAME.

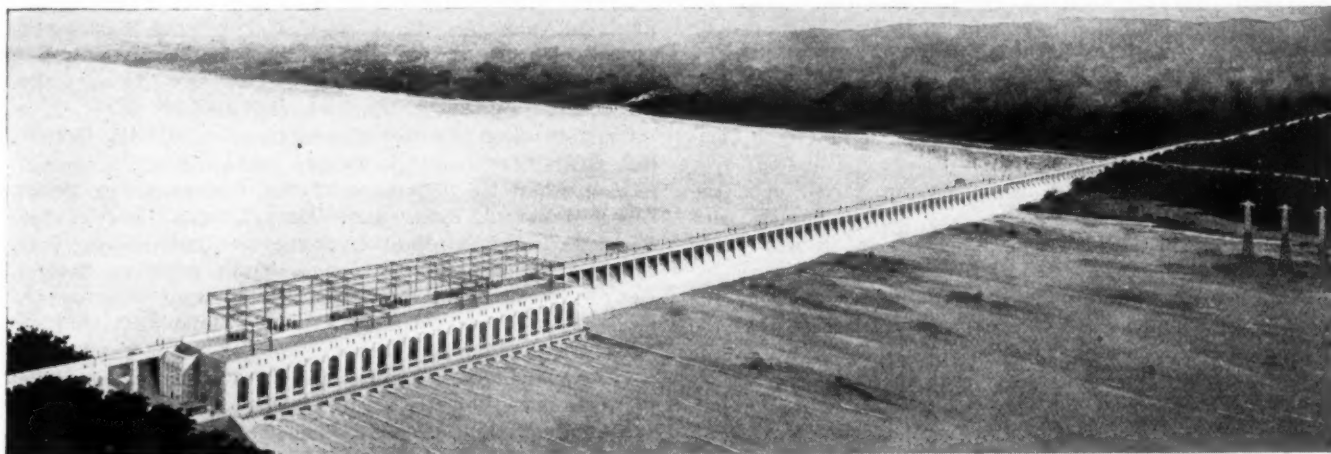
\$52,000,000 Hydro-Electric Project Under Construction in Maryland.

4800-FOOT DAM WITH HIGHWAY BRIDGE ABOVE TO FORM LAKE WITH AREA OF 14 SQUARE MILES—INITIAL GENERATING CAPACITY, 350,000 HORSEPOWER, ULTIMATELY 550,000—POWER TO BE TRANSMITTED TO PHILADELPHIA AT 220,000 VOLTS.

Construction is in progress on the Conowingo power project, which, based on its initial installation, is said to be the largest single hydro-electric plant in the United States—save only at Niagara; it is located within four miles of tidewater in the state of Maryland on the Susquehanna River. The river in the last 25 miles of its course drops 150 feet through a well-defined gorge of granite about a mile wide, emptying into the head of the Chesapeake Bay. A plant which developed 60 feet of this drop was built at McCall's Ferry (now called Holtwood) and completed in 1912. The output of this plant, about 500,000,000 kilowatt-hours a year, is transmitted to Baltimore, some 55 miles to the south. The Conowingo project, located 15 miles below the Holtwood station, will back up the water to the tail-race of the latter plant, developing an average net head of close to 89 feet. The physical conditions at Conowingo are said by the engineers to be ideal for a great hydro-electric development. Test borings in the river bed at the proposed dam site show solid granite. The same rock makes an excel-

the initial installation about 1,360,000,000 kilowatt-hours. Fortunately for the accurate determination in advance of the energy output to be expected, official daily records were available for a period of 35 years, which provide a most reliable basis for computing the output. The Susquehanna at Conowingo drains an area of 27,000 square miles, covering the major part of the state of Pennsylvania and a considerable part of southern New York. The river flow is subject to great variations, the highest known flood, coincident with but not caused by the famous Johnstown flood of 1889, was 750,000 second feet and the lowest flood about 2500 second feet. The latter, due to the ability to draw on the great storage reservoir behind the dam to a total extent of 2,500,000,000 cubic feet, is equivalent to a regulated continuous minimum flow of 4650 second feet, and this, in turn, by using only the hydro over the peak during times of low stream flow, can be made effective to carry a peak load in Philadelphia during the driest recorded period which will replace at least 190,000 kilowatts of steam-plant capacity there.

The commercial value of the hydro-electric power at Conowingo is in the ability to co-ordinate its operation with, and



CONOWINGO HYDRO-ELECTRIC GENERATING STATION AND DAM AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN FINISHED.

lent stone for concrete, and big quantities of sand are also near by.

The dam, of which the power house will form the westerly part, will extend across a gorge 4800 feet wide and form a lake with an area of 14 square miles. A highway bridge will be built across the top of the dam at a level of 105 feet above the foundation, and will form a part of the main highway between Philadelphia and Baltimore, replacing an existing bridge which will be covered by the water behind the dam. In the center of the dam, extending from the power-house wall 2400 feet eastward, will be the spillway section. The spillway crest will be 86 feet above sea level and on top of this will be 50 movable steel gates 22½ feet high and 40 feet wide. By manipulating these gates the water level behind the dam will be maintained at 108½ feet above sea level. The discharge capacity of the spillway with all gates open will be 880,000 cubic feet a second.

The plant is expected to turn out in an average year with

absorb its output in, a great steam-operated electric system. When the Conowingo plant is in full operation and the output is being absorbed in the system of the Philadelphia Electric Co. (about 1930), the base load of the Philadelphia system, to the extent of 231,000 kilowatts obtained from Conowingo, will, during times of ample river flow, be carried on hydro 24 hours per day, and the steam plants of 500,000 kilowatts capacity will carry the peak load. At times of low river flow the steam plants will carry the base load, and the Conowingo project, to the extent of 190,000 kilowatts above mentioned, will swing the peak. By this method there will be conserved for the public about 750,000 tons of coal annually. The Philadelphia Electric Co. will be saved about \$20,000,000 in steam-plant investment and about \$800,000 annually.

The power house at the west end of the dam will be a structure of great size, measuring 175 feet through in the direction of the flow and 620 feet long across the stream.

Ultimately its length will be increased to 900 feet. Its height from the bottom of the draft tubes, which will be about 25 feet below sea level, to the top of the high-tension switching station on its roof will be about 230 feet. When completed this structure will be about the size of a New York city office building housing 15,000 persons.

In the power house will be initially seven (eventually 11) of the largest water-wheels in physical size ever built, each of 50,000-horsepower capacity and each connected to an electric generator of appropriate size. Thus the initial installation will be 350,000 horsepower and the ultimate 550,000 horsepower. Electric energy will be generated at 13,800 volts and transformed to 220,000 volts at the power station for transmission to Philadelphia, about 70 miles away. An idea of the attainments in present-day design in hydro-electric equipment may be gained by considering the maximum efficiencies of the three main units in the production and transformation of energy, namely: water-wheels 93 per cent, generators 97 per cent and transformers 99 per cent. The total energy loss from the generators at Conowingo to the 13,200-volt distribution buses in Philadelphia will be about 7 per cent. Energy will be carried to Philadelphia over two transmission lines at 220,000 volts, and each will be of sufficient size to carry the entire load in case of breakdown of the other. When the last four units are installed a third similar line will be built.

Incidental items of construction necessitated by the development are the relocation of 15 miles of one of the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad system in the Susquehanna Valley and the building of five miles of main automobile highway between Philadelphia and Baltimore to connect with the bridge over the dam.

Because the upper half of the reservoir and the major part of the transmission lines will be in Pennsylvania and the dam and power house will be in Maryland, joint action by the public service commissions of the two states was necessary, and the further fact that the project is on a navigable river required a license from the Federal Power Commission, and in addition the lack of jurisdiction over securities by the Pennsylvania commission forced upon the Federal Power Commission its first official finding with respect to securities in connection with a project under Federal license.

These Governmental complications were added to by the legal requirements of the development. In order that the securities of the project might be made attractive to the investing public, it was necessary that the Philadelphia Electric Co., which will use practically the entire output, should control the operation of the project and be responsible for the payments upon the securities dependent for support. The Philadelphia Electric Co. is not permitted to do business under its charter in Maryland. Accordingly, it was arranged to have the entire physical properties owned by two corporations, respectively, of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and both leased in turn to the Philadelphia Electric Co. As set up, therefore, the development will be made by and for the Philadelphia Electric Co. and will, when completed, be operated as the hydro-electric department of that company. The construction and subsequent operation of the development will be in charge of the engineering department of the Philadelphia Electric Co.

Contract for the design and construction of the dam and power house was awarded to Stone & Webster, Inc., Boston, who have associated with themselves in the construction work the Arundel Corporation of Baltimore. Contract for the transmission-line work has been awarded to Day & Zimmerman, Inc., Philadelphia. At the height of construction work about 3500 workmen will be engaged. The initial installation should be completed so that power will be available in Philadelphia in December, 1928.

A Query for Secretary Hoover.

Baltimore, Md., May 21.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Referring to the column headed "A Correction by Secretary Hoover" in your issue dated the 20th instant, it seems to me you have an opportunity to return the compliment in connection with his use of the word "exports" to describe the means whereby we countervail the large amount due from foreign indebtedness to us. According to his figures, foreign countries threaten us with \$900,000,000 worth of their exports, and in avoidance of that we go abroad and "blow in" \$600,000,000, while those of us who don't go abroad "blow out" another \$300,000,000 to fond relatives who remain in Europe, all of which gives us the opportunity and occasion to pay for the "blowings in" and the "blowings out" thus made. But we pay only for what we import. How comes it, then, that, according to the Secretary, we are paying for exports, whether visible or invisible?

M. B. WILD.

Tax Exemption for New Industries in Georgia.

Atlanta, Ga., May 29.—[Special.]—Thirty-six Georgia cities and 38 Georgia counties exempt new industries from taxation for a period of five years, under the Constitutional provision of the state ratified in recent elections, according to Hal M. Stanley, State Commissioner of Commerce and Labor. Cities which have so far voted exemption are Americus, Athens, Carrollton, Cartersville, Cedartown, Clarksville, Cochran, Columbus, Cordele, Dahlonega, Dallas, Elberton, Fairburn, Forsyth, Grantville, Hampton, Hogansville, Lagrange, Macon, Manchester, Monticello, Moultrie, McDonough, Newnan, Ocilla, Quitman, Rockmart, Sparta, Thomaston, Tifton, Toccoa, Unadilla, Valdosta, Villa Rica, West Point and Washington. Cities which are to vote upon the question at an early date include Acworth, Cairo, Calhoun, Dawson, Lawrenceville, Marshallville, Pinggold, Thomson and Zebulen.

Counties which have voted exemption are Baldwin, Bartow, Ben Hill, Bibb, Bleckley, Brooks, Bryan, Butts, Campbell, Carroll, Chattooga, Cherokee, Clarke, Coweta, Crisp, Dodge, Elbert, Emanuel, Habersham, Henry, Jasper, Laurens, Lincoln, Meriweather, Monroe, Montgomery, Paulding, Polk, Spalding, Stephens, Tift, Toombs, Troupe, Turner, Twiggs, Upson, Walker and Wilkes. Those to vote soon on the proposition include Appling, Barrow, Columbia, Hart, Richmond, Taylor and Terrell.

Some of the largest counties and cities in the state have not yet voted upon the five-year tax exemption. Among the former are Chatham, Fulton and Richmond, and among the latter Atlanta, Augusta and Savannah. However, laws permitting tax exemption are being enacted in all parts of the state.

Contracts for Arkansas University Buildings.

Fayetteville, Ark.—General contract has been awarded to George Fuller Green, Kansas City, Mo., at \$395,450, for the erection of an engineering building and an agriculture building for the University of Arkansas, of which Dr. J. C. Futrell is president. Other contracts include one for steam heating to Francis & Hartmeier, Fort Smith, Ark., at \$29,309; electrical work, Carrao Electric Co., St. Louis, \$15,600, and inside plumbing to the El Dorado Plumbing Co., El Dorado, Ark., at \$26,761. A bid of the latter firm is being considered for outside plumbing. Jamieson & Pearl of St. Louis and H. Ray Burkes of Little Rock are the architects.

June 22 has been definitely set by the City Commission of Birmingham, Ala., as the date of a proposed election on a bond issue of \$1,050,000 for new fire stations, city repair shops, incinerators and other improvements.

How Can Prosperity Be Brought to American Agriculture?

[Continuing the discussion in regard to the agricultural conditions of the country, we have the following interesting letters bearing on the subject. Further contributions from others who have been making a study of the farm situation will be appreciated.—Editor *Manufacturers Record*.]

Not Underproduction But Overproduction of Farm Crops and Bad Marketing Largely Responsible for Farm Conditions.

Alabama Farm Bureau Federation.

Montgomery, Ala., April 29.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Gov. W. W. Brandon asked me to answer your letter of April 20 requesting views on the letter received by you from David R. Coker of Hartsville, S. C., copy of which you enclosed.

Mr. Coker's letter is such as to cause people to think, but I am unable to agree with many of his statements. I am by no means alarmed over the agricultural situation, although I realize that we have some very serious problems to solve.

It seems that Mr. Coker is somewhat alarmed regarding production, but the facts are that there is no danger of underproduction of agricultural products in this country. Right now the most difficult problem before Congress is to enact legislation that will help the American farmers get rid of their surplus products, which is conclusive evidence that we are not threatened with underproduction.

The greatest danger confronting the cotton farmer today is that of overproduction. As a matter of fact, we have come to regard overproduction as something more serious than the boll weevil and other pests.

The same is true for the grain farmers, and I am inclined to think that it will become true of the livestock farmers, provided prices remain high enough to stimulate production.

I am not worried about underproduction, but I am thinking seriously about overproduction. And when I think that only about 26 per cent of the American people are now engaged in farming, as compared with approximately 80 per cent one hundred years ago, I can see no reason for starvation in the future, because these 26 per cent, as above stated, are not only producing enough, but too much for their own good.

Mr. Coker is right in his comments regarding low income of tenant farmers. It is very unfortunate that the number of tenant farmers is steadily increasing. Just what the outcome will be I am unable to say, but it certainly does not look wholesome.

On the other hand, there is the consolation that there will be in agriculture a "survival of the fittest" and that those who are not capable of making a decent living on the farm will seek other occupations. As these "border farmers" change to other lines of work there will be better operations for those who continue to farm, because there will be less competition and the standard of living should continue to go higher.

As I see it, our first big need in agriculture is efficient production, which requires good seed of the best varieties, rich land, proper fertilization, improved machinery for preparing, cultivating and harvesting, and modern methods in both production and marketing.

A close second is efficient marketing. It is a very unfortunate fact that the American farmers get only around 30 cents out of the consumer's dollar, while the Danish farmers get 80 to 90 cents. The American farmers are not getting enough of the wealth which they produce.

I believe that every intelligent man who has studied this question will admit that I am right. I believe also that

those who have studied this question realize that our hopes lie in co-operation along practical business lines with business men in charge. This is our plan here in Alabama, and I am pleased to say that it is working very effectively and that it has brought great good to the farmers of Alabama. Incidentally, it has helped all other necessary lines of business, because agriculture is basic and all others are helped when the farmer prospers.

EDW. A. O'NEAL, President.

Co-Operative Work by Farmers to Save Themselves Urged by Commissioner Koiner of Virginia.

Commonwealth of Virginia.

Department of Agriculture and Immigration.

Richmond, April 30.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Referring to letter of David R. Coker of Hartsville, S. C., in regard to farm conditions in the Central South, and your request for my views as to whether the situation is as serious as Mr. Coker has indicated, and, if so, what is the remedy, I beg to submit the following:

Owing to the great diversity of products and to the fact that Virginia farmers also produce a large percentage of their own food and feed, agricultural conditions in Virginia during the past five years have not been as bad as in many other states, especially in the Central South, where the one-crop system largely prevails. Since the great depression in 1920 there has been some hardship on Virginia farms and some counties show a considerable reduction in the land in cultivation, but for the state as a whole there has been advancement in agriculture since 1920. There was an increase of approximately 4 per cent in the number of farms from 1920 to 1925, but there was a decrease of 7 per cent in the amount of land in farms, the average size of Virginia farms dropping from 99.7 in 1920 to 89.9 acres in 1925. The decrease is due to several causes—the growth of suburbs around cities, the purchase of forest reserves by the Federal Government, the acquiring of large tracts by lumber companies and the abandonment of less productive farms in the eastern and central counties. Fortunately, in Virginia land values did not rise too high during the war years, and when the depression came there was not the slump in value which occurred in some states, especially in the Middle West.

Another indication of progress is the fact that the number of tractors on Virginia farms increased from 2379 in 1920 to 6773 in 1925. Virginia farmers have been quick to utilize modern inventions and in 1925 3715 farms were equipped with radio receiving sets, and since that time there has been a tremendous increase in the use of radios. The State Bank Examiner informs us that there have been very few failures in banks in the rural section during the past five years, and in nearly every case the failure was due to inefficient or dishonest management rather than to financial depression. We are also informed that the Federal Land Bank of Baltimore has had fewer foreclosures in Virginia than in any other state in which that bank has made loans. The five-year period also shows a decrease in per cent of Virginia farms operated by tenants.

While the above conditions contribute to a more or less

stable condition and optimistic outlook in Virginia, there are many serious problems confronting Virginia farmers—problems now universal in their relation to agriculture. Farmers are selling their principal crops at cost and below the cost of production in many instances, and each year for such crops the cost of production increases, in price for labor and other necessities for production. This, of course, is a condition wrecking the foundation of agriculture, and, unchecked, contributing to "the decadence of rural civilization in the Old South," to quote Mr. Coker.

What is the remedy, you ask? Parity must obtain in the profits of output if industrial and agricultural development are to be mutually helpful. And how, for agriculture, can this be effected? We would answer, primarily and ultimately by the farmers themselves. They must organize agriculture on a basis that enables the producer to control the selling as well as the production of products. This is what industry does. All lines of business are more closely organized than ever before, and the farmer must buy from this closely organized market while he is entirely impotent in the marketing of his own products. The remedy here is commodity co-operative societies with a large majority of growers co-operating. They must practically all pull together or this method is ineffective. The individual, scattered, subservient methods must go. The farmer has made the mistake of trying to lift himself up by his bootstraps. Sometimes he increases the volume of his business in the hope that it will solve the problem. But the fact that he sells at or below the cost of production, the greater the surplus the greater are his losses. It is like pouring oil instead of water on fire. Co-operation and less production is the farmer's way out at present. If there is any other way, what is it?

G. W. KOENER,

Commissioner of Agriculture.

A Suggestion As to How to Reduce the Burden of Overhead Expenses Between the Farmer and the Consumer.

R. D. Hendrix,
Cotton.

Edinburg, Texas, May 18.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I have followed with interest the many discussions and bills in Congress recently looking to the solutions of the farmers' problems, and no one has seemed to arrive at a workable basis. I have often wondered why the machinery already established is not utilized, namely, the American Farm Bureau. We are using it to very good advantage throughout the South in the marketing of our cotton, and I see no reason why it could not be broadened to include all farm products with, if necessary, the financial assistance of the Federal Treasury until such time as it might be able to stand on its own feet.

The farm's problem today is to reduce the tremendous and unbearable burden of overhead in distribution. For instance, suppose all the farm produce perishables used by your city of Baltimore could be handled and distributed through one warehouse and by a farm-owned bureau, organized on a non-profit basis, except to cover actual cost of operation—can you visualize the saving both to the producer and consumer? Just think for a moment of the tremendous rents alone that are being paid jointly by producers and consumers by distributing their daily requirements through possibly two or three hundred warehouses, whereas one large central plant could handle all these goods and save the expense of all the others, together with a certain class or percentage of unreliaables who prey upon the shippers!

This would entail a certain amount of readjustment among

the present distributors, just as was the case when Prohibition went into effect, but the remedy would be a far less evil than the present burden. It would take a little time to work out the details of such a plan and establish these distributing warehouses in the large centers and eventually in the smaller ones, but I see nothing impossible or even impracticable about it; of course, I mean for the purpose of wholesale only. This would require quite a large outlay of capital at the beginning in order to supply facilities, but once the producer had such an outlet he would gladly consign his farm products as directed through a central division, to be paid for when sold, less such a brokerage as would guarantee the bureau against loss in operation.

As stated, this nucleus, around which to build up such an organization, is already set up in nearly every county and almost every state in the Union through the Farm Bureau. And the state agricultural departments are fostering and backing it up through their county agents and, by the way, doing a wonderful work, considering the very limited means at hand.

The farmers don't want any guarantee of minimum prices. They don't want to be looked upon as objects of charity. They are a busy people, not having the time or the necessary funds with which to delve into these marketing problems. So why not let the departments which they employ through taxation set this machinery up; all, of course, with the farmers' counsel, through a properly elected board of directors, United States, state and county. In this way the whole country could be zoned, and through these central zone offices products could be directed to the particular section where they were needed, thereby avoiding the usual glutting of markets in one section while another was bare of supplies, as has been the experience of every producer in the country under our present haphazard, random system.

The average tendency of commission merchants when wired as to the condition of their markets is to wire back to ship, when possibly they haven't a ghost of a show to get a fair margin of profit for the producer, as otherwise the merchant wouldn't get that little commission accruing even in the case of a very unsatisfactory price. And in lots of cases the products actually decay before they can be disposed of, all of which could be corrected through proper distribution.

I could write upon this subject all day and then not scratch the surface as to the possibilities of such a plan and the benefits to accrue to both producer and consumer, but I have taken time only to cover the fundamentals, or ground work. It sounds radical perhaps, but we are dealing with a desperate situation that is driving otherwise red-blooded Americans to radicalism and worse. These same people constitute a large percentage of the population which owns this Government. That must not be lost sight of, and they have a legitimate right to use the several departments of their Government and their own finances paid into said Government in such a way as will insure an equitable return for their labors, which is by no means an unreasonable attitude.

This organization as outlined would not mean Government owned or Government in business. It would only use its financial resources to make such a proposition possible, and, in my opinion, it is the only way in which they can be of any real service in the premises. The average Government official knows little or nothing about farming under present conditions and less about marketing, but they can supply the funds with which to organize and employ men who do know.

R. D. HENDRIX.

Two bond issues, one in the amount of \$125,000 for courthouse improvements and the other of \$65,000 for bridges, have been sold by the Leflore County Board of Supervisors, Greenwood, Miss., to Howe, Snow & Bertles of Chicago.

Cotton Growers Must Adopt New Methods.

By A. B. BRYAN, Clemson College, S. C.

A very interesting statement is made in the 1925 report of the director of the South Carolina experiment station of Clemson College:

"When the yield goes as low as 150 pounds per acre, which is the average for the entire state for the last five years, and cotton sells for 18 or 20 cents per pound or less, the crop is produced at a loss. The eastern part of the cotton belt is now meeting keen competition from the states farther west, where, on account of weather conditions, more fertile soil and low boll weevil damage, the cost of production is much less than in this section. The three large cotton-producing states west of the Mississippi River—Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas—have increased their acreage by 9,500,000 acres since 1919. In 1924 these three states produced 56 per cent of the American crop, and in 1925 their combined acreage to cotton totaled 25,000,000 acres, or 58 per cent of the cotton acreage in this country. If we are to meet this competition and continue to produce our share of the crop, we must learn to produce cotton more economically. This means that we must maintain an average yield of approximately one-half bale per acre, without increasing the cost."

This statement, applicable to the Southeastern cotton-growing states, should give cotton growers of those states decided pause. The situation is causing agricultural leaders of the Carolina-Georgia-Alabama section to ponder what shall be done. Certainly, the situation calls for a safe and sane program of cotton production supported by wise diversification.

To get a first-hand understanding of the situation in the three cotton-producing states west of the Mississippi—Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas—for the benefit of South Carolina, the extension service of Clemson College sent its assistant director, D. W. Watkins, to investigate acreage, production and other conditions there with respect to their bearing on the agricultural program for South Carolina. His findings are so interesting and have such important significance for the cotton growers and others of the Southeast that they are given here in brief as a valuable contribution to the agricultural economics of the day:

"The increase in acreage of cotton in recent years is of profound interest to every cotton grower and to every cotton-growing state. The most rapid and consistent increases have been made in this country in Texas and Oklahoma, and abroad in India. Without consideration of areas, like the Soudan, where the prospect for increased production is reported to amount almost to a certainty and, like our Southwest, where, under irrigation, production is gradually increasing, and like other areas where some increases are taking place, we may well look briefly at the Texas and Oklahoma situation, and the increased production in India, and note the bearing on our own cotton-growing industry.

"India produced 2,500,000 bales in 1900 and 5,000,000 in 1924. The increase in acreage and production has proceeded steadily under the encouragement of the Government. The quality of the cotton has improved to an extent not commonly realized in America and is fully in proportion to the increase in acreage."

Mr. Watkins points out the fact that the area in west Texas and Oklahoma, which has increased and still is increasing the cotton acreage, lies along and west of the cotton boll weevil infestation line. There is a large area over which it seems too dry and where the winters are too severe for the weevil ever to be very much of a factor. In fact, all parts of the two states have much less rainfall than the territory east of the Mississippi. The area of increasing acreage includes about 100 counties in western Texas and Oklahoma and in south Texas. Most of this new acreage in cotton represents land heretofore used for grazing livestock or producing grain sorghum. When once new land is plowed and put into cultivated crops, it rarely is used again for grazing, as it does not

become reset in the native grasses satisfactorily for many years. Hence, land once plowed up is kept in cotton or some competing crop or lies fallow.

The figures show that, although Texas harvested over 17,000,000 acres of cotton in 1925, there still are millions of acres of grass lands which are believed to be about as suitable for cotton as that which has already been plowed. And there is a decided tendency to change from cattle ranching to cotton growing, with encouragement for large holdings to be divided and sold to small farmers who will grow cotton.

In the matter of cultivation, fertilization and man-power, the Southwestern cotton growers have a decided advantage of those of the Southeast, according to Mr. Watkins:

"The low rainfall in west Texas makes weed control easy. The cultivated land is level, or fairly so. Terracing to prevent erosion is not necessary, though county agents and a few leading farmers are now advocating terracing on a level to conserve all rainfall. Most of the farmers use riding plows and cultivators. Cotton is commonly planted two rows at a time and cultivated likewise. Very little hoe work is done and cotton is left thick in the drill. Tractors are used extensively and plowing teams of four, six and eight horses are common. Thus, horse, mule and machine power is substituted for man-power to a large degree."

In the years 1923-25 South Carolina farmers used fertilizers under 93 per cent of the cotton grown, averaging 335 pounds per acre and costing \$4.60 per acre. Other Southeastern states use fertilizer for cotton in practically the same degree. Says Mr. Watkins:

"Texas for the same period fertilized only 6½ per cent of her cotton acreage and Oklahoma only 2 per cent, and these states used, when they used any, 180 and 150 pounds, respectively, per acre. Eastern Texas is the area where the fertilizers are used, and there the use of fertilizers is increasing. To the cost of every acre of cotton grown by Carolina farmers must be added about \$4.60 for fertilizer that the west Texas and Oklahoma farmer does not spend. With us the use of fertilizers is necessary and profitable, as it helps us to get larger yields per acre, but we are neglecting too greatly the building of our soils by systematic rotations and plowing in soil-building crops. It is at this point that extraordinary possibilities exist for increasing acreage production. The close correlation between large production per acre and profit is well known. However, soil improvement has not been practiced to the extent it should be. Demonstrations are plentiful enough to prove that we can even build our soils with a winter crop and grow cotton every year. We need more examples of good farming in every community to point the way to getting larger yield per acre."

Another advantage which the Texas-Oklahoma area has over us is in the more efficient use of man-power. While this item represents only 40 per cent of the cost of production there, it represents 60 per cent here. This point Mr. Watkins discusses as follows:

"We clearly need to make our man-power more efficient. This can be done in a number of ways, but only three of these will be discussed here: (1) Larger production per acre; (2) production of the right kind of cotton, and (3) profitable diversification.

"1. We can cultivate only a limited acreage per man, owing to our rainfall and the difficulty of weed control. Hence we must get larger production per acre in order to equalize the yield per man and thus put ourselves on a basis of equal prosperity with regions where one man cultivates more acres. The use of labor-saving implements should receive all possible attention as a means of enabling us to cultivate more rapidly and effectively under boll-weevil conditions.

"2. The Southeast has an undoubted advantage in that we have a large and rapidly developing textile industry. This not only affords a local market for products of diversified farming, but also offers a market at our door for cotton produced here. Lately, however, entirely too much cotton has been brought into the state from elsewhere and too

much of ours has been exported. The tendency among manufacturers seems to be in the direction of producing finer grades of cloth. We shall be failing to use a definite advantage if we do not produce the cotton required by our local mills, as far as our soils will permit. In this connection, plant breeders who are following scientific methods should take into consideration not only yield, earliness and length of staple, but also character of staple, which is becoming more of a factor with manufacturers every year. A survey is now being made by Clemson College, with the co-operation of the South Carolina mills as to mill requirements, and the results will be translated into cotton-breeding operations among breeders of the state. For many years Clemson College has co-operated with breeders in developing early strains of cotton of high producing power and of good staple length. To these qualities will now be added character of staple. The best seed that has been produced by scientific breeders must be given a wider distribution in every Carolina community.

"3. Both Texas and Oklahoma include some land that is practically outside the cotton-growing area. Grain, livestock, etc., are produced in these areas, and if we consider the whole of these two states it appears that Texas and Oklahoma farmers are diversifying their crops to a greater degree than we are in Carolina. As a matter of fact, however, the individual Texas cotton farmer is not diversifying as much as our farmers. The low rainfall in west Texas tends to discourage many kinds of diversification, such as gardening, home fruit production and corn growing. The grazing lands have a carrying capacity of one cow on six to 15 acres. This situation gives the Carolina farmer the opportunity to exercise a real advantage in that he can more easily produce his living on his own farm and thus save the high cost of importing foods and feeds to be used in cotton production. It is sometimes profitable to grow food and feed for home use, even though we grow less per acre and at a greater cost per acre than competing territory, for the reason that, being far from the surplus producing regions, the commodity sells at a higher price per unit."

In summing up his studies and conclusions, Mr. Watkins makes the following pointed summary:

1. Every section of the cotton belt has certain advantages, and even every farm has its peculiar good points. Each section and farm will progress best by making the most of its special resources and opportunities.

2. Cotton is sold on a world market; hence, any increase of production anywhere is of interest to all cotton growers. The important increases in acreage and production are taking place in the west Texas and Oklahoma area and in India. The acreage now being cultivated and in prospect at home and abroad will, with fair seasons, soon be producing record crops of cotton. It behooves every cotton grower to consider how he will proceed if, and when, production is in proportion to acreage.

3. The most important factors in the western area of our cotton belt are: (a) Cheap virgin lands, practically ready for the plow without much expense for clearing; (b) large acreage in cotton per man; (c) cotton of a quality that is not as good as the eastern belt can produce with a little effort; (d) limited diversification owing to the low rainfall; (e) practically no cotton manufacturing, thus entailing the necessity of exporting the product from the state.

4. The opportunities that lie open to us are: (a) The possibility of developing our soils to a much greater production per acre, to the end that we may have larger production per man at less cost; (b) greater diversification for home needs and for market, owing to more rainfall and closer markets; (c) the opportunity of growing the kinds of cotton needed by our local textile industries, thereby saving exporting costs. To the extent that we can diversify our money crops, we lessen the risk which occasionally will prove disastrous to the strictly one-crop farmers of the West.

5. The system of farming on many of our farms, and especially on tenant farms, is suited to a territory where new lands are being brought under the plow and where conservation and development of fertility are not objectives. Since we passed, some time ago, the point where we could expect to take out more than we put into the soil, such farmers can only hope to run a poor second to those farming virgin soils. Our tenant system, since it is on a one-year basis, is a soil-destroying and farm-plundering system and is not constructive. Tenants are not altogether to blame for conditions which cause 37 per cent of them to move every year. Their moving is an individual method of expressing unrest and dissatisfaction which is grounded in two conditions—(a) the low income from cotton farming which they

have shared with land-owners, and (b) the inability of the tenant, with nothing to risk but his labor, to get on a more permanent basis whereby he can profitably utilize his time in farm improvement work. Here, the home owner has the advantage. We must develop a plan of tenantry under which tenants may profitably engage in constructive practices.

By utilizing, with intelligence and energy, natural and acquired advantages in other respects, by bringing to bear close co-operation between all interests on what are commonly called agricultural problems, we should be able to develop more prosperity than has been experienced recently. To do otherwise will further aggravate our present difficulties.

World Edible Oil Situation.

Although the potential production of edible oils throughout the world for 1925 was apparently larger than in the preceding year, there are indications that a balance may be struck between increases in cottonseed-oil production and a decrease in other edible oils, including that from sunflower seed, says the Department of Agriculture. There was also a heavier world consumption of these products during the year. Prices, however, declined. The department says the data indicating a potential increase in the supply of vegetable oils do not necessarily indicate an increase in the production of edible oils. There is a large demand for vegetable oils for industrial and technical purposes. There is also an important demand for oil-bearing products for other than oil production. How far vegetable oils can be substituted for animal products is governed almost wholly by relative price levels.

Indications are that the world production of coconuts and soy beans for 1925 is about equal to or slightly smaller than that of 1924, while olive oil production is definitely under that of 1924. A large crop of peanuts in India, the largest peanut producer, probably offsets decreases in that crop in other countries. Increased corn production in 1925 increased the potential supply of corn oil, although that fact does not necessarily indicate that there will be an increased production of corn oil. World production of cottonseed in 1925-26 is estimated to be 12 per cent greater than for 1924-25. In the United States the estimated cottonseed production is nearly 20 per cent greater than for the preceding year. Sunflower seed production in Russia, the leading country, is estimated by Russian authorities to have increased 100 per cent in 1925 over 1924.

World flaxseed production for 1925, exclusive of India, was about one-fourth greater than in 1924. Argentina was the largest single factor in the increase, with Russia a secondary factor. The estimate for India is not yet available, but the acreage is reported to be 3 per cent below that of last year. The production of coconuts in 1925 is believed to have been slightly larger than in 1924. The production of hempseed was much greater than in 1924. Russia, the most important producer, reported an increase of 254,000 short tons, or 69.7 per cent above 1924.

Florida County Offers \$619,000 of School Bonds.

De Land, Fla.—Four school-bond issues, in the aggregate sum of \$619,000, have been offered by the Volusia County Board of Public Instruction, bids for the issues to be received at its office here until June 17. The largest issue is in the amount of \$315,000 for special tax school district No. 12 in De Land. Other issues will include one for \$184,000 of special tax district No. 6 in Daytona and one each for \$60,000 in district No. 32 at Holly Hill and district No. 13 at Orange City. The bonds for districts Nos. 12 and 6 will bear an interest rate of 5½ per cent and for districts Nos. 32 and 13 6 per cent. Information may be obtained from George W. Marks, county superintendent, De Land.

A Question Ahead of Us.

[From the Houston Chronicle.]

The question whether or not we shall cancel the war debts of the Allies will be an issue at no distant day.

The suggestion will meet at the hands of many people prompt and vigorous dissent, but the policy of cancellation is urged and defended by many men whose opinions upon any financial question are entitled to entire respect.

In the comparatively recent past the Chronicle carried a communication from Robert S. Lovett, a man known personally to thousands of its readers, and who is held in high esteem in the financial world, in which he urged cancellation as a wise policy which, as a matter of justice to itself, this nation should adopt.

Richard H. Edmonds, the able editor of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, a journal whose activities are devoted in large part to the promotion of the material development and prosperity of the South, strongly advocates cancellation.

An editorial in the issue of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD of May 6 opens with this forceful language:

"Every true American who loves the honor of his country should be saddened in heart as he realizes how this country has out-Shylocked Shylock in its effort to get the last ounce of flesh out of France and our other Allies. Until this situation is changed and this country voluntarily decides to cancel these alleged debts, millions of thinking people who love the honor of the nation more than they love its dollars will bemoan the political activity which has placed us in a position where we have not only soiled our own honor, but also planted seeds of hate in the hearts of millions in Europe."

A distinguished Georgian, who was a Confederate soldier, but who is yet vigorous and engaged in valuable work, in writing endorsing the MANUFACTURERS RECORD's position, says:

"No nation has ever so dishonored itself since the beginning of time as has the Government of this country of ours in the attitude toward France, and no man has ever fought so valiantly for the right as you have done and are still doing."

A distinguished lawyer who practices at the bar of New York, Massachusetts and California wrote recently to the New York Times strongly arguing cancellation, and he has been inundated with letters of commendation of his position, and he says he means to keep up the fight to force something like comprehension into the public mind, because he feels sure America is sound at heart.

It should be kept in mind that while the European nations were fighting for their own protection, they were at the same time fighting our battles, for the Emperor of Germany had, to all intents and purposes, declared to the American Minister, Mr. Gerard, that he purposed to attack America when he had conquered France.

The European nations might have been overcome but for our aid, yet it is certain that had they failed because we did not go to their rescue, we would soon have been fighting Germany alone.

We loaned billions to Europe, but a very small portion of it ever really reached the other side. It was used here to buy munitions of war and army supplies, and thousands of Americans grew rich because of such expenditures, and billions of dollars remained here in the hands of the mechanics and farmers of America.

Of course, cancellation should not be considered unless the agreement was guarded by stipulations that would prevent any increase of European armies or military preparations.

America is in large measure dependent upon Europe for a market for her surplus products, and is, therefore, directly interested in the financial rehabilitation of Europe.

The money has been spent, and as it is repaid will go back into the national treasury and but little of it will reach the legitimate channels of trade and commerce; whereas, if the stupendous burden of debt were lifted off the European

nations they would spend for American products the money they will have to pay on their debts, and that money will go directly into the hands of the people.

The question is one that deserves careful and patriotic consideration at the hands of every citizen.

It essentially is not a question to be made a political football.

"American Cotton Prices."

By FREDERICK W. TATTERSALL, Manchester, England.

At a mass-meeting of members of the American spinning section of the English cotton industry held recently in Manchester, the principle of establishing a scheme of basic selling prices for American yarns was approved. F. Mills, the short-time committee chairman, who presided, said:

"You are as much aware as I am of the alarming consequences to this industry of ours if the present depression in trade is not arrested. Short-time working has continued now for an unparalleled length of time, and I think all will agree that, up to a point, it has served a very useful purpose; but it must be admitted that organized curtailment of production, unaided by any other means, has not provided a full solution of our difficulties. The committee of the Federation has examined most carefully many schemes for bringing about an improvement in conditions. These schemes, for various reasons, have broken down on some essential point of their construction.

"The ruinous practice of selling yarns at less than the cost of production has gone on far too long for us to preserve our peace of mind.

"The Federation has approached the question of basic prices for American yarns on this occasion in a different manner to the scheme of 1923. Our idea is to assume a new mule mill of 100,000 spindles, a ring mill of 60,000 spindles and apportion modern requirements of equipping and financing such mills, having regard to share, loan and other capital and to work out the costings of spinning standard ranges of counts. For this purpose we have assumed a mule weft mill to cost 50 shillings per spindle, a mule twist mill at 55 shillings and a ring mill to cost 80 shillings per spindle, the capital to be divided as to two-fifths share and three-fifths borrowed money.

"We feel sure that if we can get a very large majority of the members to agree to adopt a scale of minimum prices which will improve, however slightly, the prices at present obtainable, we can then go forward steadily and gradually lift those prices until we see not only our costs of production, but also a little profit in addition."

Contract for \$1,000,000 Hotel.

Savannah, Ga.—General contract has been awarded to the Artley Co. of this city for the proposed \$1,000,000 Hotel General Oglethorpe, to be erected on Wilmington Island by the Citizens Hotel Corporation. Schultze & Weaver of New York are the architects and Wallin & Comer of Savannah associate architects. Construction will be carried out under the supervision of the local architects. The hotel will be operated by the American Hotel Corporation of New York.

Galveston to Vote on \$750,000 of Bonds.

Galveston, Texas.—An election on three bond issues aggregating \$750,000 has been called for June 29 by the City Commission. A proposition to raise the school tax from 40 to 50 cents on the \$100 valuation will also be voted on. The proposed bond issues will include \$250,000 for drainage in the West End, \$200,000 for continuing street-paving program and \$300,000 for the extension of water mains.

The Succulent Collard of the South.

CAIRO, IN SOUTHWEST GEORGIA, GROWS PRACTICALLY ALL OF THE WORLD'S COLLARD SEED.

By J. M. HUGHES, Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Cairo, Ga.

Once Mark Twain made the remark that "the cauliflower is a cabbage with a college education." That being the case, the South's great green vegetable, the collard, never got beyond the eighth grade, but it has been one member of the family that Southern people from time immemorial have considered one of its very solid citizens. It does not put on any extra frills, but who of the South does not remember with mouth-watering delight a heaping dish of this excellent "greens," cooked with a liberal seasoning of hickory-smoked country bacon or hog jowl, just after the first heavy frost?

Now, of course, the fellow with a weak-tea-and-toast appetite would not call collards eatin' at all, but we are talking about real people. Compared to spinach and other high-toned fodder, the dish we have just described would be like trying to compare a big Georgia watermelon, fresh out of the dew and red-ripe, with the pale, insipid variety grown north of the Ohio River; and we haven't a thing against the Ohio River, either.

The collard of the South, properly cooked, makes mighty good greens and is becoming more popular each year. It has been one of the mainstays of the Southern people from Maryland to Texas from early history. The plant is splendidly prolific, is easy of cultivation, as it grows mostly in the late fall and winter, and, aside from its human food value, it can be and is grown largely for all kinds of livestock. It is especially fine green food for poultry, coming in the winter when green feeds are scarce or entirely absent.

Cairo, Ga., is the only town in the world to ship collard seed by the carload. More than 90 per cent of the collard seed used throughout the world is grown and shipped from

this small town in southwest Georgia. More than a half-century ago the people of this county began growing these seed commercially, and the industry has been handed down



YOUNG COLLARD PLANT.

from generation to generation. It requires some knowledge of horticulture and special training to grow for seed purposes successfully, and this knowledge is handed down from father



UNDER TOBACCO SHADE—COLLARD FIELD IN FULL BLOOM.



COLLARD FIELD IN BLOOM, SHOWING MANNER OF CULTIVATION.

to son. Thus the industry of growing practically all the collard seed of the world has centered at Cairo.

The plants, as shown in the accompanying illustration, grow in the open field or, in some instances, under shade, as shown in one of the pictures, after the Sumatra tobacco crop has been gathered. The Cairo district grows annually from 300 to 400 acres, producing from 200,000 to 300,000 pounds. One of the most beautiful sights in the world is a large collard field in full bloom in early spring, backed by the dark green of the south Georgia forest.

The bloom is a golden yellow and the leaves a purplish green. The pictures can give only a faint idea of the beauty of a collard field in full bloom.

In June the seed are gathered by cutting the stalk. They are then allowed to dry a few days in the sun and thrashed by hand with a primitive flail on large canvas sheets, when the chaff is winnowed from the grain and recleaned by a special machine. The seed are then double-sacked and sent to the large seed houses of the world by the carload.

The next time you start to plant your fall garden and pick up a highly illuminated package marked "Collards," you may know they came from Cairo, Ga., the home of this succulent Southern green vegetable.

President Approves \$165,000,000 Buildings Measure.

Washington, D. C.—The public buildings bill, carrying provisions for the expenditure of \$165,000,000, has been approved by President Coolidge. Of the total, \$50,000,000 has been authorized for expenditure in the District of Columbia over a five-year period, tentative plans for some of the proposed structures having already been prepared in the office of James A. Wetmore, acting supervising architect of the Treasury Department. These plans may be changed before specific recommendations are made to the Public Buildings Commission, which will supervise construction work here. Buildings to be erected will include structures for the departments of Commerce, Labor, Agriculture, State, internal revenue bureau of the Treasury Department and an archives building.

Structures to be erected outside of the District of Columbia, involving an expenditure of \$115,000,000, will be under the

supervision of the Treasury Department, assisted by the Postoffice Department where postoffices are involved. It is stated that the acting supervising architect will soon submit tentative programs of construction to the Treasury Department. Of the \$115,000,000 to be expended outside of Washington, \$15,000,000 will be used to provide buildings authorized in the last general buildings bill passed in Congress in 1913.

Tampa Board of Trade to Raise \$100,000 in Expansion Program.

Tampa, Fla.—Following the adoption of a recommendation of the finance committee calling for a budget of \$235,000, a campaign executive committee of the Tampa Board of Trade has set \$100,000 as the goal for a proposed membership expansion campaign to be conducted during the week of June 7. It was pointed out that the board, Col. Albert Thornton, president, will receive \$135,000 from the city and county.

New \$400,000 Church for Tampa.

Tampa, Fla.—According to an announcement by Dr. A. M. Bennett, pastor of the Palm Avenue Baptist Church here, the congregation will erect a new church and Sunday school building on the site of the present structure at Palm and Florida avenues at a cost approximating \$400,000. The first unit will consist of a five-story Sunday-school building, on a site adjoining the church, with foundations sufficiently strong to support five additional stories. This building will be used for church services while the main building is under construction. The new auditorium will have a seating capacity of 2500.

Contract for Auto Plates and Chauffeurs' Badges.

Austin, Texas.—The State Board of Control has awarded a contract to G. S. Adams & Co., St. Louis, for furnishing 1,112,000 metal number plates and 31,000 dealers' plates for motor vehicles at a cost of 9.25 cents per pair. Contract for furnishing 20,000 chauffeurs' badges was awarded to the W. J. Cooley Co. at 5.75 cents each.

Georgia to Produce Its Largest Peach Crop This Year.

Atlanta, Ga., May 29—[Special.]—That the 1926 peach crop in Georgia will total 14,200 cars—the largest crop ever produced in the state—is the estimate made by the Georgia Co-operative Crop Reporting Service.

Shipments from central and southern territory, including Peach, Houston, Macon, Sumter and other major producing counties, will probably be about 10 per cent below last year's total because of the March freeze. Elbertas are reduced by about 20 per cent and Hileys about 5 per cent, but shipments of other varieties from this section will exceed last year's figures.

The greatest increase over last year will be found in the extreme northern area of the state, in Bartow, Chattooga, Cherokee, Jackson and Habersham counties. A heavy increase is also indicated in areas centering around Coweta, Pike and Spalding counties in the west and Jasper, Henry and Morgan counties in the north-central part of the state.

The report describes the fruit as making a very satisfactory growth, stating that peaches of exceptional size and quality may be expected in many sections.

The production for 1925 was 13,482 cars and for 1924 it was 13,502 cars.

Contract for \$1,700,000 Baltimore Building.

General contract has been awarded by the Civic Center Realty Co. of Baltimore, Israel Silberstein, president, to the Wells Construction Co. of New York, in association with the Cogswell-Koether Co., local contractor, to erect a loft and office building at Calvert and Lexington streets, Baltimore, at a cost of approximately \$1,700,000. The structure will be fireproof, 18 stories, 100 by 72 feet, with steel frame and limestone, brick, stucco and terra cotta exterior. It will be of the American Gothic type of architecture, and will be equipped with four elevators and a steam-heating plant. The lower portion of the building will be devoted to lofts and the upper portion to offices. Lucius R. White, Jr., of Baltimore is the architect.

Oil Wealth Flows to University of Texas in Form of Royalties.

Austin, Texas, May 22.—[Special.]—Royalties from oil production received by the University of Texas from wells upon its lands in Reagan county for the month of April totaled \$269,555, which was an increase of \$3554 as compared with the sum received on production for March. The total sum received to date from oil royalties by the University of Texas is \$3,335,775. The oil field is situated near the center of a block of 194,000 acres of land owned by the university. It is expected that revenue from royalties will begin coming in soon from a new field upon another big block of university land now being opened up in Crane county.

Progress on New Mississippi Development.

Discussing progress on a new residential development near Pass Christian, Miss., known as Pine Hills-on-the-Bay, Mike S. Hart of Pine Hills, Inc., New Orleans, advises the MANUFACTURERS RECORD that the entire development consists of approximately 2300 acres of rolling and wooded land, with two and one-half miles of waterfront. Approximately 160 acres are being developed at this time, the improvements consisting of clearing and grubbing, laying out roadways and sidewalks, installing water system and making available electric light, power and telephone facilities.

A six-story hotel of reinforced concrete construction, the first unit to contain 185 rooms, is now under construction.

The completed structure will cost approximately \$1,250,000. A channel has been dug and a 1000-foot pier constructed, the former being 110 feet wide and 12 feet deep. A 12-foot turning basin has also been dredged. There is an 18-hole golf course on the property, which has been in play for two years, with necessary caddy houses.

Firms engaged in the engineering and construction of the project include the J. F. Coleman Engineering Co., engineers; George J. Glover, Inc., general contractor, and Moise Goldstein, architect, all of New Orleans. Officers of Pine Hills, Inc., include J. L. Onorato, president; Harry Latter, vice-president, and Hal Thompson, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Thompson will be president and managing director of the new Pine Hills Hotel.

\$300,000 in Improvements to Marble Plant.

About \$300,000 is being expended for improvements to the plant of the Gray Knox Marble Co., Knoxville, Tenn. Manley, Young & Meyer are the architects and V. L. Nicholson has the general contract.

Two additions will be erected, one 116 by 534 feet and the other 96 by 162 feet, of steel and reinforced concrete, day-



PLANT OF GRAY KNOX MARBLE CO. AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN ADDITIONS NOW UNDER WAY ARE COMPLETED.

light construction. The present plant building is 174 by 534 feet. With the completion of the new buildings and the installation of the additional necessary machinery the plant will have a finishing capacity of four carloads of marble a day, with an aggregate valuation of approximately \$3,000,000 annually.

Bids for \$850,000 Elks' Building.

Memphis, Tenn.—Construction bids will be received until June 15 for the new Elks' hotel and lodge, to be erected at Front street and Jefferson avenue in this city at a cost of \$850,000. The building will be of steel and concrete, and will contain lodge rooms, club rooms, game rooms, library, swimming pool, gymnasium and other facilities, in addition to 150 hotel rooms, the latter to be located on the upper floors. A number of stores will be located on the grade floor, each with an entrance into the main lobby of the hotel. George Mahan, Jr., and J. J. Broadwell, both of Memphis, are the architects.

To Rebuild Brick Plant at Johnson City.

The Johnson City Shale Brick Corporation of Johnson City, Tenn., whose plant was recently burned at an estimated loss of \$200,000, wires the MANUFACTURERS RECORD that it is making plans to rebuild as soon as possible, and that engineers of the Chambers Brothers Co. and the Link-Belt Co., both of Philadelphia, will probably design the new plant. The Johnson City Shale Brick Corporation, of which Sam R. Sells is president, is one of the largest manufacturers of shale brick in the South.

THE IRON AND STEEL SITUATION

May Buying As Equal to April Considered Favorable.

Pittsburgh, May 31.—[Special.]—Last week brought a decrease in the volume of steel buying as a whole, but there had been some increases in May over April and the May total was approximately equal to that of April. This showing was considered by the trade as being very favorable, chiefly because there is a disposition to compare with previous years, when buying was falling off steadily.

The Steel Corporation's showing, in figures presented in Judge Gary's address before the American Iron and Steel Institute, was of an increase in bookings in May over April, but the increase was only 2.4 per cent, while bookings by independent steel companies are understood to have run above those of the Steel Corporation in April, but below in May.

The fact that steel buying is holding up better now than at this time last year is due to what may be called a purely technical point. A year ago buyers had stocks to liquidate, and decreased their purchases correspondingly. This time they do not have stocks to liquidate.

With no liquidation, there is but little decrease in the rate of steel production and, correspondingly, there is no prospect of an upturn in mill operations after July as there was in both 1925 and 1924. The course is more likely to resemble that of 1923, when there was a very slow but continuous decrease.

Mill operations averaged fully 80 per cent in May, perhaps nearer 85 per cent, and the average in the five months through May was 88 per cent. While 1925 was a record year in production, it will require only an average operation of 73 per cent in the remaining seven months of this year for 1926 to break the 1925 record. The balance of probability, from all present indications, is that this will be done, whereby there would be two record years in succession.

Buying of oil-country tubular goods has been increasing somewhat of late, though it is still fairly active, and some good line-pipe orders are going. Pipe-mill operations have decreased no more than a trifle, and as there is both a good backlog in oil-country goods and a slight further increase in merchant pipe buying, pipe-mill operations at something like the present rate are assured for some time to come, say through August. Oil production has been increasing rather sharply of late and has just gone above the 2,000,000-barrel-a-day line, so that drilling prospects, while they may be fair, are not so extremely good as they were at the beginning of the year.

A decrease in steel buying by the automobile trade began late in March, but it has been slow and the buying remains fair, with no distinct prospect of there being any further decrease. Agricultural implement works continue running very well, while tractor makers are, on the whole, behind in their orders, having remarkably good business.

Another week has passed with practically no freight-car buying, the period of activity having ended early in March. Some car shops are decreasing operations slightly, but the old orders have been in process of such leisurely filling that the work will string out for quite a while still.

Fabricated structural steel bookings make a showing quite the reverse, 46,000 tons being reported last week, making an average for three weeks just equal to the average previously since the first of the year. In other words, there is absolutely no downward trend now visible in this line. Lettings to date this year fall, in point of weekly rate, between 1925, the record year, and 1924, the next best year.

The Steel Corporation has announced an advance of \$2 a

ton in its prices on merchant bars, independents stating they concur. This offsets the decline that occurred in the past few weeks, and if maintained puts the market back to its level of earlier in the year. Sheets have shown some further weakness. Buying has been light and mill operations are down to about 60 per cent.

Pig-iron and coke continue extremely dull. Heavy melting steel scrap is off another 50 cents, being now at the low point of 1923 and 1924 and a dollar below last year's low point.

Still Cutting Down Surplus Stock of Iron.

Birmingham, Ala., May 31.—[Special.]—Adhering to the quotations on a \$22 per ton base, No. 2 foundry, despite the fact that larger consumers of pig-iron are holding off in their buying or purchasing sufficiently only for immediate needs, the iron market in Alabama is still considered good. Deliveries are very strong, more iron being shipped out than is being manufactured and that means there is still a decline in the surplus stock on yards. The buying recently has been in small lots and the aggregate is far from being altogether satisfactory, but the survey as to future needs indicates that the third quarter of the year is going to be active for many of the plants and shops which use pig-iron and confidence is held to a high degree. Fourteen blast furnaces are on foundry iron. One iron maker, Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. No. 4 at North Birmingham, is under relining and repairing. The sister furnace to this one will be relined and repaired when the No. 4 is back in operation.

Larger consumers of iron are still due considerable iron on old contracts, and even with the small lot trading the coming month promises to be a steady one. Very little tonnage has been purchased for third-quarter delivery. The manufacturers of iron give no intimation that there is likely to be reduction in prices. On the other hand, some of the larger producers express a strong opinion that there will not be any need for concessions, that the need for iron will take on improvement.

The survey as to the new month shows that considerable business is in hand with the cast-iron pipe makers, both pressure and soil-pipe fittings. The inquiry for pressure pipe has been lagging recently, but there is much business on hand and no special apprehension is felt that there will not be sufficient business to call for active operation of the several shops in this state and in the South. The new mono-cast or centrifugal pipe shop of the American Cast Iron Pipe Company was delayed some, but during June will probably be in full operation. Some tonnage in this class of pipe has been sold already and the expectations are that delivery will be strong through the remainder of the year. The United States Cast Iron Pipe Co. has a good array of orders apparently and the National Cast Iron Pipe Co. is also shipping steadily. The McWane Cast Iron Pipe Co., also on the pressure pipe, has been active and has been keeping up with the general activities. The United States Cast Iron Pipe Co. will maintain offices in Mobile to direct movements through that port, the future pressure-pipe business promising to be heavy.

The steel market of the Birmingham district continues to show brightness. A little lagging was reported during the first half of the past month, but there was recovery and production is being pressed and much steel shipped. The several smaller fabricating shops in and around Birmingham and in the Southern territory are kept busy on structural and plate shapes. Manufacturers of reinforced concrete bars are enjoying a good demand. Other shapes of steel, including sheet, are also in better demand and there is belief that

through a long period now there will be a good steel market. Reports of lower unfilled tonnages with the United States Steel Corporation, though including the plants of the Birmingham district, do not altogether give the picture of the conditions here, there being no material reduction in the tonnage to be produced and shipped. Railroad purchases recently in accessories have attracted some attention. Further rail business is anticipated also.

The coal-mining trade is showing considerable steadiness, the usual lagging when the hot weather comes on not being so noticeable now. The production in Alabama is but little under the 400,000-ton mark.

The coke market is good, everything considered. Foundry coke is quoted as high as \$6.50 per ton for spot coke, while contracts, in quantity, will bring \$5.50 as minimum. The by-product coke-oven plants are all in operation and coke is being shipped to adjoining states and elsewhere. The expectations are that there will be warrant for full operation of by-product plants through the last half of the year as actively as during the first five months.

The scrap iron and steel market does not show the least improvement. Buying is spasmodic and far from being in quantity. Quotations are low and weak, heavy melting steel showing no improvement on the \$13 base that has been noted for several weeks. The larger purchasers of this product have not been in the market for any tonnage for several weeks. Cast is also showing slow disposition. Old contracts are being delivered on, very few cancellations or instructions to stop shipments for a while being noted. Stock is being purchased by dealers as rapidly as shipments are made on old contracts. As a consequence much work is being done in the yards of the dealers.

Pig-iron and iron and steel scrap quotations follow:

PIG-IRON.	
No. 2 foundry, 1.75 to 2.25 per cent silicon, f. o. b. furnaces, \$22.00 to \$23.00; No. 1 foundry, 2.25 to 2.75 per cent silicon, \$22.50 to \$23.50; iron of 2.75 to 3.25 per cent silicon, \$23.00 to \$24.00; iron of 3.25 to 3.75 per cent silicon, \$23.50 to \$24.50; iron of 3.75 to 4.25 per cent silicon, \$24.00 to \$25.00; charcoal iron, f. o. b. furnaces, \$30.00.	
OLD MATERIAL.	
Old steel axles	\$18.00 to \$19.00
Old iron axles	18.00 to 18.50
Old steel rails	14.00 to 15.00
Heavy melting steel	13.00 to 14.00
No. 1 cast	17.00 to 18.00
Stove plate	14.00 to 14.50
No. 1 railroad wrought	12.00 to 13.00
Old car wheels	16.00 to 16.50
Old tramcar wheels	17.00 to 17.50
Machine shop turnings	8.00 to 8.50
Cast-iron borings	8.00 to 9.00
Cast-iron borings (chem.)	15.50 to 16.50

New Steel Barges for Warrior Service.

Birmingham, Ala., May 29.—[Special.]—The Warrior barge service, Government operation, is now receiving its new steel barges ordered from the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. For the first time in two years a second tow had to be brought up in a week and there are possibilities of this being necessary a little later. Twenty-four new barges are to be placed in the service, 19 of them already finished and the other five about to be delivered. The Ensley Southern Railroad, now known as the Warrior River terminals, part of the barge service, will be operated in connection with the river service from now on. Bids have been received for 40 gondolas and 20 flat cars with which to haul products on the road from Ensley to the river, 18 miles distant. The barge service has promise now of being very active, hauling from this section much iron and steel products in addition to coal, and bringing up manganese ore, sulphur for the chemical plants, lumber and miscellaneous freight. An export business is assured by water transportation and a big business with the Southwest is also in sight.

The Texas Central Power Co., San Antonio, plans to build an electric light and power plant at Goliad, Texas.

RAILROADS

Freight Loadings Over 1,000,000 Cars a Week.

Loading of revenue freight on the railroads exceeded one million cars during the week ended May 15, according to reports filed by the roads with the Car Service Division of the American Railway Association, this being the first week of this year to show such a total. The exact figure was 1,030,162 cars.

This is the earliest period in any year on record that 1,000,000 cars of revenue freight have been loaded during any one week. The nearest approach to this figure was for the week of May 22, 1923, when 1,015,532 cars were loaded with revenue freight. In 1924, however, the million-mark was not reached until August, while last year it was July.

The total for the week of May 15 this year was an increase of 33,635 cars above the preceding week, with increases being reported in the loading of all commodities, with the exceptions of livestock and coke. Compared with the corresponding week last year, the total for the week of May 15 was an increase of 44,283 cars, while it also was an increase of 116,961 cars above the corresponding week in 1924.

From January 1 to May 15, inclusive, loadings of revenue freight with comparisons have been as follows: 1926, 18,803,765 cars; 1925, 18,462,225 cars; 1924, 17,821,195 cars.

Chesapeake & Ohio Buys More Land at Newport News.

About 70 acres of land on the waterfront adjoining its terminals at Newport News, Va., have been bought from the Old Dominion Land Company by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co., according to a press report from Richmond, quoting Garrett B. Wall, vice-president of the latter company.

"Although we do not have any definite plans at present," Mr. Wall is further reported as saying, "we have used practically all of the waterfront property we had in Newport News and we are looking to further growth and expansion for which the land just purchased is necessary."

The water frontage of the new property is about 2200 feet. It is said that the tract is one of the most valuable pieces of waterfront land yet undeveloped on the Atlantic Coast.

Virginia Central Railroad Incorporated.

The Virginia Central Railroad Company, Langbourne M. Williams of Richmond, president, has been chartered to operate the Orange & Fredericksburg Railroad, a narrow-gauge line 38 miles long from Orange to Fredericksburg, Va., which was recently purchased by Mr. Williams and associates. Capital stock is limited to \$100,000. Other incorporators besides Mr. Williams are S. H. Bemiss, S. L. Bemiss, E. T. D. Myers, Edmund M. Preston and E. Randolph Williams, all of Richmond. President Williams is reported as saying that the line may be converted to standard gauge.

Mrs. Edenborn Now a Railroad President.

Mrs. Sarah Edenborn, widow of William Edenborn, has been elected president of the Louisiana Railway & Navigation Co. to fill the vacancy caused by his recent death at Shreveport, La. E. O. Mann has been appointed assistant to the president, to succeed E. A. Staman, who has been elected second vice-president. Paul Sippel is vice-president and J. N. Campbell, traffic manager, both as previously. Current reports intimate that the Kansas City Southern Railway Co. will probably acquire the Edenborn Railroad properties.

International-Great Northern Railroad Bonds.

Austin, Texas, May 27—[Special.]—Attorneys for the Missouri Pacific Railroad system have made application to the Texas Railroad Commission asking authority for the International-Great Northern Railroad Company to issue bonds to cover additions and betterments aggregating \$4,426,791 made from December 1, 1923, to December 31, 1925. Of that amount \$3,421,640 was on road account and \$1,005,151 on equipment account. This embraced the extensive improvements made on the property since the termination of the receivership and under the reorganization both before and after acquisition by the Missouri Pacific system.

These figures do not include the budget of expenditures for this year, set at net \$1,505,541. The gross budget is \$1,698,858 for 1926, but the retirement of obsolete equipment reduces the amount by \$193,317.

Under the application the International-Great Northern Railroad would issue bonds as follows: \$3,191,000 at 100 and \$1,235,791 at 80.

A Texas Short Line to Extend.

Weatherford, Texas, May 28—[Special.]—Application will be made soon by the Weatherford, Mineral Wells & Northwestern Railroad Company to the Interstate Commerce Commission for a permit to extend its line, according to information received from the general offices of the Texas & Pacific Railway in Dallas. J. L. Lancaster, president of both the Texas & Pacific and the Weatherford, Mineral Wells & Northwestern, is now in New York on business connected with the extension, and an order for 300 automobile freight cars for the latter line has just been placed with the American Car & Foundry Co.

The Weatherford, Mineral Wells & Northwestern Railroad extends from Weatherford to Gafford, Texas, 47 miles, intersecting the Texas & Pacific at Weatherford. The proposed extension, it is reported, is to run from Gafford to Haskell, about 100 miles.

200 New Industries on Frisco System in Four Months.

One of the most remarkable industrial records was established by the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company during the first four months of 1926, when 201 new industries were located on its lines from January 1 to May 1. These industries include 48 oil-distributing plants, 19 manufacturing plants, 16 oil-well supply houses, 12 casinghead refineries, 13 lumber and material yards, 40 miscellaneous industries and several gins and compresses, canning factories, creameries and other plants. They represent a total property value of approximately \$3,000,000, according to an estimate made by George W. Green, industrial commissioner of the Frisco Lines. The locations are at various points in the Frisco's nine-state territory, principally in Oklahoma.

\$1,000,000 Addition for Bexar County Courthouse.

San Antonio, Texas.—General contract has recently been awarded by the Bexar County Commissioners Court to Walsh & Burney, Inc., of this city, for the erection of a five-story addition to the county courthouse here, at a cost of approximately \$900,000. The proposed addition will be 450 by 100 feet, of reinforced concrete and stone, with reinforced concrete foundation, composition, cork and tile floors and tile roof. Phelps & De Wees are the architects, and Emmett T. Jackson and George Willis, associates architects, each of San Antonio. W. E. Simpson & Co., San Antonio, are the engineers.

TEXTILE

New Textile Firm for Lowell, N. C.

Lowell, N. C.—With an authorized capital stock of \$300,000, of which \$100,000 has been subscribed, the Avon Mills Co. of this city has been incorporated for a general textile milling and manufacturing business. Incorporators of the new company include S. M. Robinson and C. M. Robinson of this city and John C. Rankin of Gastonia, N. C.

Removing Textile Machinery From Rhode Island to South Carolina.

Discussing the proposed removal by the Lonsdale Co. of Lonsdale, R. I., of 20,000 spindles and 500 looms from its Rhode Island mill to the plant of the Seneca Co. at Seneca, S. C., a branch of the Lonsdale Co., J. E. Sirrine & Co. of Greenville, S. C., engineers for the improvements, advise that the equipment, which will also include necessary preparatory machinery, will be housed in a new reinforced concrete weave shed, with concrete monitor about 315 feet long and 134 feet wide, one story and part basement. In addition to the erection of this structure, the company will erect also a two-story brick connecting building between the present mill and the new weave shed. Warehouse storage for approximately 3500 bales of cotton will be provided at this time and 200 dwellings will be erected. Building plans have not yet been completed.

Contract for Addition to Gibson Mill.

J. E. Sirrine & Co., engineers, Greenville, S. C., advise the MANUFACTURERS RECORD that contract for extension to the weave shed of the plant of the Gibson Manufacturing Co. at Concord, N. C., has been awarded to J. A. Gardner of Charlotte. The extension will be 65 by 77 feet, three stories, of brick and wood construction, with part concrete floors. It will be used as a warper and slasher building. Contracts for installing a sprinkler system have been awarded to Crawford & Slayten, and for installing heating and process piping to Henry Hackney, both of Charlotte. Construction is about one-third complete.

The present plant of the Gibson Manufacturing Co. is equipped with 28,000 spindles, 500 narrow and 104 broad looms for the production of gingham, romper cloth, novelty fabrics, dress goods, colored weaving and hosiery yarns, 8s to 26s; tubes and cones, single and ply.

Cotton Receipts and Shipments.

Cotton exports for the week of May 15-21 amounted to 118,486 bales, compared with 99,912 bales the previous week and 85,910 for the corresponding week a year ago. Total exports from August 1 to May 21 amounted to 7,344,037 bales, compared with 7,700,748 bales for the same period last season.

COTTON MOVEMENT FROM AUGUST 1, 1925, TO MAY 21, 1926, WITH COMPARISONS.

	1926 Bales	1925 Bales
Port receipts	9,067,669	8,907,683
Port stocks	884,585	561,725
Interior receipts	11,233,996	10,017,902
Interior stocks	1,345,883	379,966
Into sight	15,590,709	14,308,897
Northern spinners' takings.....	1,779,209	1,810,530
Southern spinners' takings.....	4,319,841	4,028,202
World's visible supply of American cotton..	3,549,418	2,394,491

GOOD ROADS AND STREETS

Bids Asked on 35 Miles—Contracts Let.

Baton Rouge, La.—Sealed bids will be received until June 15 by the Louisiana Highway Commission for the construction of approximately 35 miles of gravel road embraced in four projects. This work will include two projects in Beauregard parish, of 11.22 miles on the DeRidder-Oberlin highway and 4.95 miles on the Rustville-DeRidder highway. Other projects will cover 11.72 miles on the Oberlin-DeRidder highway in Allen parish and 7.69 miles of the Sicily Island-Clayton highway in Catahoula parish.

The commission has awarded a contract to the McWilliams Dredging Co. of New Orleans and Chicago for the construction of the Frenier-LaBranche section of the Lake Shore route of the New Orleans-Hammond highway, covering a distance of 5.5 miles in St. John and St. Charles parishes. It has also awarded a contract for surfacing 13.025 miles of the Hammond-New Orleans highway north of Frenier.

100 Miles in Tennessee to Cost \$2,000,000.

Nashville, Tenn.—Bids will be received until June 11 by the State Highway Department for road and bridge construction covering upward of 100 miles and estimated to cost \$2,000,000. The proposed work will cover approximately 67 miles of grading and drainage structures; 6 miles of grading, drainage and concrete surfacing; 6 miles of grading, drainage and rock-asphalt surfacing, and about 20 miles of concrete or rock-asphalt surfacing. In addition, the department will receive bids for overhead crossings and approaches in Madison and Knox counties for a bridge and approaches in Marshall county and for a bridge in Jackson county. The Jackson county bridge, to be built over the Cumberland River near Gainesboro, will consist of two steel spans 160 feet, one steel span 280 feet, with timber approaches.

Contracts for Texas Bridges.

Palestine, Texas.—Contracts have been awarded by the State Highway Department, Austin, to the Austin Bridge Co., Dallas, for the construction of a timber, concrete and steel bridge over the Trinity River, in this county, and to Thomas & Ratliff, Rogers, Texas, for dirt work in connection with the project. The structure will consist of two 205-foot steel spans, creosoted timber approaches and earth fill.

The State Highway Department has also awarded contract to Thomas & Ratliff for building a creosoted timber trestle bridge over the Neches River, in this county, to consist of 30 28-foot spans, with earth fill. The Trinity River bridge will cost approximately \$201,000 and the Neches River bridge about \$50,000.

58 Miles in Alabama.

Montgomery, Ala.—Bids will be received until June 16 by the State Highway Commission for the construction of approximately 58 miles of roads embraced in seven projects. One project calls for 15 miles of bituminous penetration macadam in Etowah county, with a surfacing alternate on concrete, and another of 11.58 miles of construction in Marengo county. Others include 1.04 miles of chert road in Chilton county, 4.5 miles of sand-clay in Geneva-Coffee counties, 14.90 miles of grade and drainage work in Washington county, 6.44 miles of similar work in Mobile county and 5 miles of gravel road in Choctaw county. Information may be secured from W. A. McCalla, state highway engineer, Montgomery.

\$326,000 for Street Paving.

Elizabeth City, N. C.—Street-improvement bonds in the amount of \$326,555, to cover paving projects approved by the City Council, will soon be issued. It is estimated that concrete and asphalt paving on Road and Main streets, portions of the state highway system, will require \$100,000 of this sum.

Florida County Asks Bids.

Stuart, Fla.—Bids will be received until June 8 by the Martin County Board of Commissioners, at its office here, for grading a highway from Indiantown to the Okeechobee county line, involving about 230,000 cubic yards of earth. Proposals will also be received for building a bridge across St. Lucie Canal, at Indiantown. E. H. Gibson of this city is the county engineer.

Five Construction Projects in Texas.

Austin, Texas.—Bids will be received until June 15 by A. C. Love, state highway engineer, for the construction of approximately 64 miles of road and for bituminous surface treatment on 61 miles. The proposed construction will cover five projects, consisting of a limestone-rock asphalt surface on a limestone base, all in Jim Wells county. The surface treatment project is located in Coleman county.

Low Bids on 16 Miles Total \$205,000.

Bids opened by the Maryland State Roads Commission, Baltimore, disclose that the lowest estimates for a total of more than 16 miles of road construction aggregate approximately \$205,000. The proposed work covers 2.45 miles of concrete to cost \$78,507; 6.75 miles of concrete shoulders, \$38,847; 3.3 miles of macadam resurfacing, \$46,609, and 4.12 miles of gravel to cost \$41,044.

Bids on \$675,000 Road and Bridge Bonds.

Miami, Fla.—Bids will be received until June 10 by the Dade County Commissioners, at their office in this city, for the purchase of a \$675,000 bond issue of special road and bridge district No. 3. The bonds will be issued in denominations of \$1000 each and will bear an interest rate of 5 per cent. Funds from the sale will be used to build a causeway between Miami and Miami Beach, construction bids to be received until June 15.

Bids on 55 Miles West Virginia Roads.

Charleston, W. Va.—Bids will be received until June 22 by the State Road Commission for work on approximately 55 miles of highway and for a bridge project. This work will include three surface-treatment projects, aggregating more than 17 miles; five grade and drainage projects, totaling about 25 miles; two projects involving concrete surfacing for a total distance of 5.5 miles, to be awarded in one contract, and one project covering 5.73 miles of gravel road. The proposed bridge will be located in Putnam county and will consist of one 50-foot and two 30-foot concrete deck girder spans, substructure and superstructure to be awarded in one contract.

Proposals will be received jointly by the State Road Commission and the Jackson County Court at the office of the clerk at Ripley, W. Va., until June 24 for grading and drainage structures on two sections of State Route No. 2 in Jackson county.

\$1,200,000 Memorial Bridge at Charleston.

The Ashley River Memorial Bridge, an important link in the Atlantic Coastal Highway at Charleston, S. C., was recently completed at a total cost of about \$1,200,000. An elaborate program marked the dedication early in May.

Numerous difficulties were successfully solved as the work progressed. Approximately 1600 concrete piles to support the bases of the piers were driven into the stream bottom until their tops were over 30 feet below the surface of the river at low tide. It was necessary to build the pier shafts in the dry, and this procedure involved the use of deep single wall dams, from which the water was removed by pumps.

The problem of placing the reinforced concrete piles accurately was solved by lowering a steel pipe by means of slides in the tower of the pile-drivers, so that each pile, in turn, was exactly measured into position. A concrete pile of proper length was lifted from the scow by the pile-driver and dropped into the pipe so that the tip of the pile rested upon the stream bottom. A 50-foot log, with steel caps on the bottom and top, was next lowered into the steel pipe until its base rested upon the head of a pile and its top projected above the water. A Vulcan steam hammer of large size, with moving ram weighing 7500 pounds, struck rapidly upon the projecting log, which transmitted the force of the blows to the head of the concrete pile and thereby drove it down to the desired depth. Before the heads of the grouped piles were encased in concrete, a diver was sent down to examine carefully all piles. An idea of the accuracy with which the piles were placed may be obtained from this illustration: After pulling up the driving pipe and moving the pile-driver away from the pier, it was necessary to return to drive some piles still farther down; then, after measuring the pipe again into place and lowering it, it was successfully slipped over every desired pile.

The application of some ingenuity was necessary in the construction of the 22 dams within which the piers were built.

- A bracing frame of heavy timbers, designed to prevent crushing of the dam by water pressure when the interior was pumped out was so made that it could easily be taken apart in sections and reassembled in another dam. This frame was held in place above each group of piles and 60-foot steel interlocking piling was driven around its perimeter to resemble a box within which the pier was built. The base portion was deposited through a pipe, and after this had hardened the water was pumped out.

After the completion of a given pier the sheeting was withdrawn around the frame, the connecting rods of which had been previously loosened. This permitted the frame to float in units, which were later assembled for use in another pier. Satisfactory results were secured from under-water deposi-

tion of the base concrete. The floating concrete plant that placed this material was especially designed to operate the tremie, or pipe, through which the concrete was conducted from the chute above the water to the bottom of the river, where it enclosed the pile heads and formed the base of the pier.

The use of numerous wood piles to carry the concrete spans while the material was being poured was eliminated by the use of steel trusses attached to the piers. This also allowed the greater portion of the form work to be moved ahead as a unit for use at another span. It also guarded against local settlement, because deflection of the steel trusses was practically constant for every span.

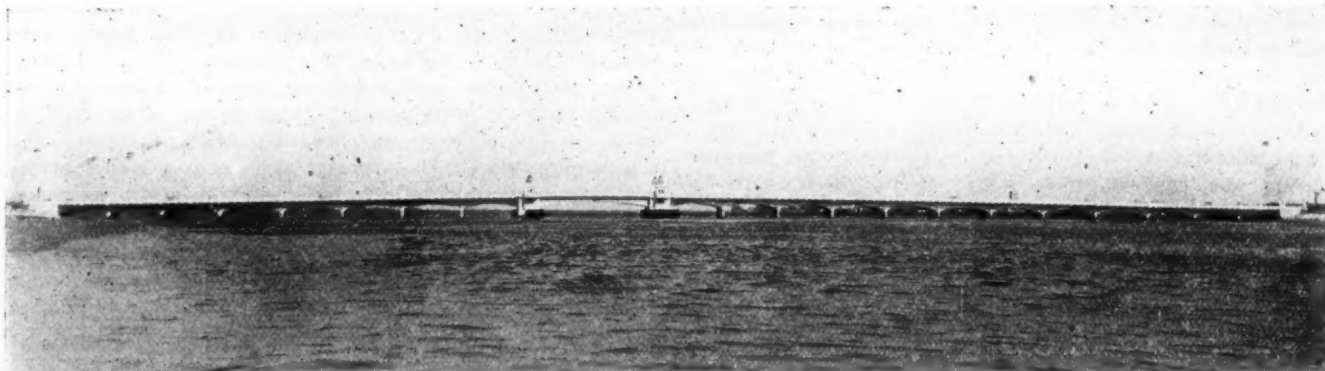
Materials were satisfactorily brought to the bridge site via a spur of the railroad which ran out on a pier that extended into the Ashley River. Materials brought out on this pier were transferred to lighters and towed to the site. Near this pier the pile-yard was located; here concrete piles were made and allowed to season.

The hydraulic fills at both ends of the bridge were made by the dredge Dewey. The length of the bridge, with its approach across the marsh, is about seven-eighths of a mile. It has a single track for street cars, a roadway 34 feet wide and two 4½-foot sidewalks. It includes a double-leaf bascule span with a clearance of 110 feet normal to channel and a vertical clearance of 20 feet above mean high water. The structure was built by the Sanitary and Drainage Commission of Charleston county with financial aid from the city of Charleston and the Federal Government.

Contract for the bridge proper and causeway approaches was executed by the Sanford & Brooks Co., Baltimore. The Phoenix Bridge Co., Phoenixville, Pa., built the bascule span superstructure. Bethlehem Steel Co. sheaf steel piling was used. Reinforcing steel was furnished by the Concrete Steel Co. The Carolina Portland Cement Co., Charleston, S. C., supplied the cement. Lumber was furnished by the Halsey Lumber Mills, Charleston. Blaw-Knox Co. steel centers and steel pier forms were used. Lawrence Stone & Gravel Co., Raleigh, N. C., supplied the sand and gravel. Contract for paving was executed by Simmons-Mayrant Co., Charleston. The Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa., was sub-contractor for electrical work on the bascule span. The Electric Supply Co., Charleston, was the contractor for the bridge-lighting system.

The work was done under the supervision of the South Carolina State Highway Department, Charles H. Moorefield, State Highway Engineer; J. L. Parker, special bridge engineer, and W. C. Roberts, resident engineer.

Gadsden county, Florida, has voted a bond issue of \$260,000 for hard-surfacing State Road No. 1 in the county.

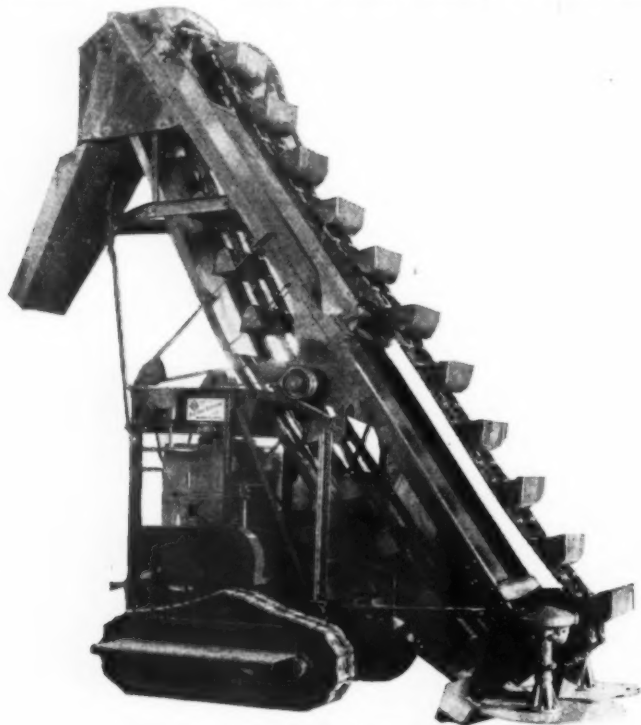


NEWLY COMPLETED BRIDGE OVER ASHLEY RIVER IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

MECHANICAL

Bucket Loader of Distinctive Type.

In the accompanying picture is shown a new bucket loader, Model 25, which has been put on the market by the Barber-Greene Company, Aurora, Ill., as a companion to their Model 42 loader. The main frame is built up of structural angles, channels and plates riveted together, making it strong and



VIEW OF THE NEW BUCKET LOADER.

rigid, and the driving machinery is completely housed from dirt, with removal cover plates in the housing so that the mechanism is easily accessible. Low speed of the machine is 30 feet per minute; second speed, 60 feet per minute; high speed, 100 feet per minute, and reverse speed out of the material is 26½ feet per minute, all when gasoline motor is employed, this being a Continental Red Seal P-20 four-cylinder gasoline engine. If desired a General Electric 10-horsepower motor is supplied, in which instance speeds vary slightly from those given. Engine and parts are enclosed in a steel housing which is weatherproof, with ventilating side panels that are removable.

The crawlers on which the loader is mounted have self-cleaning links 10 inches wide, three-point suspension rollers and cast-iron sprockets. The crawler frames are made of structural steel, using 7-inch channels and plates riveted and welded, making them very rigid and strong, and providing a take-up for the crawler drive chain similar to that used on the 42-A loader, i. e., by means of filler blocks inserted in steel pockets. The bearings for the driving axle are cast steel babbitted, and riveted rigidly to the crawler frame, preventing any misalignment of the shaft. Each crawler is driven independently through a train of gears and chains, taking power from the main jackshaft through 6-inch compression type of external band clutches. A Warner Auto-Truck transmission is used with the machine, driven by a gasoline engine and a Midship-Type Auto-Truck transmission is used with the electric-motor drive.

The buckets of this loader are 18 by 18 inches in size, are made of malleable iron, and are spaced on 18-inch centers on

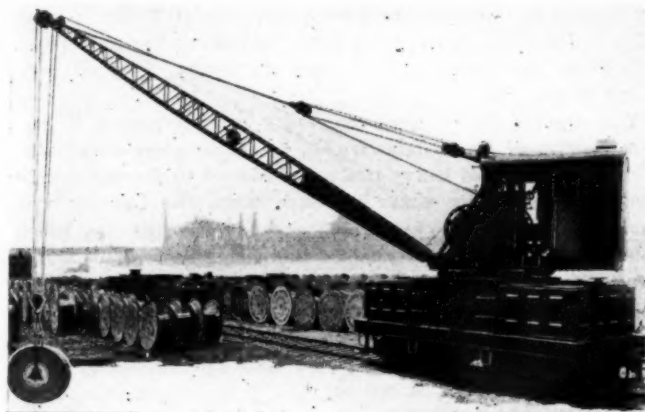
two strands of No. 742 chain, running on the same size chilled head and foot sprockets as used on the 42-A loader. A 30-inch patented revolving disc feed and scraper similar to that used on the last-mentioned machine is provided for the initial setting. The disc drive consists of steel-bevel gears, 2 to 1 ratio, entirely enclosed in a cast-steel housing, which completely protects them from dust and dirt. The boom is mounted similar to the 42-A. Capacity is rated at one cubic yard per minute in free flowing material.

Storage-Battery Crane Hoist.

In addition to storage-battery locomotives in yard service, we now have storage-battery locomotive crane hoists, the largest of which was recently placed in service at the Kearny plant of the Western Electric Co., near Newark, N. J.

This crane hoist, which was manufactured by the Brown Hoist Co., Cleveland, was installed to move cable reels around the yard. It also draws ash cars back and forth from the ash-handling building to various parts of the yard where ashes are used to fill in low ground. It was designed to handle a maximum of 150 reels daily over a maximum distance of 10 miles. Reels vary in weight from two to five tons each, and the average round trip is 500 feet. The maximum number of trips is 100 daily.

The crane weighs 105 tons complete, which is quite a load for a storage battery to move in addition to a freight car of the gondola type, but it does it easily and smoothly. When hoisting a full load the operating speed is 60 feet per minute and travel on level track is 150 feet per minute. The length of the boom is 40 feet. A 100-horsepower General Electric motor operates the boom, whip and travel, and a 25-horsepower motor of the same make rotates the crane. The



CRANE HOIST IN OPERATION.

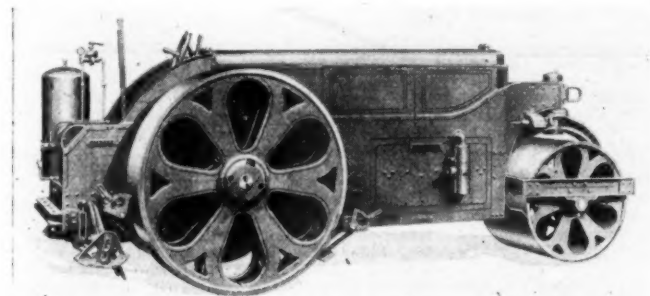
machine is equipped with a 100-cell type FL-13 Exide Iron-clad battery, which has 1080 ampere-hours capacity, 205 kilowatt-hours at the six-hour rate of discharge.

A feature is the layout or arrangement of the operating mechanism. As far as possible, levers and foot pedals have been arranged in positions corresponding to those having similar functions in a steam or gasoline engine-operated hoist. Thus an operator accustomed to the latter type of hoist will feel perfectly at home. By means of instruments conveniently placed, the operator can see at a glance, without having his attention diverted, the exact conditions under which he is operating. Only one other man is normally required to shift the cable reels from one place to another.

The Board of Liquidation, City Debt, New Orleans, La., will receive bids until June 8 for the purchase of \$800,000 of 4½ per cent serial gold bonds for refunding 5 per cent public-improvement certificates.

Gasoline Motor Road Roller.

The four-cylinder gasoline-operated motor roller illustrated in the accompanying picture, and which is described as being a model of simplicity and efficiency, is known as the Huber, the manufacturers being the Huber Manufacturing Company, Marion, Ohio, who say that the 1926 machine carries a larger and more powerful engine than former models. Besides, there are many other minor improvements, such as clutch-operated air compressor for the scarifier,



FOUR-CYLINDER GASOLINE ROAD ROLLER.

Pomona air cleaner on compression air intake, etc. Briefly, it is remarked that this machine is simply a combination of standard units, engine, transmission, clutches, etc., that have for years been used successfully in other kinds of heavy industrial equipment, but never before applied to road-roller design.

This roller is made in 10 and 12 tons sizes and among the claims advanced on its behalf are the following: Operation on fuel and oil cost less than the usual cost of handling coal to the steamer, not to speak of the cost of the coal; rarely uses more than 10 to 15 gallons of fuel and a quart of oil in a long day's run; will crank as easily and start as readily as the best motortruck; makes no loud noises, no ashes, no smoke and no escaping steam; runs practically without vibration; never has to stop during working hours to take on fuel or water, and the fuel tank has sufficient capacity for a three-day run; has more tractive drawbar pull than most steamers; will go over hills or rough places where some other machines cannot go; has power to pull scarifier through any material which can be scarified; will regulate to just the right speed for any work; does not require a licensed engineer to run it; is absolutely dependable as is an automobile, a motortruck or steam roller.

Substantiality and strength are characteristics of this roller, attention being particularly directed by the builders to its jointless frame. It is made either with or without pneumatic scarifier, as a purchaser may desire. Water attachments for rolling asphalt are also supplied when wanted.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Organization.

Richmond, Va.—Formal organization of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. was effected at a recent meeting of directors in New York by the election of the following officers: Charles G. Wilson, Richmond, president; Spencer L. Carter and H. W. Wallace, vice-presidents; G. A. Holderness, vice-president and treasurer, and P. C. Smith, secretary. A 7 per cent dividend on prior preferred stock was declared, this dividend covering a period of accumulations from July 1, 1925, to July 1, 1926.

As outlined in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD several months ago, the capitalization of the company will consist of \$14,487,060 of 7 per cent cumulative dividend prior preference stock, \$21,447,994 of 6 per cent cumulative dividend participating preferred stock and 486,708 shares of common stock without par value.

Commendations, Kicks and Comments

The Usual Result.

L. A. TOMASSI, the Fairbanks Company, Baltimore, Md.—We have recently received an order amounting to upwards of \$600, the lead for which was received through the columns of your magazine.

We wish to go on record that we have found your publication unusually good and have been able to make sales because of it.

An Appreciated Commendation.

HARRY R. McKEEN, Executive Manager, Greater Georgia, Inc., Macon.—Allow me to congratulate you on the current number of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, April 22. Never in all my experience have I seen so complete, so comprehensive, so understandable and so practical a discussion of the South. It is truly wonderful. I hope there are extra copies of this number available, for I want a goodly number of them in this office for distribution to my executive committee, board of governors and the Chambers of Commerce of the state.

Just now I am working out a program for Greater Georgia, Inc., which, as you know, is the State Chamber of Commerce of this state. Greatly will I appreciate any suggestions of special and specific things which you think ought to be done in Georgia at this time. I shall get much out of the RECORD, more, perhaps, out of the Record of southern progress, but I would appreciate some personal suggestions provided you can spare the time to send them to me.

"In Touch With the World."

S. H. GAITSKILL, McIntosh, Fla.—I feel that I want to keep in touch with the world, and in this I feel you help me materially; besides, you have done so much for the South that I feel it is my duty to help, and my subscription is just that much help. Florida has been very good to me and I owe it more than I will ever pay, but in helping you tell others of the South I make a small contribution. While I can't agree with you in all things, I know that "there is no rose without the thorn," and the good in you overbalances the bad. In this I am like an old hunter in Kentucky. He had been an ardent supporter of a man for State Senator, but the Senator voted for and helped pass a law that the old hunter didn't like, and he told the Senator he would not vote for him again. The Senator asked him if his old rifle had ever missed fire, and when the hunter said "Yes" the Senator asked him if he threw his old rifle away because it missed fire one time. Of course, the hunter said "No." Then the Senator replied, "You throw me out because I missed fire once." The hunter said, "Go on, Senator; I will vote for you." Surely, there is "some good in the worst of us—some bad in the best of us."

Co-operating to Spread Abroad Information About the South.

V. C. PETTIE, Industrial Commissioner, Little Rock, Ark.—It was recently the writer's privilege to attend the International Textile Exposition and National Power Show in Boston. It was my further privilege to visit the booth of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD and become well acquainted with your efficient representative, Mr. Edgar H. Peed.

Practically all the Southern power companies were exhibitors and had space at the Exposition, each being in charge of very intelligent and affable gentlemen well qualified to present the advantages of various Southern locations for textile concerns. From these booths was distributed a large amount of literature, not only of the power companies but of sundry live cities in the Southern belt by the power company representatives. I very readily observed, too, the interest plainly manifested in these exhibits and in the literature distributed by our New England friends.

This was my first visit to one of these Expositions and I was impressed with the fine spirit of friendliness evidenced between the representatives of the Southern companies—all booths being placed near together—thus the South received the accumulated benefits of the exhibits. Our companies in Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi, in common with other Southern power companies, are making a strong bid for textile establishments, and I cannot overlook this opportunity of expressing our appreciation for the very fine auxiliary helpful service rendered by the MANUFACTURERS RECORD. From your booth was distributed many volumes of the Blue Book of Southern Progress and, I suppose, several thousand copies of your booklet, "Cotton Mill Labor Conditions in the South and New England." Your booth being located near the exhibits of the power companies, I noted what a tremendous help your interest was to the entire Southern situation. This unselfish service on your part was, of course, recognized by all of us, and I could not refrain from dropping you a line in an effort to tell you how much we appreciate the helpful influence you rendered. Incidents of this kind are, however, characteristic of your great publication.

CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT

EXPLANATORY

Additional information is published about all enterprises mentioned in this department as soon as such data can be obtained.
An asterisk (*) following an item indicates that the enterprise has been reported in a preceding issue.

DAILY BULLETIN

The Daily Bulletin is published every business day to enable its subscribers to follow up promptly the industrial, commercial, railroad, financial, building and general business development of the South and Southwest. To machinery manufacturers and dealers, contractors, engineers, and others who require daily information of every new enterprise organized and details about important additions to enterprises already established, the Daily Bulletin is invaluable. Subscription price, \$30.00 a year.

Bridges, Culverts and Viaducts

Proposed Construction

Alabama—Wm. H. Armbricht, Mobile, plans bridges over Tombigbee River at Pickensville and Cochrane.

Ala., Hurricane—Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co., W. H. Courtenay, Ch. Engr., Louisville, Ky., plans bridge over Mobile River near Hurricane.

Ala., Selma—See Roads, Streets, Paving.

Fla., Stuart—Martin County Commrs., J. R. Pomeroy, Clk., receives bids June 8 to construct and erect complete substructure, fenders, superstructure of swing bridge across St. Lucie Canal at Indiantown; E. H. Gibson, County Engr.

Ga., Folkston—State Highway Dept., East Point, plans bridge over St. Mary's about 4 mi. southeast of Folkston.

Miss., Gulfport—Harrison County Board of Supvs., Eustis McManus, Clk., contemplates \$1,000,000 causeway from Mississippi peninsular mainland to Deer Island, in Mississippi Sound.

Mo., Independence—Jackson County Court received low bid from Halpin-Boyle Construction Co. at \$10,681 for concrete and iron bridge over Little Blue River, on Spring Branch road, 6 mi. east of Independence.

Texas—State Highway Comm., Hal Moseley, Chmn., Austin, receives bids June 7 for 2 bridges: Dimmitt County, 90-ft. creosoted timber trestle, Highway No. 85, near Carizo Springs; Frio County, double 5x5 concrete F box, Highway No. 85, near Dilley; 6500 ft. creosoted lumber, 6300 ft. untreated pine lumber; plans on file and from W. F. Hutson, Div. Engr., 301 Kampmann Bldg., San Antonio.

Tex., Clarksville—Red River County, Geo. Morrison, County Judge, Franklin County, B. O. Shurtleff, County Judge, Mount Vernon, receives bids June 15 for Sulphur River Crossing between Red River and Franklin Counties, .402 mi. grading, drainage structures and concrete pavement, State Highway No. 66.*

Tex., Crockett—Houston County, L. L. Moore, Judge, Madison County, T. Ferguson, County Judge, plan bridge between county lines across Trinity River, on Highway No. 21.*

Va., Norfolk—City, I. Walke Truxton, Mgr., plans bridge across Lafayette River (Tanners Creek), near mouth.

Va., Smithfield—State Highway Comm., H. G. Shirley, Chmn., Richmond, plans concrete bridge and abutments over Cypress Creek at Smithfield, double-leaf steel bascule span, concrete pier, timber pile trestle approaches.

Contracts Awarded

N. C., Asheville—See Roads, Streets, Paving.

Va., Norfolk—City, Walter H. Taylor, 3d, Director of Public Works, let contract to C. B. Cross & Co., Seaboard Bank Bldg., at about \$9000 to rebuild Granby Street Bridge over Lafayette River.

Canning and Packing Plants

Ark., Knobel—Knobel Canning Co., capital \$20,000, incorporated; E. E. Reed, B. A. Scott; erect canning plant.

Fla., Chipley—W. H. Baxley, Panama City, and E. R. Mulcock, 9 E. Eighth St., New York City, acquired building; will remodel for canning plant.

Fla., Tampa—Maj. F. L. D. Carr, Gen. Mgr., Tampa Real Estate Board, W. L. McNevin, reported interested in canning plant.

Md., Cambridge—Phillips Canning Co. will

rebuild box and canning plant, burned at loss of \$250,000; 200x200 ft.; Charles E. Brohawn, Archt. and Contr.; E. W. Bliss Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; McDonald Machine Co., Chicago, Ill.; Seattle Astoria Iron Works, Seattle, Wash., and Precision Die & Tool Co., Chicago, Ill., machinery contractors.

Miss., Hazlehurst—E. C. Garland, Pres., Business Men's Club, advise interested in having outside interests establish vegetable canning plant.

Okla., Vinita—Akin Bros. Canning Co. has canning plant; will install pulp machinery; A. K. Robins & Sons, Lombard and Concord Sts., Baltimore, Md., Equipment Contrs.*

Clayworking Plants

Fla., Hilliard—Florida Clay Products Co., incorporated; Cleero, Bazzi & Enolta, Santa Barbara, Cal., acquired site from Joseph Seussell for \$250,000 tile and brick plant.

Mo., St. Louis—St. Louis Terra Cotta Co. incorporated; R. F. Grady, 6825 Mitchell St.

Tenn., Johnson City—Johnson City Shale Brick Corp. reported to rebuild burned portion of plant; loss \$200,000. Company wires: "Making plans to rebuild plant at first moment possible; engineers of Chambers Brothers Co. and Link-Belt Co., both Philadelphia, Pa., will probably design layout of new plant."

Coal Mines and Coke Ovens

Ky., Ashland—Big Run Coal & Clay Co., C. A. Coleman, Pres.-Treas., has 1800 acres under development, daily output 150 tons coal and clay. (See Machinery Wanted—Motors; Steel Buildings; Trolley Wire; Coal Mining Equipment.)*

Ky., Whitesburg—Cameo Coal Mining Co., capital \$10,000, incorporated; A. B. Ewen, T. F. McConnell.

Concrete and Cement Plants

Fla., Arcadia—The Ayar Stone Corp., capital \$100,000, incorporated; R. T. Bell, L. E. Elgie; manufacture synthetic stone.

Md., Baltimore—The Maryland Concrete Block Co., Philadelphia Rd. and Herring Run, capital \$30,000, incorporated; Davis Bernstein.

Md., Baltimore—The Baltimore Concrete Double Wall Co., 911 Maryland Trust Bldg., incorporated; Howard C. Wilcox.

Mo., Springfield—Springfield Concrete Products Co., C. D. Cope, Mgr., 1427 E. Madison St., contemplates erecting plant; plans not completed; install concrete brick machinery and conveyors. (See Machinery Wanted—Cement Drain Tile Machinery; Ornamental Concrete Products Forms; Cement Brick Machinery; Waterproofing Materials for Concrete.)*

Cotton Compress and Gins

Ala., Prattville—Autauga Oil & Fertilizer Co. will erect ginnery; capacity 130 bales cotton daily.

La., Monroe—Electric Gin Co., capital \$25,000, incorporated; S. J. Harman, S. G. Gamble.

Miss., Shubuta—Hiawathia Gin & Mfg. Co., Jackson, acquired H. B. Gillespie's gin; will use for seed house; construct ginnery, install 4-saw gin heads.

Okla., Eldora—Lee Berry Gin Co. will erect cotton ginning plant; gin room 80x20 ft., seed and seed cotton houses each about 24x40 ft.; iron clad; cement floors, iron roof; install 5 stand gin equipment; construction to begin about June 1. (See Machinery Wanted—Gin Equipment.)*

Okla., Vian—Haddock Gin Co., capital \$20,000, incorporated; C. L. Griffith and Ott Reeves, both Ada.

S. C., Nichols—Planters Gin Co. incorporated; E. D. Baker, B. B. Elvington.

Tennessee—Union Compress and Warehouse Co. reported organized with \$2,500,000 capital; Ernest Rice of Memphis and Dyersburg, Pres.; R. L. Taylor, Memphis, V.-P.; John S. King, 387 N. Avalon St., Memphis, Sec.-Treas.; acquired 11 cotton compresses and warehouses in Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama and Arkansas.

Tenn., Jackson—Carroll County Gin Co., capital \$100,000, incorporated; A. V. Patton, B. F. Graves.

Tenn., Jackson—Public Compress Co., capital \$150,000, incorporated; S. J. White, Cotton Exchange Bldg., New Orleans, La.

Tenn., Loretto—Loretto Ginning Co. is erecting 6-stand cotton gin, double capacity of present plant; cost \$20,000.

Texas—Federal Compress & Warehouse Co., R. L. Taylor, Memphis, Tenn., reported acquired 14 compresses in Arkansas and East Texas.

Tex., El Paso—El Paso Compress & Fumigation Co., 12th and Ormillo Sts., increased capital \$400,000 to \$500,000; will probably erect compress.

Tex., Little River—Hodde Gin Co., capital \$18,000, incorporated; H. H. Hodde, R. J. Wolkarte.

Tex., Wharton—Peoples Cotton Gin Co. increased capital, \$50,000 to \$120,000.

Cottonseed-Oil Mills

Tex., El Campo—Wharton County Cotton Oil Mills increased capital, \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Drainage, Dredging and Irrigation

Fla., Clearwater—See Miscellaneous Construction.

Fla., Fort Pierce—St. Lucie County Commrs. interested in completion of harbor work, dredge channel, etc. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

La., Lake Charles—T. H. Mandell, Engr., has completed plans for drainage system in Calcasieu and Jeff Davis Parishes, known as Gravity Drainage Dist. No. 1. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Tex., Beaumont—Jefferson County Drainage Board, Intracoastal Canal Committee and Jefferson County Intracoastal Canal Committee has \$800,000 available for work in district.

Tex., Brownwood—Water Committee of the Chamber of Commerce interested in proposed water conservation, building dam at junction of Jim Ned Creek and Pecan Bayou for extensive irrigation purposes in the Pecan Valley.

Tex., Eagle Pass—Maverick County Commrs. organized district to irrigate approximately 100,000 acres land, gravity system; will expend about \$50,000 making surveys, etc.

Tex., Luling—L. H. Bridges, J. T. Dickens and associates interested in irrigation project on Plum Creek.

Electric Light and Power

Large sums are being expended for electric light and power work in connection with land development operations. Details will be found under that classification.

Ala., Alexander City—See Water Works.

Ala., Enterprise—City is expending \$10,000 for extensions to white way in business section. Address The Mayor.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Ala., Falkville—Alabama Power Co., Birmingham, reported to install electric light system.

Arkansas-Missouri—Missouri Hydro Electric Power Co., Kansas City, Mo., granted preliminary permit by Federal Power Comsn., Washington, D. C., for hydro-electric development on Current River; construct 2 dams, one above Van Buren and other at Hargus Eddy; develop 21,000 h.p.

Ark., Little Rock—City will probably grant 25 yr. franchise to Arkansas Light & Power Co., Pine Bluff.

Fla., Clearwater—City Commrs. will install white way from north termination at Seminole St. to new north city limits on Fort Harrison St.

Fla., Fort Pierce—Florida Power & Light Co., 27 N. W. First St., Miami, petitioned city for 30-yr. electric light franchise; may acquire light and power system.

Fla., Vero Beach—Florida Power & Light Co., 27 N. W. First St., Miami, granted permit by Indian River Farms Drainage District, for 30-yr. franchise and power lines.

Ga., Cochran—South Georgia Power Co., Albany, acquired distribution system, planning to construct 44,000-volt transmission line to Cochran.*

Ga., Lyons—Georgia Southern Power Co., subsidiary of Interstate Utilities Corp., Francis R. Weller, Pres., Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C., acquired municipal plant; also acquired plants at Midville and Wadley; company is carrying on extensive construction program for purpose of interconnecting transmission lines of all cities and towns now served by company.*

Ky., Bardstown—Union-Edison Co., Chicago, Ill., will probably acquire water, light and power plant; recently acquired plants at Bloomfield, Taylorsville and Lebanon Junction; A. W. Nichols, Local Atty.

Ky., Owensboro—City let contract to Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa., for remodeling switchboard at municipal electric light plant.*

Ky., Paducah—Kentucky Utilities Co., Metropolitan Bldg., Louisville, Ky., will erect super-power substation at First and Madison Sts.; install transformers, off switches, steel construction; is constructing transmission line from Earlington to Paducah; also erecting 212-ft. steel smoke stack.

La., Shreveport—Southwestern Gas & Electric Co., 1607 Ford St., reported let contract to L. E. Myers Construction Co., 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill., for high tension transmission line from Shreveport to Texarkana, Tex.

La., Oak Ridge—Cities of Collinston and Oak Ridge reported closed contract with Louisiana Power Co., Pine Bluff, Ark., for electric light system.

La., Welsh—W. L. Fledge, Kaplan, has contract at \$11,377 for reinforced concrete, steel and brick building to house power plant; Ye Planry Corp., Architects, 1713½ Live Oak St., Dallas, Tex.*

Md., Upper Marlboro—Public Service Comsn., Munsey Bldg., Baltimore, authorized Potomac Electric Power Co., 231 Fourteenth S. N. W., Washington, D. C., to extend electric lines to Upper Marlboro; cost \$20,000.

N. C., Shelby—Sharon Light & Power Co., capital \$50,000, incorporated; B. C. Putnam, J. D. Elliott, R. F. D. 4; construct transmission line in Cleveland County.

N. C., Wilmington—City planning street light improvement. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Oklahoma City—J. F. Robinson, 729 S. Miami Ave., Miami, applied to State Drainage and Reclamation Comsn. for permission to construct hydro-electric power project on Grand River, build 4 dams in Mayes, Wagoner and Cherokee Counties; develop 247,000 h.p.; inundate 10,000 acres; cost \$24,000,000.

S. C., Barnwell—City will soon vote on sale of power plant. Address The Mayor.

Tenn., Franklin—Southern Cities Power Co., J. C. Davis, Jr., Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, reported planning \$2,000,000 expansion and improvements during year.

Tenn., Knoxville—Federal Power Co., P. O. Box 16, incorporated; Chas. M. Seymour, Pres.; R. M. McConnell, W. C. Anderson, Joseph W. Sullivan, Jr., A. L. Mason; applied to Federal Power Comsn., Washington, D. C., for permit for hydro-electric development on Nolichucky-Toe River in Tennessee and North Carolina, combined installed capacity of 72,000 h.p.; project as outlined includes: Diversion dam near Poplar, N. C., connected by conduit and tunnel, 12,000 ft. long to power house with 15,000 h.p. in-

stalled capacity; diversion dam backing water to development No. 1, located near Cane Bottom, N. C., connected by conduit and tunnel 11,000 ft. long to power house with 15,000 h.p. installed capacity; concrete dam 87 ft. high, creating reservoir 12 miles long, backing water up to plant of Tennessee Eastern Electric Co.; power house integral with dam with 18,000 h.p. installed capacity; concrete dam 125 ft. high across North Toe River, near Spruce Pines, N. C.; creating reservoir of 967 acres with 50,000 acre-feet storage; concrete dam 150 ft. high across Cane River, near Elk Shoal Creek, N. C.; creating reservoir of 800 acres with 45,000 acre-feet storage; concrete dam 75 ft. high on Nolichucky river, near Buckingham Ford above backwater of Tennessee Eastern Electric Co., creating reservoir with about 20,000 acre-feet drawdown, power house integral with dam, 14,000 h.p. installed capacity; concrete dam 50 ft. high on Nolichucky River above development near Buckingham Ford near Limestone, Tenn., creating reservoir with about 10,000 acre-feet drawdown, power house integral with dam, 10,000 h.p. estimated installed capacity.

Tenn., Knoxville—Knoxville Power & Light Co. will erect 4 steel pipe frame substations, cost \$12,000.

Tex., Beeville—City will extend lighting system. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Dallas—Dallas Power & Light Co. reported plans improvements to plant at North Dallas; install machinery with capacity of 35,000 additional kw.*

Tex., Houston—Tellepsen Construction Co., Main Blvd., has contract for ground and foundation work for \$2,000,000 unit to be added to Deepwater plant of Houston Lighting & Power Co. on Houston Ship Channel; Texas Construction Co., Contrs.*

Tex., Moulton—Texas Central Power Co., Frost Natl. Bank Bldg., San Antonio, reported acquired light and ice plant; will improve.

Va., Radford—G. C. Phillips will construct concrete dam to provide lake and produce power for resort on Plum Creek; will provide water for swimming and boating facilities; work under supervision of Oren Dodds.

Va., Richmond—Southside Power Co. incorporated; R. E. Scott, Mutual Bldg.

Fertilizer Plants

Va., Richmond—Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. formally organized in New York by election of following officers: Charles G. Wilson, Richmond, Pres., 3202 Seminary Ave.; P. C. Smith, Sec.; declared 7% dividend on prior preferred stock.*

Flour, Feed and Meal Mills

Tex., Plainview—Harvest Queen Mill & Elevator Co. reported let contract to Southwestern Engineering Co., Woodruff Bldg., Springfield, Mo., for 8 reinforced concrete storage tanks, capacity 188,000 bu. grain; company wires: "Contract let to Southwestern Engineering Co. for 8 additional storage tanks, not much equipment needed."

Foundry and Machine Plants

Fla., Wildwood—Fred G. Schreiber, 101 S. Nebraska Ave., Tampa, reported contemplates establishing rolling mill.

Ga., LaGrange—LaGrange Iron Works, L. C. Schaudies, Supt., reported has plans under way for rebuilding of burned plant, equip with latest machinery.

Okla., Oklahoma City—C. H. Mourian, 530 Indiana St., has permit for \$12,000 machine shop.

Gas and Oil Enterprises

Fla., Tampa—Tampa Thermalene Gas Co., Linus Wolf, Pres., 305 Jackson St., reported to remove machinery from plant at Kankakee, Ill., for installation in 1-story brick building at Fig and Gilchrist Sts.; will manufacture gas under Linus Wolf basic patents, generating cartridges, gas producers and full line of tools, torches and burners for which company holds patents; compress gas in tanks for industrial and domestic use.*

Ky., Louisville—Louisville Petroleum Refining Co., W. M. Mitchell, Pres., Inter-Southern Bldg., increased capital to \$1,250,000.

La., Lake Charles—Utopia Oil Co., Inc., W. S. Green, Pres., 742 Pujos St., increased capital, \$15,000 to \$25,000.

N. C., Greenville—East Carolina Oil Co., capital \$50,000, incorporated; J. M. Henderson, Jr., W. T. Bryan.

Okla., Oklahoma City—Rexola Oil Co., capital \$50,000, incorporated; Robert Burns, 3134 W. 17th St.

Okla., Okmulgee—Havel Oil & Gas Co., capital \$100,000, incorporated; F. A. Havel, D. E. McKoy.

Tenn., Knoxville—Recovery Gas & Oil Co., capital \$30,000, incorporated; T. A. Smith, 2539 Jefferson Ave.

Tex., Amarillo—Paramount Oil Corp., capital \$85,000, incorporated; J. E. Drysdale, M. Mayes.

Tex., Amarillo—Amarillo Refinery reported to double capacity of plant; install storage tanks, additional loading racks, distilling unit; cost \$60,000.

Tex., Amarillo—Dominion Oil Co., capital \$100,000, incorporated; R. T. Emmett, James E. Dunn.

Tex., Amarillo—White Deer Oil Co., capital \$225,000, incorporated; J. P. Whittington, C. O. Long.

Tex., Dallas—Jackson Oil Corp., capital \$60,000, incorporated; T. E. Jackson, 3640 Stratford St.

Tex., Edna—Houston Gulf Gas Co., Houston, reported to construct 7-mile pipe line from Horseshoe Lake section to point below Edna.

Tex., Hillsboro—Panhandle Royalty Co. incorporated; H. W. Carver, W. A. Carver.

Tex., Rockdale—Chicago Oil & Land Co. increased capital to \$80,000.

Tex., Houston—Alcade Oil Co., incorporated; W. S. Hunt, Union Natl. Bank Bldg.

Tex., San Antonio—Martex Oil Co., capital \$440,000, incorporated; George Hall, H. I. Warren.

Tex., San Antonio—Martin Oil & Development Co., capital \$10,000, incorporated; Nat Martin, H. B. West.

Ice and Cold-Storage Plants

Fla., Ft. Lauderdale—Florida Power & Light Co., W. A. Glass, Div. Mgr., will erect 7 ice delivery stations in Broward County; secured leases on sites at Floranada, Progress, Dania, Hollywood, Ojus and on south Dixie Highway in Ft. Lauderdale.

La., Opelousas—Gulf Public Service Corp. acquired the Opelousas Ice & Bottling Works and the Eunice Ice & Bottling Works; will operate.

Fla., West Palm Beach—Palms Ice Co., Henry L. Schrod, Pres., establishing \$150,000 ice plant at Pinewood and Twenty-sixth Sts.; install most modern equipment, first unit 60 ton capacity, second unit to have equal capacity when installed.

Miss., Moss Point—Commonwealth Utilities Corp. of St. Louis, Mo., acquired site on McInnes Ave.; erect \$10,000 ice depot, ice storage and service station, 1-story, concrete, Spanish architecture; Hermes F. Gautier of Pascagoula, Mgr. for Corp.

N. C., Lillington—Lillington Ice & Fuel Co., capital \$20,000, incorporated; J. H. Johnson, Graham; J. L. Fonville, Cheraw, S. C.

Tenn., Jackson—Beare Ice & Coal Co. having blueprints and specifications made for cold storage and ice manufacturing plant, estimated cost between \$50,000 and \$80,000; receive bids early in June; contract for machinery awarded.

Tex., Dallas—Electrified Ice Co. incorporated; D. M. Faulkner, 706 Hillcrest St.

Tex., Greenville—The Greenville Ice Co., capital \$30,000, incorporated; Lee M. Pool, J. C. Alexander; let contract to J. T. Glover for ice manufacturing plant on Henry St.; 1-story, brick.

Tex., Greenville—Naud Burnett will erect 25 ton capacity ice plant in connection with building of store. (See Buildings Proposed—Stores.)

Land Development

Ark., Fayetteville—P. R. Green will develop tract for suburban home sites.

Ark., Hot Springs—Golf and Country Club acquired 147 acres for development of 18-hole golf course.

Ark., Hot Springs—D. A. McDougal, Sapulpa, Okla., reported acquired 8,164 acres cut over lands in Garland, Montgomery and Hot Springs counties.

Ark., Texarkana—Hellbron Investment Co. and Elbridge Realty Co. will develop 204 acres sub-division; construct graveled streets.

Fla., Avon Park—Chamber of Commerce, C. C. Rolfe, Sec., reported interested in developing 40 acres at Skippers Point; construct pier, boat landing, bathhouses, casino.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Fla., Clearwater—City is having plans prepared by John Nolan, East Cambridge, Mass., for cemetery.

Fla., Daytona Beach—Allandale Co., Cornelius Christency, Pres., 120 Orange Ave., acquired 220 acres submerged land in Halifax River; will develop; A. D. Taylor, Landscape Archt.

Fla., DeLand—J. C. Sewell Realty & Development Co. acquired 50 acres; develop subdivision.

Fla., Hollywood—Civic Council, Joseph A. Hamilton, Sec., recommended development of additional park.

Fla., Jacksonville—D. J. Kelly, Chicago, Ill., representing Russian Doukhobors in Canada and Northern U. S., reported acquired through Yeomans & Pierce, Jacksonville, tract of 61,897 acres for farm development.

Fla., Miami—City, Paul B. Wilcox, Asst. City Mgr., and Glenn H. Curtiss, Hialeah, interested in developing 150 acres land at Opa-locka for water purposes, also 18-hole golf course and clubhouse.

Fla., Parish—Tamlam Corp., Harry Goldstine, Pres., 160 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill., reported to develop 55,000 acres in Manatee County for agriculture; J. C. Hansen, Bradenton, Sales Agt.

Fla., St. Petersburg—L. H. Powers and associates are developing Power Bayview Estates on Tampa Bay, extend Beach Drive; Parklap Engineering Co., 110 Second St., S., in charge of development.

Fla., Wauchula—Ellis, Sink & McWilliams, Inc., Fort Myers, will develop 60-acre subdivision; construct boulevard, install electric lights, improve lake.

Fla., Wauchula—S. B. Powe, Cedar Point Rd., Mobile, Ala., preparing plans for development of 60 acres on Dixie Highway; deepen and widen lake; install lights; build boulevard, bathing casino.

Fla., Winter Haven—James Thompson, Toledo, O., acquired 52 acre citrus orchard.

Fla., Winter Park—Winter Park Golf Estates, Dr. Roland F. Hotard, Pres., is developing Aloma golf course; let following contracts: To N. A. Hotard, New Smyrna, for engineering work, streets, etc.; general engineering work, E. E. White, Courthouse, Orlando; water mains and electric wiring (city extension), shrubs, trees and palms, Griffin Nursery, Orlando; excavation work, B. J. Overstreet, Longwood; deep wells, Henry Rhand, Orlando; sidewalks, Cahyll Construction Co., Winter Park; street curbing and paving, Southern Clay Mfg. Co.; clubhouse, J. F. Wellman, Winter Park; golf construction, clearing and grubbing, Winter Park Golf Estates, Inc.; other contracts will be let later.

Ga., Albany—Order of Railway Conductors reported acquired from B. P. O'Neal, Macon, tract of 6000 acres west of Albany; will develop.

Ga., Brunswick—Brunswick Golf Club will improve and extend golf course.

Ga., McRae—Telfair-Wheeler County Land Co., capital \$25,000, incorporated; W. F. Whitley, Dr. W. H. Born; develop and operate farms improved with modern conveniences.

Ga., Warm Springs—Franklin D. Roosevelt, 55 Liberty St., New York City, advises acquired Georgia Warm Springs property in Meriwether County; will organize the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation, etc., for development; will establish country club with golf links, fishing lake, shooting reserve, cottage colony and hotel resort in separate location; details not worked out; no major work until next year; E. T. Curtis, Mgr.*

Ga., Waycross—Burnt Fort Investment Co., incorporated by J. K. Larkin, Hoboken; L. E. Mallard, Folkston; develop 5000 acres in Charlton County.

Ga., Waycross—Harry K. Peagler, Mgr., South Georgia Land & Timber Co., Parker and Jane Sts., is developing Walthoma subdivision.

Ky., Lexington—Dr. Samuel H. Halley, Leestown Pk., and Wm. Preston, Sherman Ave., supervising development of Fairway, 40 acre subdivision on Richmond Rd.; install water, sewers, electric lights, roads.

Ky., Louisville—C. Robert Peter & Co., Fifth and Liberty Sts., capital \$500,000, incorporated; C. Robert Peter.

La., Lakeland—False River Planting Co., Inc., capital \$12,000, incorporated; Dr. Clarence A. Lorio, Dr. Cecil O. Lorio.

La., New Orleans—Grant Realty Co., Inc.,

capital \$100,000, incorporated; Martin H. Manion, Marine Bank Bldg.

La., New Orleans—Verret Lands, Inc., capital \$300,000, incorporated; Wm. Winans Wall, 137 Carondelet St.

La., New Orleans—Falso Realty Co., capital \$15,000, incorporated; John P. Short, 4430 S. Claiborne Ave.

La., New Orleans—Southland Realty and Development Co., Inc., capital \$10,000, incorporated; Edna C. Neely, G. Chas. Porpora.

La., New Orleans—Universal Realty Co., incorporated; Louis Levin, 1208 Decatur St.

La., New Orleans—Manzella Realty Co., incorporated; Henry J. Manzella, 4717 Constance St.

La., New Orleans—Maymar Realty Co., capital \$25,000, incorporated; Samuel S. Victor, 1623 Bordeaux St.

La., New Orleans—Waveland Development Co., Inc., Ralph F. Barlow, 2122 Audubon Place, has 357 acres; will develop 120 acres for subdivision, grade streets; expend \$10,000; C. B. Hill, Contrs., Bay St. Louis, Miss.*

Md., Baltimore—J. Elmer Weisheit, 125 E. Baltimore St., acquired tract of 109 acres, cor. York Rd. and Stevenson Lane; develop subdivision.

Md., Baltimore—East End Realty Co., 1513 Fidelity Bldg., capital \$20,000, incorporated; James S. Pennington.

Md., Baltimore—Charles G. Fenwick, Philadelphia, Pa., and others reported acquired 240 acres on Falls Rd. and 140 acres at Seminary Ave. and Falls Rd.; will develop.

Miss., Laurel—Louis Threefoot acquired 3872 acres in Jones County.

Miss., Ocean Springs—H. L. and M. J. Girot develop 0-acre subdivision.

Mo., Springfield—State Savings Trust Co. will develop Sunshine Terrace sub-division.

Mo., St. Louis—Nelson Cunliff, 5819 Cates Ave., reported interested in development of Crystal Lake Beach resort.

Mo., St. Louis—Hampton Park Realty Co., 3111 Locust St., P. H. Brockman, Sec., will develop 26 acre subdivision.*

Mo., St. Louis—Lincoln Terrace Realty Co., capital \$25,000, incorporated; Charles H. Yahlem, 6805 Washington St.

Mo., St. Louis—Shafford Realty Co., incorporated; P. Bakewell, Jr., Fullerton Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis—Price Development Co., incorporated; C. D. White, W. C. Wallis.

N. C., Asheville—J. E. Call, 175 Cumberland Ave., is developing Linville Grove subdivision; construct artificial lake, build roads, tennis courts.

N. C., Brevard—French Broad Park, Inc., capital \$50,000, incorporated; Thomas J. Salter, H. E. Dustin.

N. C., Charlotte—Fred Dunn, F. L. Hopkins and W. D. Bean planning 80 acre subdivision on Warrior Creek; Adlai Osborne, Const. Engr., 802 N. Pine St.

N. C., Lenoir—Dr. A. W. Dula is developing Grandfather Park Estate, 1000 acres near Edgemont.*

N. C., Nashville—Nashville Development Co., D. W. Perry, will develop 1000 acres for farming.*

N. C., Saluda—Saluda Realty Co., capital \$10,000, incorporated; J. H. Pittman, T. A. Wilson.

Okla., Wewoka—Sherritt & Parker are developing Terrace Drive addition; construct streets.

S. C., Columbia—Exchange Realty Co., incorporated; Thomas J. Robertson, 1809 Enoree St.

Tenn., Chattanooga—F. H. Dowler, 830 Broad St., is developing subdivision; install water, sewers, electric lights, roads.

Tenn., Chattanooga—Kenner Realty Co., incorporated; K. B. Kenner, G. K. Riley.

Tenn., Chattanooga—Tennessee-Florida Development Co. incorporated; E. D. Bass, Tennessee Electric Power Bldg.; develop subdivision on Raccoon Mountain.

Tenn., Knoxville—Morsan Holding Co., 1011 Holston Bank Bldg., capital \$48,000, incorporated; B. A. Morton, R. W. Swats.

Tenn., Memphis—Realty Investment Co., capital \$50,000, incorporated; John E. Roberts, 2095 Poplar St.

Tenn., Nashville—H. G. Hill Realty Co., capital \$1,000,000, incorporated; H. G. Hill, 500 Second Ave. N.; G. M. Hill.

Tex., Corpus Christi—Vernon-Woodruff Development Co. will develop 1000 acres for tract gardens; survey for 10-acre farms; build 60-ft. graded road to each 10-acre

tract; Frederick M. Percival, C. E. Rockport.*

Tex., Dallas—Riverside Realty Corp., capital \$95,000, incorporated; Edward Gray, Kirby Bldg.

Tex., Edinburg—G. O. Newman, Magnolia Bldg., Dallas, acquired 78,000 acres; will develop.

Tex., Fort Worth—City Park Board plans developing additional parks.

Tex., Galveston—City Commrs., E. R. Cheesborough, Sec., plans improvement to group of cemeteries.

Tex., Houston—Rauch Realty Co., capital \$15,000, incorporated; S. Rauch, Scanlan Bldg.

Tex., Houston—Real Estate Trust Co., F. E. Wood, Pres., Cotton Exchange Bldg., let several contracts for development of Houston Suburban Estates on La Porte Rd.; to Horton & Horton, McKinney and Velasco Sts., for supplying and spreading shell for complete finishing of 5 miles blvds.; to E. Q. Crenshaw for several miles of grading.

Tex., Houston—Herman Dale acquired tract on Dowling, McKinney, Polk and Milby Sts.; develop for industrial area.

Tex., Houston—Houston Lumber & Building Co., 3120 Washington St., will develop Meadowlawn and William Schmoller subdivisions.

Tex., Houston—Acreage Investment Co., capital \$15,000, incorporated; James A. Hall, Ed Carruth; develop 31 acre subdivision on Gregg St. Rd.

Tex., Houston—City plans improving Cleveland Park, expend \$40,000; Hare & Hare, Huntzinger Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., Landscape Archts.

Tex., Houston—Harbor Realty Corp., incorporated; Meyer C. Wagner, Union Nat'l Bank Bldg.

Tex., Houston—Jackson Court Corp., capital \$10,000, incorporated; Harry E. Wyatt, Harry E. Weaver; develop 12 acre sub-division; install water, sewers, electric lights, roads and streets.

Tex., Olmito—W. E. Anderson, San Benito, Engr., will lay out city of Olmito; Al Parker of Al Parker Securities Co., La Feria, developers; Joe Ballenger, San Benito, constructing lake. (Other contracts lately noted.)

Tex., San Angelo—W. C. Sharp, 72 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill., will develop 1718 acres.

Tex., San Antonio—Wood Properties Corp., capital \$21,000, incorporated; P. C. Wood, 724 N. Pine St.

Va., Lynchburg—C. G. Loving, 801 Wise St., and others reported interested in development of cemetery.

Va., Norfolk—City acquired 50 acres of land at Ocean View; develop park; W. H. Taylor, 3d, Director of Public Works.

Va., Norfolk—Windsor Beach, Inc., capital \$100,000, incorporated; Dr. Uriah Harman, 109 E. Franklin St., Richmond; develop 50 acres of waterfront at Lynnhaven; Thomas L. Berry, 4 Lynnhaven Ave., Norfolk, in charge of development.

Va., Norfolk—Lynndale Estate, Inc., capital \$20,000, incorporated; Edward W. Wolcott, Seaboard Natl. Bank Bldg.

Va., Richmond—Pollard & Bagby, 1009 E. Main St., reported interested in construction of 18-hole golf course for Westwood Country Club, cost \$40,000; Donald Ross, Golf Archt., Pinehurst, N. C.

Va., Roanoke—E. Gray Linney Co., capital \$100,000, incorporated; E. Gray Linney, 520 Greenwood Rd.

Va., Roanoke—Colonial Land Corp., capital \$25,000, incorporated; English Showalter, First Natl. Bank Bldg.

Lumber Enterprises

Ala., Birmingham—Estes Lumber Co., Thornton Estes, Pres., 2600 28th Ave. N., advises: "Are erecting new plant in North Birmingham, covering 12½ acres ground; work by own crew; no contract let; approximate amount of construction will be \$225,000 when completed."*

Ark., Wilmar—Ozark Badger Lumber Co., H. H. Kessler, Mgr., will erect additions and probably new plant, 120x120-ft.; planing mill, 40x120-ft.; sheds for lumber storage, either wood, steel or iron; concrete floors, iron roof, construction to begin about September; install planers, moulders, resaw and trim saws, boilers, engines, etc.*

S. C., Badham—Dorchester Lumber Co.,

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

V. C. Badham, Pres., will rebuild burned plant.

Mississippi—Frank Spangler Lumber Co., 483 Shrine Bldg., Memphis, Tenn., has acquired 1140 acres timber land for future operations.*

Miss., Gulfport—Service Lumber Co., incorporated; C. P. and G. M. Windsor.

Miss., Jackson—Lines-Stocking Co., capital \$10,000, incorporated; D. A. Lines, E. L. Stocking.

Miss., Tupelo—Leake & Goodlett Lumber Co., capital \$51,000, incorporated; M. E. Leake, O. B. Goodlett.

Tenn., Monteagle—Austin A. Tate will rebuild burned sawmill on Dixie Highway.

Tex., Denison—Galbraith-Foxworth Lumber Co., F. E. Beecroft, Sec., will erect \$15,000 lumber yard and office building; sheds about 120x150 ft. and office building 20x36 ft.; brick; construction by owner.

Tex., Houston—Blalock Lumber Co., J. Wyatt Blalock, Pres., 5306 Sherman St., erecting 40x200-ft. lumber shed and office building, 3219 Leeland St., estimated cost \$10,000.*

Tex., Pharr—Independent Lumber Co., W. C. Shippee, Mgr., establish lumber yard, etc.

Metal-Working Plants

La., New Orleans—American Sheet Metal Works, Geo. Koehler, Sec., 3500 S. Carrollton Ave., will erect 1-story plant on Hagan Ave.; reinforced concrete, concrete floors, composition roof, steel sash, electric wiring, plumbing; Favrot & Llvandais, Architects, Hibernia Bldg.; soon receive bids.*

La., New Orleans—Holzer Sheet Metal Works, Inc., capital \$100,000, chartered; Arnold J. Holzer, 24 Fontainebleau Drive.

Mining

Ark., Fort Smith—The Arkhola Sand & Gravel Co., capital \$100,000, incorporated; R. B. Hudson Kennedy Bldg.

Mo., Kansas City—The Wyandotte Mining & Development Co., capital \$100,000; A. J. Stanley, 2114 N. 12th St.

N. C., Chimney Rock—Chimney Rock Quarries, Inc., capital \$100,000, chartered; W. E. Graham, Mt. Ulla, J. F. Mulligan of Cleveland, Ohio.

Tenn., Johnson City—Golden Sand & Gravel Co., capital \$100,000, incorporated; Geo. T. Wofford, Sam R. Sells.

Miscellaneous Construction

Fla., Clearwater—Seawall etc.—C. E. Burleson, County Engr., has government permit for construction of seawall and dredged fill on Clearwater Bay; work includes seawall 500 ft. either side of causeway and filling in space back of wall; Ward Latham Contr.*

Fla., Gulfport—Piers, etc.—City Comsn. reported has plans for two 1500-ft. piers, yacht basin and boardwalk; work to start within 30 days; machinery ordered; estimated cost \$1,000,000.

Fla., Mountain Lake, P. O. Waverly—Carillon—Edward Bok reported contemplates constructing a carillon with group of 56 chimes in Polk County; estimated cost \$100,000.

Fla., Tampa—Tunnel—City Comsn. and Tampa Gas Co. reported will probably construct public utilities tunnel under Hillsborough River at Fortune St., to carry water mains, gas mains and telephone wires; estimated cost \$160,000.

Fla., West Palm Beach—Lake Worth Inlet Dist Comms., 208 Fern St., will place 65,000 tons stone for extending jetties, receive bids June 21. (See Machinery Wanted—Jetty Construction.)

Ky., Louisville—Incinerator—Board of Public Works, Forrest Moss, Sec., receives bids June 25 for erection of incinerator.*

Md., Baltimore—Pier—Western Maryland Ry. Co., H. R. Pratt, Ch. Engr., has permit for 120-ft. extension of commercial pier at Port Covington, timber pile and steel shed; August Stenger, Contr., successor to Andrew Miller, 3122 Foster Ave.

Tenn., Memphis—Swimming Pool—Nineteenth Century Club, Union Ave., let contract to Kaucher-Hodges & Co., Shrine Bldg., for 25x75-ft. swimming pool, tile construction; pool in connection with new auditorium addition; to be completed within 60 days; Mahan & Woods, Architects.

Tex., Houston—Elevator—Port Comm. reported considering additional loading facilities at new grain elevator.

Miscellaneous Enterprises

Ark., Little Rock—Franke's Hot Shop and Franke's Cafeteria, 119 W. Fifth St., will erect 5-story and basement, 25x90-ft. building; fireproof, reinforced concrete; cost about \$65,000; install equipment for cafeteria, bakery salesroom and mechanical refrigeration; Wittenburg & Deloney, Architects, Home Life Bldg. (See Machinery Wanted—Cafeteria Equipment; Bakery Salesroom Equipment; Elevators; Incinerator; Refrigeration System; Heating and Ventilation; Interior Decorating.)*

Ark., Little Rock—Rector Building Co., capital \$10,000, incorporated; W. C. Barnhardt, 4905 Woodlawn St.

Fla., Arcadia—The Ayar Stone Corp., capital \$100,000, chartered; R. T. Bell, L. E. Egle.

Fla., Miami—Florida Dairies, Inc., having plans prepared by Marlay W. Lethly, Archt., 25 S. E. Seventh St., for plant on N. W. Forty-sixth St.; 6 buildings included in development; estimated cost \$300,000.

Fla., Pensacola—The Thermo Tile Co., incorporated; W. T. Porter, J. H. Irving and associates; acquired former mill plant of Murphy-Morrison Co., at Brent; will install machinery to manufacture tile.

Fla., Tampa—See Gas and Oil Enterprises.

Fla., Tampa—F. M. Elledge has permit for \$50,000 laundry on Cherry St.; 100x66 ft., exclusive of boiler room; 1 story, brick and concrete.

Fla., West Palm Beach—Noland Steamship Co., Damatis Arcade, establish freight service between West Palm Beach and Newport News, Va., to be known as "The Nolco Line."

Ga., La Grange—Toilet Articles—As-U-Lak-A Co., incorporated; H. F. Jones, J. J. Tripp.

Ga., Macon—Parsons Egg Co., Inc., chartered; Joseph Parsons, Don Parsons.

Ky., Louisville—Louisville Ocean Breeze Bottling Works, capital \$25,000, incorporated; M. C. Word, C. L. Jewell.

La., Minden—Fire Fighting Equipment—City will purchase additional fire truck; later contemplates installing fire alarm system. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Ga., Valdosta—W. R. Youles has permit for erection of \$25,000 building on S. Lee St., 40x100 ft., install refrigeration system; to be occupied by Swift & Co.

Ky., Lexington—Fresh Maid Bakery, capital \$15,000, incorporated; E. B. Prather, W. F. Clark.

La., Lafayette—Construction—Southern Commercial Buildings, Inc., capital \$100,000, chartered; Maurice Heyman, Moyses Kahn.

La., Monroe—Louisiana-Arkansas Barge Service, capital \$100,000; W. H. Johnson, 744 Wilkinson St., Shreveport.

La., New Orleans—Lower Coast Transportation Co., capital \$25,000, incorporated; John M. Antiech, Sec., 814 Piety St.

La., New Orleans—Tuckers' Pharmacy, Inc., capital \$10,000, chartered; Wm. J. Tucker, 1311 St. Mary St.

La., New Orleans—Gulf Maritime Co., Inc., capital \$20,000, chartered; Lewis E. Stehn, 1716 Fourth St.

La., New Orleans—Ideal Plumbing Co., Inc., chartered; Joseph Ellerbusch, 4934 Coliseum St.

La., New Orleans—Highway Marker Advertising Co., 821 New Orleans Bank Bldg., will probably lease building, to manufacture highway markers, install cutting and welding apparatus. (See Machinery Wanted—Electric Storage Batteries; Time Switches; Glass (Unbreakable).)*

Maryland—Menzie Dairy Co. of McKeesport, Pa., reported acquired land in Garrett County; establish creamery.

Md., Baltimore—Loft Building—Civic Center Realty Co. let contract to Wells Construction Co., 237 Fifth Ave., New York, in association with Cogswell-Koether Co., 406 Park Ave., Baltimore, for \$1,700,000 office and loft building; Lucius R. White, Jr., Archt., Hearst Tower Bldg. (See Building Contracts Awarded—Bank and Office).*

Md., Baltimore—Roswell Russell Publication, Inc., Calvert Bldg., chartered; E. Horry Frost.

Md., Baltimore—Southern Maryland Construction Co., 12 E. Lexington St., capital \$40,000, incorporated; Geo. C. Peverley.

Md., Baltimore—Mechanical Engineers—Universal Metal Corp., 1408 Citizens Natl. Bank Bldg., chartered; Wallace Groves.

Md., Baltimore—Confections—The Cherry

Co. of America, 1111 Munsey Bldg., capital \$50,000, chartered; J. Calvin Carney.

Md., Baltimore—The Thomas-Jefferson Chocolate Co., 1111 Munsey Bldg., capital \$50,000, incorporated; J. Calvin Carney.

Md., Baltimore—The Baltimore Improvement Co., Lexington Bldg., capital \$1,000,000, organized recently with James Carey Martien, Pres.; Edwin B. Hutzler, Sec.; company prepared to purchase suitable sites, erect modern structures and grant lessee opportunity purchase and assist in financing property.

Md., Baltimore—Pioneer Fireplace & Supply Co. of Md., Inc., 2402 Frederick Ave., capital \$25,000, chartered; J. Geo. Johnson, Nicholas Beser.

Md., Baltimore—The Eutaw Apartment Co., Union Trust Bldg., incorporated; Geo. R. Debnam, Jr., Chas. J. Kuhlman.

Md., Cumberland—The Queen City Glass Co., capital \$25,000, incorporated; Clarence A. Borchert, Robert J. Schauwecker.*

Md., Cumberland—Cumberland Tallow Co., capital \$25,000, incorporated; Samuel J. Fisher, Union Trust Bldg., Baltimore.

Md., Glen Echo—Restaurants—H. Cohen, Inc., capital \$100,000, chartered; Harry Cohen, Abraham Shuman.

Md., Baltimore—Newark Steel Products Corp., 1804 Citizens Nat'l Bank Bldg., chartered; Wilfrid Kirwin.

Md., Hyattsville—East Coast Construction Co., Inc., chartered; Henry Tilton, E. P. Lerch.

Md., Towson—Contractor—Wm. H. Sands, Inc., capital \$100,000, chartered; Wm. H. Sands, Pennsylvania Ave.

Miss., West Point—Magnolia Cleaning Co., incorporated; J. Lucian Smith, Albert B. Cottrell.

Mo., Kansas City—J. R. Phipps Shoe Manufacturing Co., capital \$30,000, incorporated; H. G. Leedy, Federal Reserve Bank Bldg.

Mo., Mexico—Colonial Specialties Co., incorporated; Birch H. Rhodus, Howard J. Rhodus.

Mo., St. Joseph—Auto Theft Signal Lock Co., B. G. Voorhees, Tootle Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis—Marva Nova Laboratories, Inc., 106 S. 17th St., capital \$15,000, chartered; Chas. Lewis.

Mo., St. Louis—Everstick Anchor Co., Jasper Blackburn, Pres., 1624 N. Eighth St., acquired factory building cor. Second and Madison Sts.; will occupy as soon as alterations are completed.

Mo., St. Louis—Patent Medicines—Pfeiffer Manufacturing Co., 3949 Laclede Ave., let contract for addition; increase size of building to 80,000 sq. ft.

Mo., St. Louis—Ledford-Linnemeyer Heating Co., Inc., chartered; S. A. Ledford, 4039 Flad Ave.

Mo., St. Louis—Frank & Leonhardt Tailoring Co., 208 Commercial Bldg., incorporated; Isidore Nathan Frank, Edward A. Leonhardt.

Mo., St. Louis—Schwartz Clothing Co., capital \$30,000, incorporated; F. Schwartz, 3504 N. Fourteenth St.

Mo., St. Louis—Tabler Cleaning Co., incorporated; H. C. Tabler, Jr., 5800 Garesche St.

N. C., Asheville—Restaurants, etc.—Chateau Co., capital \$612,000, incorporated; John A. Bechtel, Strand Theater Bldg.

N. C., Charlotte—Merchandise—Burwell & Dunn Co., capital \$250,000, incorporated; R. A. Dunn, Commercial Bank Bldg.

N. C., Fayetteville—Builders Supply & Fuel Corp. will remodel building, 100x150 ft. addition, brick, wood floors, composition roof.*

N. C., Greensboro—Monuments, etc.—Johnson Marble & Granite Co., Inc., has building; will install air compressors, sand-blast machinery; if any changes in present building will be handled by Jos. J. Sawyer, Archt., Jefferson Bldg. (See Machinery Wanted—Air Compressors; Motors; Sand-Blast Machines; Stone-Working Tools).*

N. C., Hendersonville—Gilbert Engineering Co., \$10,000 incorporated; John N. Gilbert, W. J. Rousing.

N. C., High Point—High Point Mirror Co., capital \$100,000, incorporated; Sid P. Childress, D. C. Macre.

N. C., High Point—Dutch Laundry, Inc., 821 S. Main St., building addition to plant, about 800-ft. floor space; equipment furnished by Galley Machinery Co., Greensboro, N. C., and Beeson Hardware Co., High Point, N. C.*

N. C., Morehead City—M. O. Causey ac-

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quired the Carteret County Herald; will operate.

N. C., Oxford—Construction—S. and T. Co., capital \$100,000, incorporated; I. G. Steagall, H. F. Tysdale.

N. C., Rocky Mount—Pleasant's Funeral Home, Inc., capital \$10,000, chartered; E. Y. Pleasants, Geo. T. Burnette.

Okl., Oklahoma City—Mid-Continent Construction Co., capital \$10,000, incorporated; R. T. and O. E. Stuart.

Tenn., Knoxville—Dixie Laundry, capital \$25,000, incorporated; J. Fred Bibb, 609 1/2 Market St.

Okl., Tulsa—Barnes-Manley Wet Wash Laundry, 544 S. Victor St., acquired adjoining site; will erect addition.

S. C., Sumter—Jackson Fire Insurance Co., capital \$100,000, incorporated; Perry Moses, Pres.; T. B. Caudle, Sec.

Tenn., Cookeville—The Menzies Shoe Co. of Fond du Lac, Wis., reported making plans for construction of plant; daily output about 2000 shoes.

Tenn., Johnson City—Medicines—Smith Chemical Co., capital \$250,000, incorporated; W. G. Smith, W. L. Smith.

Tenn., Kingsport—Contracting—Jones & Wexler, Inc., capital \$25,000, chartered; Geo. L. Wexler, S. K. Jones.

Tenn., Memphis—The Avalon Apartments, 273 Adams St., incorporated; Robert M. Walker, R. R. Bond.

Tenn., Memphis—Acme Trading Co., 123 Monroe Ave., incorporated; Robert J. Coker, W. H. Kelly.

Tenn., Memphis—Women's Clothing—Tri-State Manufacturing Co. let contract to Joe T. Wallace, Bank of Commerce Bldg., for factory building.

Tex., Abilene—Overalls—T. S. Lankford & Sons, capital \$40,000, incorporated; T. D. Lankford, Ed. Jay.

Tex., Abilene—West Texas Builders Supply Co., capital \$10,000, incorporated; Guy McCarthy, J. M. Hooks.

Tex., Angleton—Angleton Fig Co., Frank K. Stevens, Sec., increased capital, \$30,000 to \$60,000; enlarging plant.*

Tex., Childress—Harrison-Fegg Drug Co., capital \$30,000, incorporated; J. H. Harrison, W. W. Fegg.

Tex., Colorado—Picks Rubber Co. of Colorado, Inc., capital \$10,000, chartered; Davis Hall, A. C. Connell.

Tex., Dallas—Work Clothing—Vaughan-Hinckley Co., incorporated; W. H. Vaughan, 915 S. Bishop St.

Tex., Dallas—American Smelting & Refining Works, Hord and Freeman Sts., acquired property at Powhatan St., in South Dallas; will remodel and enlarge, erecting other buildings; move from present location.

Tex., Dallas—Handkerchiefs, etc.—The Wales Manufacturing Co. of Mason City, Iowa, reported move plant to Dallas; manufacture men's handkerchiefs, scarfs, etc.

Tex., Dallas—Trust Building Corp., capital \$50,000, chartered; J. D. Gillespie, 2621 McKinney St.

Tex., Denison—Herald Publishing Co., J. L. Green, Mgr., let contract to L. H. Lacey & Co., 2623 Swiss St., Dallas, for \$40,000 building cor. Woodward St. and Burnett Ave.; 2 story, 43x110 ft., fireproof, steel and concrete faced with brick; foundation to support two additional stories when needed; install new machinery throughout; estimated cost of building and equipment about \$75,000; John "ulloch, Archt., M. and P. Bank Bldg.*

Tex., Fort Worth—Bunker Printing Products Corp., Chester R. Bunker, Pres., 111 E. Sixth St., let contract to Butcher & Sweeney, 806 Taylor St., for first unit of \$1,000,000 all-daylight plant and office building on Daggett St.; steel, concrete, brick and glass structure; first unit will cover half of ground space 200x200 ft., and cost about \$175,000; front of building to be 2 story, and contain executive offices, remainder of building to be 1 story to give sufficient light; install latest equipped machinery.*

Tex., Galveston—Galveston Fig & Preserving Co., capital \$100,000, incorporated; Fred Pabst, John Sterling; building plant; ready for operation by Aug. 1.*

Tex., Houston—W. D. Haden Co., Bankers Mortgage Bldg., reported will soon begin erection of \$50,000 plant to make grit for poultry feed; daily output 150 tons.*

Tex., Houston—Beverages—Texas Hires Drive-in Station Co., incorporated; Chester Hardy, 1708 Drew St.

Tex., Houston—J. L. Jones, 1116 Bissonet St., will erect packing plant, 3-story, 75x100-ft., reinforced concrete, brick tile, estimated cost \$50,000; J. W. Northrup, Jr., Archt., 302 West Bldg.; to be occupied by Mission Provision Co., 114 Blue Star St., San Antonio.

Tex., Houston—Ineeda Laundry & Dye Works, 720 Smith St., has permit for \$12,000 addition to plant; reinforced concrete, hollow tile and brick.

Tex., Mexia—Limestone Bottling Works, capital \$20,000, incorporated; G. E. Carter, Sam Echols.

Tex., New Braunfels—New Braunfels Laundry Co., capital \$25,000, incorporated; H. C. Badel, Frank Schwab.

Tex., Sulphur Springs—Sulphur Springs Coca-Cola Bottling Co., capital \$21,000, incorporated; W. S. Mitchell, Joseph Sanger.

Tex., Temple—Revolving Sign Co., capital \$10,000, incorporated; E. W. Moore, R. L. Barclay.

Tex., Three Rivers—Three Rivers Glass Co., S. W. Manning, Production Mgr., reported install other units of modern automatic equipment, increasing daily output to approximately 100,000 bottles.

Tex., Tyler—Tyler Baking Co., W. O. Lisle, Pres., Box 736, will erect 50x100-ft. building, brick, concrete floors, composition roof; will open bids June 1; install flour sifter and handling outfit, scale, loaf molds, etc. [See Machinery Wanted—Office Fixtures and Supplies; Trucks (Delivery); Bakery Equipment.]*

Tex., Wichita Falls—Colvert Ice Cream Co., capital \$100,000, incorporated; Paul and W. L. Colvert.

Tex., Wichita Falls—Empire Paper Co., capital \$30,000, incorporated; Geo. Gutzman, Chenaunt & Wheat Apts.

Va., Bristol—Merchandise—Outlet Sales Co., Inc., capital \$12,000, chartered; J. Gilbert Weinberg, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ralph Weinberg, Bristol.

Va., Bristol—Appalachian Publishers, Inc., increased capital, \$300,000 to \$330,000.

Va., Lynchburg—Chemists, etc.—Gallher-Crabtree Co., Inc., capital \$10,000, chartered; Harry E. Crabtree, Sec., 202 Tenth St.; establish plant for manufacture of dandruff remedy; daily output 10 gross. (See Machinery Wanted—Labeling Machines; Bottling Machines; Automatic Filter.)

Va., Norfolk—Shiphandlers—Anders Williams & Co., Inc., capital \$15,000, chartered; G. R. Butler, 118 W. Main St.

Va., Pulaski—Southwest Publishing Co., Inc., increased capital, \$15,000 to \$50,000.

Motor Bus Lines and Terminals

Ala., Phenix City—Columbus Electric & Power Co. has permit to substitute motor bus lines for street railway service.

Ark., Little Rock—Arkansas Motor Express Co. filed permit to operate freight bus line between Little Rock and Stuttgart.

Fla., Daytona Beach—City Comm. interested in establishing motor bus system.

N. C., Greensboro—Paul R. Sheahan, Chrmn. of Committee, to make surveys of available sites to establish bus station.

N. C., Raleigh—Southern Coach Co. acquired the Kirk Motor Bus Co.; operate line between Greensboro and Charlotte.

Tex., Dallas—Tri-State Transit Co. reported establish automobile bus service between Dallas, New Orleans and Vicksburg, Miss.

Va., Norfolk—The Norfolk Southern R. R. Co., F. L. Nicholson, Ch. Engr., has permit to operate motor bus line between Norfolk and Virginia Beach via Ocean Park, Cape Henry over Lynnhaven Inlet.*

Va., Pulaski—Southwest Virginia Bus Line, Inc., chartered; John A. Towne, Pres.; John N. Carber of Harrisonburg.

Motor Cars, Garages, Filling Stations

Ark., Paragould—Magnolia Petroleum Co., D. D. Hodges, local Mgr., acquired site cor. Emerson and Second Sts.; will erect service station.

Ark., Warren—The Walker Sales & Service Co., capital \$10,000, incorporated; O. G. Walker, Hugh G. Herring.

Fla., Palm Beach—The Rittenhouse Homes Co. has permit for erection of ten garages.

Fla., St. Petersburg—Paul J. Oeland has contract for \$20,000 garage on First St.; 2-story, 90x100 ft.

Ga., Atlanta—Georgia Railway & Power Co. will erect 98x230-ft. car barn, repair

shop and office for transportation on Ashby St.; brick and concrete, with steel roof trusses; cost \$90,000; excavation started; construction by owners; also 120x181-ft. garage on Virginia Ave.; estimated cost \$60,000; plans not completed; I. Moscovitz, Archt., Electric & Gas Bldg.*

Ky., Newport—G. H. Motor Co., capital \$10,000, incorporated; J. P. Gregory, J. J. Hanners.

La., Coushatta—Foust Motor Co., Inc., capital \$20,000, chartered; A. H. and C. L. Foust.

Miss., Natchez—461 Tire & Battery Co. incorporated; C. C. Crothers, 407 N. Commerce St.

Mo., Jefferson City—Kremer-Nash Motor Co., capital \$15,000, incorporated; John A. Kremer, Osage City; Joseph H. Kremer.

Mo., Kansas City—B. & H. Cab Co., incorporated; Daniel A. Bean, 4925 Troost-word Rd.

Mo., St. Louis—C. Geo. Arnold reported acquired site cor. Arsenal and Brannon St.; erect plant, oil station and auto accessories.

Mo., St. Louis—William King and associates reported will erect 6-story, ramp type garage cor. Seventh and Walnut Sts., to be known as Seven-Wal Garage, capacity 592 cars.

N. C., Charlotte—Rosebrook Service Stations, Inc., capital \$25,000, chartered; F. J. and Marie Rosebrook.

Mo., St. Louis—Northampton Service Station Co., capital \$20,000, incorporated; Joseph A. Skillman, 4953 Arsenal St.

N. C., Charlotte—Barnes-Young Motor Co., capital \$100,000, chartered; Eldred M. Young, John J. Barnes.

Okl., Tulsa—Auto Specialty Manufacturing Co., capital \$50,000, incorporated; H. K. Tucker, Charles W. Cochran.

S. C., Rock Hill—Barber Motor Co. will occupy garage on Caldwell St., 1 story, 60x100 ft.; Wilson, Berryman & Kennedy, Palmetto Bldg., Columbia, Archts.; C. W. F. Spencer and C. L. Cobb, Owners.

Tenn., Nashville—E. C. Matthews, Pres., Yellow Driveurself Co., 912 Market St., Chattanooga, acquired site on Eighth Ave.; erect 2-story brick and concrete building.

Tenn., Nashville—Leek-Reynolds Auto Parts Co. incorporated; Claude Reynolds, 2700 Oakland Ave.

Tex., Dallas—Cary-Schneider Investment Co., Medical Arts Bldg., has permit for \$35,000 garage at 1914 N. Harwood St.; 2-story, 95x100 ft.; erected by Churchill-Humphreys Construction Co.

Tex., Dallas—Stutz North-Texas Co., Walter C. Cameron, Pres., Ross Ave. and Akard St., begun construction of new building at Harwood and Cochran Sts.; 2-story, reinforced concrete, 100x100-ft., first floor sales rooms, etc., and second floor for shops and service department; J. A. Pitzinger, Archt., Southwest Life Bldg.

Tex., El Paso—Tires—Orgain & Turner, 220 E. Missouri St., erect \$50,000 building at Texas and Campbell Sts.; Charles N. Bassett, Builder, 226 Pennsylvania Ave.; construction begun.

Tex., Sinton—Magnolia Oil Co., Magnolia Bldg., Dallas, will erect \$10,000 filling station.

Tex., Snyder—Yoder-Webb Motor Co., capital \$10,000, incorporated; R. W. Webb, D. P. Yoder.

Tex., Waco—Gulf Refining Co. acquired site at 425 S. Fifth St.; erect drive-in filling station.

Va., Clarendon—Washington-Virginia-Maryland Coach Co. erect \$17,000 office and garage building; J. W. Kilgore, Contr.

Roads, Streets and Paving

Large sums are being expended for roads, streets and paving in connection with Land Development operations. Details will be found under that classification.

Proposed Construction

Ala., Alexander City—City plans street repaving. Address City Clk. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Ala., Birmingham—City Comm. plans paving Graymont Ave., Sixth to Center, estimated cost \$77,150; grading, sidewalks, curb and gutter, Fourth Ave., Eighth to Eighty-first, estimated cost \$6800; A. J. Hawkins, City Engr.

Ark., Fayetteville—City plans paving N.

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College St. from pavement to city limits; estimated cost \$23,813. Address City Clk.

Ala., Selma—State Highway Comm., Montgomery, plans extending Orrville, road, out Dallas Ave., south of Louisville and Nashville R. R.; build concrete bridge over Valley Creek; also plans road from Sprott's to Marion.

Ark., Harrison—Boone County and State Highway Dept., Little Rock, plan road from Bergman to Lead Hill, via Pine Mountain. Address County Commrs.

D. C., Washington—Dist. Commrs. receive bids June 5 to improve Van Buren St. between Sandy Spring and Blair road, 1600 sq. yd. cement; plans at Room 427, Dist. Bldg.

Fla., Delray—City plans expending several thousand dollars to widen various streets, including Sixth Ave. Address City Clk.

Fla., Eustis—City, Geo. J. Dykes, Clk., receives bids June 9 for 18,000 sq. yd. street paving, with drainage, curb, gutter, etc.; plans on file and from H. S. Jaudon Engineering Co., Engr., Elberton, Ga., and Eustis.

Fla., Fernandina—City Comm. plans grading, curbing, paving and draining streets and avenues, cost \$145,000. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Fla., Fernandina—State Road Dept., Tallahassee, plans completing coastal highway through Nassau County from Georgia State line to present paving in Duval County.

Fla., Fort Lauderdale—City receives bids June 22 for repaving 23 streets; Rolling Rutter, City Engr.

Fla., Havana—City plans street paving. Address City Clk. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Fla., Inverness—City plans widening and paving streets in business and residential sections. Address City Clk.

Fla., Miami—City, H. E. Ross, Clk., receives bids June 7 for 1404 sq. yd. 5-ft. sidewalks, also curb and gutter, in Sidewalk Improvement Dists. Nos. SK 65 and 66; street paving in Highway Improvement Dists. Nos. 310-A, 313, 313-A and 313-B; 101,635 sq. yd. grading, 101,635 sq. yd. 8-in. pit rock base, 11,426 sq. yd. 3-in. sheet asphalt, 3934 lin. ft. curb and gutter, manholes, inlets, pipe, etc.; plans from Ernest Cotton, Director of Public Service.

Fla., Stuart—Martin County Commrs., J. R. Pomeroy, Clk., receive bids June 8 to grade 230,000 cu. yd. highway from Indian town to Okeechobee County line; E. H. Gibson, County Engr.

Fla., Tampa—State Road Dept., Tallahassee, plans cross-county highway through Hillsborough County, connecting Pinellas and Polk Counties; Fons A. Hathaway, Chmn.

Fla., Tampa—Hillsborough County Commrs., W. A. Dickenson, Clk., plans paving 13 roads with 6-in. lime rock base, and surface treat with asphalt and crushed aggregate, construct reinforced concrete drainage structures in Seffner Special Road and Bridge Dist. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Fla., Tampa—Hillsborough County Commrs. plan 70 additional miles paved roads in Plant City Special Road and Bridge Dist.; cost \$1,100,000.

Fla., West Palm Beach—City receives bids within 2 months for about 800,000 sq. yd. paving; T. B. Henry, City Engr.

Ga., Blackshear—Pierce County Commrs., O. R. Toumans, plan receiving bids June 11 to pave highway from Memorial Bridge across Satilla River to Hurricane Creek Bridge, 1 mi. from Blackshear.

Ga., Carrollton—City, L. J. Brock, Mayor, receives bids June 15 for 5000 cu. yd. earth excavation, 30,600 sq. yd. concrete, brick or asphalt paving, 13,700 lin. ft. granite or concrete curbs, 8100 lin. ft. resetting present granite curbs; plans from City Clk. or Robert & Co., Inc., Engrs., Atlanta.

Ga., Columbus—City Comm., Henry B. Crawford, Mgr., receives bids soon to pave 7 blocks of roadway, including Fourth and Third Aves.

Ga., Vidalia—City plans paving streets in business section. Address City Clk.

Ga., Waycross—Ware County Commrs. may call election June 11 to pave highway from Waycross to Memorial Bridge.

Kentucky—State Highway Comm., Frankfort, receives bids June 18 to surface treat 31 roads; Anderson County, 3.9 mi. 14-ft. Lawrenceburg-Versailles, Lawrenceburg to Kentucky River; 4.07 mi. 14-ft. Lawrenceburg-Bloomfield, Lawrenceburg to junction McBrayer road; Boone County, 6.3 mi. 15-ft. Florence-Burlington, Florence to Burlington; Boyd County, 2.5 mi. 16-ft. Mayo

Trail from end of penetration road 7 mi. from Catlettsburg to point north; 4.186 mi. 16-ft. Midland Trail, end of brick paving to Cannonsburg; Clark County, 3.86 mi. 18-ft. Winchester-Stanton road; Edmonson County, 8.091 mi. 18-ft. Dixie Highway, Warren County line to Barren County line; Greenup County, 9.47 mi. 16, 18 and 20 ft. Ashland-Greenup, Boyd County line to Greenup, excluding town of Russell; Hardin County, 15.92 mi. 16-ft. Dixie Highway, from point south of Elizabethtown to Hart County line.

In Harrison County, 4.8 mi. 14-ft. Cynthia-Georgetown; Jessamine County, 5 mi. 16-ft. Lexington-Harrodsburg, Nicholasville Cross Road to Brooklyn Bridge; Laurel County, 13.01 mi. 12 and 14 ft. London-Corbin road, London to Corbin; Lewis County, 19.51 mi. 14-ft. Vanceburg-Maysville, Vanceburg to Mason County line; Meade County, 2.339 mi. 16-ft. Louisville-Paducah, Bradenburg Station to Brandenburg; Nicholas County, 4.3 mi. 15-ft. Carlisle-Moorefield, Carlisle southeast; 9.3 mi. 15-ft. Lexington-Maysville; Oldham County, 3.85 mi. 12-ft. Russells Corner-LaGrange Road, Russells Corner to LaGrange; 1 mi. 14-ft. LaGrange-New Castle, LaGrange east; 4.7 mi. 12-ft. LaGrange-Shelbyville, LaGrange to Gathright road; Owen County, 6.7 mi. 14-ft. Lexington-Carrollton, Wheatly to Worthville; 12.4 mi. 14-ft. Owenton-Georgetown, from point near Owenton to Scott County line.

In Pendleton County, 4.5 mi. 14-ft. Covington-Falmouth, Greenwood to intersection Projects 21 and 57; Scott County, 5 mi. 16-ft. Lexington-Covington, Georgetown north; 3.2 mi. 16-ft. Lexington-Covington, Georgetown to Fayette County line; 4.75 mi. 12-ft. Georgetown-Cynthiana, Georgetown-Paris road to Oxford; 3.2 mi. 14-ft. Georgetown-Cynthiana, Oxford to Bourbon County line; Warren County, 8.48 mi. 18-ft. Dixie Highway, Edmonson County line southwest; 1.56 mi. 16-ft. Bowling Green-Morgantown; Washington County, 11.5 mi. 14-ft. Springfield-Mackville, Springfield to Mackville; Whitley County, 6.9 mi. 16-ft. Williamsburg-Corbin, Woodbine to R. R. crossing at Rockhold; Woodford County, 1.336 mi. 18-ft. Versailles-Midway, Lees road to Scott County line; 4.5 mi. Versailles-Midway, point west of Versailles north; E. N. Todd, State Highway Engr.

Ky., Cynthiana—Harrison County Commrs. plan road building, cost \$150,000. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Ky., Greenup—Greenup County Commrs. plan road building, cost \$200,000. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Ky., New Castle—State Highway Comm., Frankfort, receives bids June 28 to improve New Castle-La Grange road from Henry County line to Oldham County line.

Louisiana—Louisiana Highway Comm., Baton Rouge, receives bids June 29 to build and furnish gravel for 3 roads: Claiborne Parish, 6.74 mi. Haynesville-Bernice Highway, point southeast of Summerfield to Claiborne-Union Parish line at Weldon; Union Parish, 11 mi. Farmerville-Bastrop Highway, point west of Halle, through Halle to point near end of Ouachita River Bridge; St. Martin Parish, 4.06 mi. New Iberia-St. Martinsville Highway, end of gravel road about 3 mi. north of New Iberia to intersection with St. Martinsville-Cade gravel road; plans on file; W. B. Robert, State Highway Engr.

Maryland—State Roads Comsn., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore, received low bids for 7 roads: Prince George's County, 1.31 mi. concrete, including overhead grade elimination at Collington, along Defense Highway, toward Priest Bridge, Thomas, Bennett & Hunter, Westminster, \$52,516; Washington County, 3.18 mi. macadam resurfacing, Maplesville towards Wagner's Cross Roads, Rohrsersville toward Gapland, Bester, Long Co., Hagers-town, \$46,609; Talbot County, 1.2 mi. concrete, end of Cont. T-22 toward Cordova, Hannaman-Burroughs Co., Salisbury, \$25,991; Cecil County, 4.39 mi. concrete shoulders, Perryville toward Elkton, Thomas P. Murray, Towson, \$12,896; St. Mary's County, 2.42 mi. gravel, end of Cont. SM-21 toward Compton, Milestone toward Burkwood Wharf, Southern Maryland Construction Co., 12 E. Lexington St., Baltimore, \$19,623; Montgomery County, 3.25 mi. concrete shoulders, along Seventh St. Pike, end of Cont. M-10-B toward Norbeck, Gosnell-Russell Co., Frederick, \$25,951; Anne Arundel County, 1.63 mi. gravel, Polling House toward Deale, Thomas Mullan, 3945 Greenmount Ave., Baltimore.*

Md., Baltimore—City, Board of Estimates approved plans to pave sections of 5 streets, including Biddle, Preston; approximate cost \$100,000; Stewart Purcell, Highways Engr.; B. L. Crozier, Ch. Engr.; Howard W. Jackson, Mayor.

Md., Baltimore—Board of Awards received low bid from J. J. Bresnan & Co., 300 E. Woodland Ave., at \$35,667 to grade, curb and pave with cement concrete streets in Cont. No. 339; from P. Flanigan & Sons, Inc., Harford road and Twenty-fifth St., at \$20,633, for sheet asphalt paving in Cont. No. 340.*

Md., Baltimore—Board of Awards receives bids June 9 to grade, curb and pave with 14,640 sq. yd. sheet asphalt on concrete base, on streets in Cont. No. 343; with 6475 sq. yd. cement concrete, Cont. No. 344; Stewart Purcell, Highways Engr.; B. L. Crozier, Ch. Engr.; Howard W. Jackson, Mayor.

Md., Towson—Baltimore County Commrs. plan resurfacing with concrete 5 roads: Windsor Mill Road, Second Dist.; Maiden Choice Road, Carvel Ave., both Thirteenth Dist.; Ridge Road, Second Dist.; Dogwood Road, First Dist.

Miss., Yazoo City—City plans paving Bridge St. with gravel. Address City Clk.

Miss., Yazoo City—Yazoo County Commrs. plan improving road between Yazoo City and Moore's Ferry.

Mo., Carthage—City plans resurfacing business streets with asphalt macadam. Address City Clerk.

Mo., St. Louis—Board of Public Service receives bids June 15 to grade Kingshighway, Penrose St. to Euclid Ave.; concrete roadway, Watson road from Pernod Ave. to city limits of 1876; grade and partially pave Loughborough Ave., Field to Gravois; improve Grand Blvd., Loughborough to Stein St.; improve Lee Ave., Taylor to Euclid; construct sewers in Glaise Creek Dist. No. 26; Ohio-Montrose Public Relief Sewers; plans from Pres.

Mo., St. Louis—Board of Public Service plans expending \$2,039,000 for repaving 5 streets with asphalt, 5 with bitulithic or amiesite, 3 with granite and 2 with concrete; W. W. Horner, Ch. Engr., Streets and Sewers Div. of Board.

N. C., Durham—City, C. B. Alston, Clk., plans street improvement. See Construction News—Bond Issues Proposed.

N. C., Elizabeth City—City plans street extension and widening, cost \$7000; street improvement, \$305,000; W. C. Olsen, City Engr. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

N. C., Smithfield—Town, W. L. Fuller, Clk., plans building or rebuilding with sheet asphalt on solid foundation streets, roads or highways, also improving sidewalks, curbs, gutters or drains; cost \$120,000. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

N. C., Sylva—City, Dan Tompkins, Mayor, plans expending \$200,000 for municipal improvements, including street paving, water and sewerage mains extension.

Okla., Durant—State Highway Comm., Oklahoma City, plans gravel surfacing 23 mi. State Highway No. 5, from Frisco crossing, east of Durant, to Choctaw County line; \$82,000 appropriated.

Okla., Wewoka—Seminole County Commrs. plan paving road across county, from Pottawatomie County line to Wewoka.

N. C., Shelby—City, Mrs. Oscar M. Suttle, Clk., receives bids June 16 for 28,700 sq. yd. pavement surface, 7000 cu. yd. excavation, 14,000 ft. curb and gutter, 9600 ft. flush curb or maricopa, inlets, manholes, drains; plans on file and from J. B. McCrary Engineering Corp., Atlanta, Ga.

S. C., Aiken—Aiken County Road Comm., C. J. Hill, Chmn., receives bids June 15 to improve 3 roads: 8 mi. hard surfacing Aiken-Augusta Highway between Aiken and Langley, cost about \$225,000; 4½ mi. grading and sand-clay surfacing same road, Clearwater to Augusta, estimated cost \$70,000; 8 mi. grading and sand-claying Route 21, Kitchings Mill to Wagener, estimated cost \$35,000.

Tenn., Greeneville—State Highway Comm., Nashville, plans improving 15 mi. road from Greeneville to Hawkins County line, part of Lonesome Pine Trail.

Tenn., Johnson City—American Bemberg Company, Happy Valley, plans grading and hard surfacing driveway from plant to Johnson City-Elizabethton pike.

Tenn., Jamestown—Fentress County plans hard-surfacing road between Jamestown and Louvain. Address County Commrs.

Tenn., Knoxville—State Highway Dept., Nashville, plans tar treatment of gravel and macadam section, Knoxville-Cumberland Gap-Middlesboro Highway, State Highway No. 33, between Knoxville and Kentucky line; C. N. Bass, State Highway Commr.

Texas—State Highway Dept., Hal Moseley, Chmn., Austin, received low bids for 7 roads:

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Eastland County, 3,689 mi. grading, State Highway No. 23, Cisco north, McClung Construction Co., 1309 F. & M. Bldg., Fort Worth, \$49,156; Crouch & Noland, Strawn, at \$50,351, drainage structures; 9,924 mi. grading, State Highway No. 23, Cisco to Callahan County line, C. H. Van Eman, Cisco, \$33,780; drainage structures, \$8450; Williamson County, 11,492 mi. grading and drainage structures, State Highway No. 29, Leander to Travis County line, Armstrong & Armstrong, 502 Houston Bldg., San Antonio, \$66,400; Liberty County, 13,801 mi. concrete, State Highway No. 3, Hanson-Pearce Construction Co., Pryor, Okla., \$323,048; Jefferson County, .33 mi. concrete, State Highway No. 3, F. B. McElwrath, Corsicana, \$8032; Galveston County, 5,003 mi. Bates type concrete, State Highway No. 6, South LaMarque crossing to Causeway, J. P. Foty, Wichita Falls, \$197,598; Callahan County, .75 mi. bituminous macadam surfacing, State Highway No. 1, McClung Construction Co., Cleburne, \$10,517.*

Tex., Batesville—Zavalla County Commrs., N. H. Hunt, Judge, plans hard surfacing highway, cost \$600,000. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Tex., Big Lake—City plans 10 blocks street paving; Milton Moore, Mayor. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Tex., Brenham—Washington County, J. H. Chappell, County Judge, plans 18.3 mi. concrete, Highway No. 36, between Burleson County line and Austin County line; estimated cost \$559,800; G. A. Bracket, County Engr.

Tex., Carthage—Panola County, T. E. Boren, County Judge, plans .38 mi. concrete pavement, Highway No. 8, from Carthage north, estimated cost \$11,000; D. E. Martin, County Engr.

Tex., Clarksville—City plans street paving, graveling, etc., cost \$25,000. Address The Mayor. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Tex., Columbus—State Highway Comm., Hal Moseley, Chmn., Austin, appropriated \$54,000 toward repairing road through Weimar, Colorado County; appropriated \$620,000 for tarvating.

Tex., Dallas—City plans paving Ewing St. to connect with county highway. Address City Clk.

Tex., Dallas—City Comm. plans river bottom road connecting Oak Cliff and Dallas from Cadiz St. to Oak Cliff side of river; Dallas County will build bridge and western half of road; R. A. Wylie, Street Commr.

Tex., Galveston—City plans street paving; cost \$200,000. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Tex., Groesbeck—Limestone County, H. F. Kirby, County Judge, plans 20 mi. water-bound macadam with asphalt top surface, Highways Nos. 7 and 14, Mexia Road Dist., estimated cost \$876,000; Horace Boyett, County Engr., Mexia.

Tex., Houston—City, Oscar Holcombe, Mayor, plans paving Navigation Blvd. along south side of ship channel, cost \$500,000. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Tex., Laredo—Webb County, A. Winslow, Judge, plans 13,246 mi. 18-ft. 3-in. asphalt macadam on caliche gravel base, Highway No. 12-A, estimated cost \$181,572; T. E. Huffman, County Engr.

Tex., Lubbock—Lubbock County, Chas. Nordyke, County Judge, plans 14.95 mi. grading and bridges, Highway No. 7, estimated cost \$33,700; B. K. Garrett, County Engr.

Tex., Orange—Orange County Commrs., Allie Payne, Commr. of Precinct No. 1, receives bids June 16 to gravel 2½ mi. Lemonville road.*

Tex., Pearsall—Frio County, John L. Pranglin, County Judge, plans 14.86 mi. bituminous surface, Highway No. 85, Dilley to Dimmitt County line; estimated cost \$90,000; J. G. Lott, Engr., Carrizo Springs.

Tex., Portland—Town plans grading and shelling streets. Address Town Clerk.

Tex., Raymondville—City Comm., F. G. Fawles, Sec., receives bids June 15 for about 25,000 sq. yd. paving and 10,500 lin. ft. curb and gutter, reinforced concrete pavement, concrete base or gravel base, with bituminous topping; plans from J. E. Johnson, City Engr.

Tex., Robstown—City, R. Robertson, Mayor, plans 40 blocks street paving.

Tex., Rockwall—Rockwall County, J. W. Reece, County Judge, receives bids June 14 for 3 mi. concrete, Fate-Blackland road, 13,500 sq. yd. 1-2-3-5 concrete paving; plans from Lannie Simpson.*

Tex., Slaton—City, S. F. King, Mayor, re-

ceives bids June 8 for 45,141 sq. yd. brick, asphalt or concrete paving, 45,141 sq. yd. excavation, 13,208 lin. ft. combined 8-in. curb and 18-in. gutter; Harvey Austin, City Sec.

Virginia—State Highway Comm., H. G. Shirley, Chmn., Richmond, received low bids for 4 roads and bridge: Prince George County, 4.08 mi. Route 35, Roberts Paving Co., Salisbury, Md., \$129,221; Dinwiddie County, 4.05 mi. Route 31, Weinbrunn & Carpenter, 1015 N. Sixth St., Richmond, \$119,543; Prince William County, 4.62 mi. Route 31, J. H. Montague & Co., Sandstone, \$157,190; Norfolk and Princess Anne Counties, widen concrete 14.79 mi. concrete roadway, between Norfolk and Virginia Beach, Route 16, Hudson & Scruggs, Williamston, N. C., \$127,058; bridge over Hunting Creek, Alexandria, Route 31, R. K. Williams, Broadway National Bank Bldg., Richmond, \$25,617.*

Va., Staunton—State Highway Comm., H. G. Shirley, Chmn., Richmond, plans widening 30 to 60 ft. Highway Route No. 39, from Staunton to Waynesboro.

Va., Richmond—City, R. Keith Compton, Director of Public Works, receives bids June 8 to grade, curb, gutter and gravel streets in East and West End and North and South Side groups; also pave with vitrified brick Marshall St., Twenty-first to Twenty-sixth St.

West Virginia—State Road Comm., Charleston, receives bids June 22 to improve 4 roads: Fayette County, 6.8 mi. cold tar surface treatment, Ansted-Hico road; Greenbrier County, 6.5 mi. cold tar surface treatment Crawley-Clintonville road; 4 mi. cold tar surface treatment Wilsons-Richlands road; Putnam County, 5.73 mi. gravel surfacing Robertsburg-Woods road; E. B. Carskadon, Sec.

W. Va., Huntington—Cabell County Commrs. received low bids from Harrison & Dean, 921 Fifth Ave., for 3 roads, and Hatfield Construction Co., 722 14th St., for road leading from Harvettown road, all Guyandotte Dist.*

W. Va., Huntington—City Commrs., Homer L. Yeich, Commr. of Streets, received low bids from A. Trainer & Son, 1128 Ninth Ave., to repave Eighth St. and Second Ave.; from C. Griffith, to pave with brick Five and One-Half Alley.*

W. Va., Lewisburg—Greenbrier County Court receives bids June 12 to grade, drain and pave 19 roads: Arbuckle Lane, 1 mi. bituminous macadam surface on present waterbound macadam, Marlin's Bottom pike to Back Frankford road; Back Frankford road, 1 mi. bituminous macadam, from Project No. 1 toward Lewisburg; Sydenstricker-Farrier road, ¾ mi. bituminous macadam, from point near Fairview toward Frankford Dist.; Hufnagle road, 1 mi. bituminous macadam, Midland Trail to Fort Spring Dist.; Brush road, bituminous macadam, from Marlin's Bottom pike to Forks near Robert Lundermilk's, then along Brush road and road leading to Greenbrier River; Greenbrier River road, 1.6 mi. gravel, Midland Trail to Totten's Branch; Biggs-Watts, 1 mi. broken stone, Midland Trail toward E. S. Watts' place; Rader's Valley, broken stone, at or near present junction with Midland Trail; Bunker's and Hern's Mills, bituminous macadam and broken stone point on Midland Trail to road leading to Hern's Mill; Rader, bituminous macadam from point near Moore's gate, northerly.

Judyville road, 150 ft. bituminous macadam from Lee St. toward Judyville, also pave with broken stone; Church St., Lewisburg, 16-ft. bituminous macadam, Midland Trail to Fort Spring road; German St.-Holt's Lane, Lewisburg, German St., bituminous macadam, Church to Echol's Lane; Holt's Lane, bituminous macadam, Main St. to Lipps' Lane; Jefferson St., bituminous macadam, Main St. to connect with city project at Arbuckle's Lane; Echol's Lane, bituminous macadam, Main St. toward Old Depot; Court St., north from Mason's residence; Racket St., broken stone from point south of Gardner's Lane to Feamster road toward Court St.; Chestnut St., bituminous macadam, Jefferson St. east to Lee St.; Sydenstricker road, broken stone, Midland Trail, northerly; H. L. Handley, County Road Engr.

W. Va., Ripley—State Road Comm., Charleston, E. B. Carskadon, Sec., and Jackson County Court, Enoch Staats, Clk., receive bids June 24 to grade and drain 2 sections roads totalling 8 mi., State Route No. 2, Ravenswood and Grant Dist., from near Odaville to bridge at Province Chapel; plans on file and from Qlv. Engr., Parkersburg.

Contracts Awarded

Ala., Decatur—Morgan County Board of Revenue let contract to C. E. Malone at \$20,000 for 2½ mi. asphalt road from Trin-

ity to Decatur-Courtland Highway; to M. Lattrell, \$6000 for grading.*

Ala., Tusculumbia—Colbert County Commrs. let contract to Tennessee Valley Construction Co. to pave 2 mi. 50-ft. highway, from Wilson Dam on Tennessee River to connect with extension from Sheffield and highway entering Tusculumbia.

Fla., Sanford—State Road Dept., Tallahassee, let contract to Lake Worth Construction Co., Lake Worth, at \$99,781 for 14.2 mi. grading and drainage structures, Road No. 3, between Sanford and Orange County line.*

Maryland—State Roads Comm., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore, let contracts for 2 roads: Howard County, 5.16 mi. concrete shoulders along Clarkson Pike, Ellicott City, to Elloak, Catalino-Pecora Co., \$34,944; Frederick County, 1 mi. macadam surfacing near Myersville, Poffenberger & Mause, \$16,836.

Miss., Durant—City, Louis Longinetti, Mayor, let contract to Dunn Construction Co., Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Birmingham, Ala., and Merchants Bank Bldg., Jackson, Miss., to pave with concrete and asphalt mixture West Depot, Mulberry and Magnolia Sts.*

Mo., Aurora—City let contract to Prince & Minton, Parsons, Kansas, at \$26,839 to pave Madison Ave. and north and west sides of Square.*

Mo., Kansas City—City let contract to Hoover Brothers Construction Co., 1300 E. 18th St., to pave and curb Gladstone Blvd., Belmont Ave. to Van Brunt Blvd. Address City Clk.

Mo., Springfield—City let contract to Stigall Construction Co., Benton and Talmage Sts., to pave Thoman and Delmar; to F. X. Baron, 405 W. Lynn St., for sidewalks on East Ave.; Henry Proserpi, 1220 N. Campbell St., walk on College St. Address City Clk.

N. C., Asheville—Buncombe County Commrs., E. M. Lyda, Chmn., let contract to L. P. London, Jr., at \$62,194, to grade about 5½ mi. Old Hominy Valley road, between Asheville and Mount Pisgah, from Candler to Mountain; to Gambell Construction Co., at \$20,260, for bridge and culvert; R. C. Stephens, subcontractor.

Tenn., Lookout Mountain—City let contract to D. S. Browne Construction Co. for about 1 mi. road from top of Lookout Mountain to entrance of Fairlyland. Address City Clk.

Tex., Austin—Travis County, Geo. S. Mathews, County Judge, let contract to Womack Construction Co., Sherman, at \$88,328, for 7,889 mi. bituminous macadam surfacing, Highway No. 20, Oak Hill to Hays County line.*

Tex., San Antonio—City, John W. Tobin, Mayor, let contract to Southwest Bitulithic Co., 302 Castro St., San Antonio, at \$1917 to pave with asphalt E. Laurel and Atlanta St.*

Tex., Sweetwater—City, John J. Ford, Mayor, let contract to W. E. Burke, Stephenville, at \$74,500, to pave 27 blocks with 2½-in. asphalt macadam on stone base.*

W. Va., Fairmont—City let contract to Ralph Fimple to repair Morgantown Ave. between Baltimore and Ohio R. R. tracks and Dr. J. A. Graham's residence. Address City Clerk.

Sewer Construction

Large sums are being expended for sewage facilities in connection with Land Development operations. Details will be found under that classification.

D. C., Washington—District Commrs. received following low bids for sewer work: Joseph A. Forbes, 1708 Third St. N. E., Section 13 of Piney Branch trunk sewer at \$64,814, and at \$2897 for Cathedral Ave. service sewer; W. F. Brenizer Co., 101 New York Ave. N. E., Section 2, Old Tiber sewer, \$32,725; Rock Creek Hills, \$3123; Asbury Park, \$5971; Longfellow St. and Kansas Ave., \$7166, and for Whittier, Dix, Sixteenth and Geranium Sts., Sixteenth and Nicholson Sts., Tunlaw Rd. and W. Place, Eckington combined system; A. McCandlish & Co., 1215 Harvard St. N. W., for Sixteenth St. and Ridge Place; Aiello Construction Co., at \$25,033, for Watts branch sanitary sewer; W. Harry Angle, Fourth St. and Marletta Place; M. Cain & Co., Inc., Thirteenth St. N. E., Oglethorpe St. and Oneida Place, at \$7623.*

Fla., Clearwater—City Commrs. are having plans prepared by Parsons, Klapp, Brinkerhoff and Douglas for sewage disposal plant.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Fla., Havana—City voted sewer bonds. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Fla., Miami—City, H. E. Ross, Clk., receives bids June 7 for sanitary sewers in Districts 191 and 193. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewers.)

La., Lake Charles—City receives bids June 12 for furnishing standard vitrified sewer pipe No. 1 and No. 2 and concrete pipe A. S. T. M. specifications. Address City Engr.

Miss., Ellisville—City plans installation of sewers; Howorth & Watson Engrs.; cost \$40,000.*

Miss., Itta Bena—City plans sewerage system; Henry A. Mentz, Consit. Engr., Hammond, La.

Miss., Crinshaw—City, B. A. Woolard, Mayor, receives bids June 7 for sewer system and disposal plant. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewers.)

Mo., St. Louis—See Roads, Streets, Paving.

Mo., West Plains—City votes June 22 on \$100,000 sewer bonds. Address The Mayor.

N. C., Elizabeth City—City plans storm and sanitary sewer. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

N. C., Sylva—See Roads, Streets, Paving. Okla., Coweta—See Water Works.

Tenn., Murfreesboro—G. B. Howard Co., Ft. Shelby Ave., Nashville, has contract for 20 miles sewers.*

Tex., Childress—City will expend \$100,000 for sewer improvements. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Tex., Fort Worth—City let following contracts for sewers: to Southwell & Abbott, 605 E. Second St., for 12 miles of sanitary sewers in Washington Heights district at \$80,847, for storm sewers on Haynes Ave. at \$21,647, for storm sewer in Hi-Mount at \$10,979, for storm sewer on Tremont Ave. at \$12,120; to J. M. Purvis, 112½ W. Ninth St., for storm sewer on Thrall St. at \$4808; to Tarrant Construction Co., 1005 Calhoun St., for storm sewer on Harmon Ave. and Magnolia Ave.; Southwell & Abbott for sanitary sewer on Barton Ave. and Seminary Hill.*

Telephone Systems

D. C., Washington—Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Geo. H. Warren, Div. Mgr., 5 Light St., Baltimore, Md., will expend approximately \$202,600 on additions and improvements, including addition to the Cleveland central office, installing equipment at Main-Franklin central office, addition to underground conduit and cable plants at North-Potomac and Adams-Columbia central offices; establish new central office at Capitol Heights.

Textile Mills

Ala., Lanett—Lanett Bleachery and Dye Works reported let contract to Batson-Cook Co., West Point, Ga., for waterproofing building, 120x60 ft., concrete; cost \$20,000.

Ga., Thomaston—Thomaston Cotton Mills, W. H. Hightower, Pres., will erect mill of approximately 30,000 spindles to manufacture tire fabrics; Robert & Co., Engrs., Atlanta; no contracts awarded.*

Ga., Villa Rica—Villa Rica Mills, Inc., recently acquired Villa Rica Hosiery Mills, will erect 1-story extension, 38x40 ft., install additional latch-needle knitting machines and loopers.

N. C., Burlington—Perfection Hosiery Mills, Inc., capital \$100,000, incorporated; C. E. Fogleman, K. M. Moser.

N. C., Concord—Gibson Mfg. Co. is erecting extension to weave shed, 65x77 ft., 3 stories, brick, plank and timber, part concrete floors, building to be used for slasher and warper plant; J. A. Gardner, Gen. Contr., 211½ N. Tryon St., Charlotte; Crawford & Slaten, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, contract for sprinkler system; Henry Hackney, 34 W. Fifth St., Charlotte, for heating and process piping; other subcontracts as roofing, etc., let by general contractor; J. E. Sirrine & Co., Engrs., Greenville, S. C.*

N. C., Greensboro—Fiske-Carter Construction Co., Greenville, S. C., reported has contract for improvements to plant of Proximity Mills; J. E. Sirrine & Co., Engrs., Greenville, S. C.

N. C., Lowell—Avon Mills Co., capital \$300,000, incorporated; S. M. Robinson, Lowell; John C. Rankin, Gastonia.

S. C., Seneca—Lonsdale Co., Lonsdale, R. I., reported to move 500 looms and 20,000 spindles from Ann and Hope Mill at Lonsdale to Seneca; construct weave shed for looms now at Southern plant and those sent

from R. I.; preparatory machinery installed in main building; J. E. Sirrine & Co., Engrs., advises that Lonsdale Co. will transfer from Rhode Island plant to Seneca, S. C., mill 20,000 spindles and necessary preparatory machinery, together with 500 looms, to house which a new reinforced concrete weave shed with concrete monitor about 315 ft. long by 134 ft. wide, 1-story and part basement will be erected together with 2-story brick, connecting building between present mill and new weave shed; warehouse storage room for 3000 to 3500 bales of cotton will be provided at this time, also 200 dwellings will be built; building plans for these additions have not been completed.

Tenn., Chattanooga—Wm. McAllester, Gen. Mgr., McAllester Hosiery Mills, 211 William St., reported acquired Tennessee Textile Mills in Alton Park; will remove equipment to Tennessee Mills and extend and improve; capacity 1500 doz. prs. hosiery daily.

Tenn., Newport—H. A. Lamon, Greenville, reported leased Newport Hosiery Mill for 3 years.

Water Works

Large sums are being expended for water-works in connection with Land Development operations. Details will be found under that classification.

Ala., Alexander City—City votes June 21 on bonds for water works and electric light improvements. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Ala., Birmingham—Birmingham Water Works Co. will erect garage and meter storage building at 2216 Ave. A; cost \$70,000.

Ark., Barton—W. H. Gibson will install swimming pool, let contract to Carlross Well Supply Co., Front and Gayosa Sts., Memphis, Tenn., for Cook strainer, 200 gal. per minute well, Kimball deep-well turbine pump, Myers service pump, tanks, motors, full automatic controlled water system.

Ark., Marianna—City, Cayce Turner, Clk., plans water works improvements; E. P. Douglas, City Engr.

Fla., Gainesville—City will install equipment at light and water plant; let contract to Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa., for turbine and condenser; Grinnell Co., Providence, R. I., for piping; Spray Engineering Co., Atlanta, Ga., for spray apparatus; J. S. Schofield & Sons, Macon, Ga., for iron material for base for turbine and condenser.*

Fla., Lake Stearns—City Commrs. plan water works system; may vote on bonds; Baird & Schriber, Engrs.

Fla., St. Andrews—J. B. McCrary Engineering Corp., Atlanta, Ga., has contract for water works.

Fla., St. Petersburg—City, R. E. Ludwig, Director of Public Finance, opens bids June 14 for 2500 water and gas meters, and for gas pipe and fittings; deferred opening bids from June 7 to June 14 for Crescent Lake water-pumping equipment.

Fla., Williston—City will construct water tower and tank on Noble Ave. Address The Mayor.

Md., Mount Airy—City will construct 8-in. water main, 3400 ft. long, several small pump houses and installation of motor; A. R. Molesworth, Mayor. (See Machinery Wanted—Motor; Pump.)*

Miss., Crenshaw—City, B. S. Woolard, Mayor, receives bids June 7 for water works. (See Machinery Wanted—Water Works.)

Mo., St. Louis—Board of Public Service is expending \$12,000,000 for water works system; install 87,000 feet of riveted steel pipe; 80,000,000-gal. filter plant, 100,000,000-gal. storage reservoir, 60,000,000-gal. pumping plant; settling basins and coagulant house; two 30,000,000-gal. pumps, four 650-h.p. boilers.*

N. C., Durham—City let contract to Berger Manufacturing Co., Richmond, Va., for corrugated iron culvert pipes.*

N. C., Elizabeth City—City plans water extensions. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

N. C., Sylva—See Roads, Streets, Paving. Okla., Coweta—Town, John Gill, Clk., votes June 15 on \$71,000 water and sewer bonds.

Okla., Hydro—City plans improvements to water works. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Childress—City will expend \$35,000

for water works improvements. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Tex., Galveston—City will expend \$250,000 for drainage and \$300,000 for extension of water mains. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Woodworking Plants

Ala., Ashville—Ashville Cooperage Co., Sam High, Owner, erect 25x114 ft. dry kiln, concrete foundation, frame building, composition roof; construction begun; install automatic dry kiln equipment, furnished by Moore Dry Kiln Co., 843 Blanche St., Jacksonville, Fla.; daily output 3,000,000 to 6,000,000 sets slack barrel headings.*

Ga., Donalsonville—Jakin Novelty Works of Jakin will establish plant at Donalsonville; enlarge capacity.

Md., Baltimore—Furniture—Union Bros., 37 W. Cross St., will erect \$15,000 plant on Clarkson St., 3-story, 38x54 ft., brick, slag roof; Benj. Frank, Archt., 328 N. Charles St.; North Eastern Construction Co., Builders, Lexington Bldg.

Mo., Springfield—The Union Cooperage Co. reported erect sawmill and stove factory in North Folk.

N. C., Burlington—Southern Furniture Co., B. H. Powell, Mgr., advises, converting woodworking plant into modern furniture plant, manufacture bedroom suites and accessories; begin production by July 1.*

N. C., Forest City—Forest City Woodworking Co., capital \$50,000, incorporated; L. D. Shytle and E. W. Young, both Spindale.

N. C., Lexington—J. T. Hedrick, reported, acquired 31-acre site for proposed furniture plant; plans under consideration.

N. C., Mount Airy—Piedmont Furniture Co., Inc., Geo. E. Welch, Sec., successors to Inman Chair Co., will not make any additions to plant at present; daily output 10 to 15 doz. childrens' chairs.*

FIRE DAMAGE

Fla., Ocala—Ocala Citrus Exchange Packinghouse; loss \$20,000.

Fla., Ocala—Packing house of the Citrus Exchange, Knights & Lange warehouse.

Fla., St. Augustine—Robert E. Lee Garage on W. King St.; loss between \$15,000 and \$17,000.

Fla., Tampa—Business houses at North A and N Brevard Sts., including Hyde Park Garage; plant Park Construction Co.; De Luxe Cafe; Chaires Plumbing Co.; Better Made Pie Shop; L. & B. Auto Repair Shop; Plant Park Sandwich Shop; Hyde Park Pressing Club; Yellow Drive-It-Yourself Co., and two adjoining residences; loss between \$650,000 and \$700,000.

Ga., Edison—Methodist Church. Address The Pastor.

Ga., Perry—Clinchfield Lumber Co.'s plant and yards; loss \$18,000.

Ky., Hopkinsville—Bruce Montgomery's residence, "Richland," loss \$40,000.

Ky., Lancaster—Bailey-Elliott Motor Co.'s building; loss \$30,000.

Miss., Biloxi—Biloxi Mercantile Co., Ladies Department Store, Everybody's Variety Store, Electric Maid Bakeshop, Newman Furniture Co.; loss \$98,000.

Miss., Canton—One section of Federal Warehouse & Compress Co.'s plant; loss \$125,000.

Md., Cambridge—Box and canning factories of Phillips Canning Co.; loss \$250,000.

Md., Poolesville—Harry C. Williams' residence; loss \$10,000.

Miss., Jackson—Sternburg Hide & Fur Co.'s building on S. State St.

Miss., Meridian—Warehouse and two dwellings owned by Universal Motor Co.; loss \$30,000.

Mo., Jefferson City—John Mueller's residence, Scruggs Station Rd., 9 miles from Jefferson City.

N. C., New Bern—National Bank building; W. W. Griffin, Pres.

S. C., Badham—Dorchester Lumber Co.'s plant.

S. C., Clemson College—Engineering Building of Clemson College; loss \$300,000.

S. C., Spartanburg—Furniture warehouse of Spartan Bedding Co., Cantrell St., L. M. Cecil, Propr.; loss \$20,000.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

S. C., Summerville—Residences of Wm. Schultz and Eugene Williams.

Tenn., Kingston—Barber Shop of Goodwin Ladd and James Hackner; Citizens' office, weekly newspaper and printing plant, owned by A. E. Minge; Frank Brown's grocery and dry goods store; residences of W. F. Jackson, Rev. C. T. Main and James Newhouse; loss \$27,000.

Tenn., Montecagle—Austin A. Tate's sawmill on Dixie Highway.

Tenn., Rockwood—Ladd & Hacker's barrel shop; loss \$30,000.

Tenn., Waverly—DeBon Hotel owned by J. F. Sowles, and operated by Ernest Shumake; loss \$20,000.

W. Va., Huntington—R. W. May's residence, Whitaker Hill.

W. Va., White Sulphur Springs—Dwelling owned by Wm. Hyson, occupied by Pierce Loving.

BUILDING NEWS

BUILDINGS PROPOSED

Association and Fraternal

Ala., Avondale, Birmingham—Avondale Lodge, A. F. & A. M., erect brick temple; 3 stories, 50x75 ft.

Fla., Bartow—Ancient Free and Accepted Masons have plans by Elton J. Moughton, Sanford, for \$65,000 temple; 2 stories, 50x104 ft.*

Fla., Coral Gables, Miami—Sunset Troop No. 7, Boy Scouts, erect \$10,000 log cabin, Cordova St.; Phineas E. Paist, Archt., Coral Way.

Fla., Palmetto—Independent Order of Odd Fellows erect building.

La., Monroe—Barkdul Fault Post, American Legion, contemplates erecting convention hall.

Md., Baltimore—Pythian Castle Building Comsn., Richard Laws Lee, Prest., Morris Bldg., will receive bids until June 10 for 4-story Pythian Castle, Charles and Preston Sts., cost \$500,000, 81x150 ft., fireproof, steel, reinforced concrete, brick, terra cotta and stone, marble interior trim, concrete floors and roof, elevators, stores on first floor, offices on second, banquet hall and kitchen on third, lodge rooms on fourth, hall to seat 700, roof garden, foundation to permit additional stories; steam heat, plumbing and electric work reserved; Clyde N. & Nelson Friz, Archts., Lexington Bldg.; C. L. Reeder, Mech. Engr., 916 N. Charles St.; Herman F. Doeleman, Constr. Engr., 507 N. Charles St.; contractors estimating: Price Construction Co., Maryland Trust Bldg.; M. A. Long Co., 10 W. Chase St.; Consolidated Engineering Co., 20 E. Franklin St.; J. Henry Miller, Inc., Eutaw and Franklin Sts.; John Hiltz & Sons Co., 343 St. Paul St.; Mason, Curley, Brady, Inc., 308 W. Madison St.; Tase-Norris Co., Inc., 903 Cathedral St.; Cogswell-Koether Co., 406 Park Ave.; B. F. Bennett Building Co., 123 S. Howard St.; North Eastern Construction Co., Lexington Bldg.; P. C. Street Engineering Co., 404 St. Paul St.; Henry Smith & Sons Co., 115 S. Hanover St.; Chas. L. Stockhausen Co., Gay and Water Sts.*

Miss., Greenwood—Ancient Free and Accepted Masons erect lodge and office building; reinforced concrete and steel, 5 stories; 2 stories on first floor, plate glass windows; Anker F. Hansen, Archt., Shrine Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.

Miss., Leakesville—Ancient Free and Accepted Masons erect 2-story brick temple.

Mo., St. Louis—Metropolitan Board, Young Men's Christian Assn., let contract early in June for equipment for \$1,450,000 downtown branch nearing completion; LaBeaume & Klein, Archts., Compton Bldg.; James Stewart & Co., Contrs., 408 Pine St.*

Okla., Red Fork—Red Fork Lodge No. 505, A. F. & A. M., receives bids June 7 for temple; 25x80 ft.

Tenn., Memphis—Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Frank L. Monteverde, Past Exalted Ruler, 190 Market St., receives bids June 15 for concrete and steel building, Front St. and Jefferson Ave.; cost \$850,000; lodge and club rooms, ballroom, libraries, etc.; 150 men's living quarters on upper floors; Geo. Mahan, Jr., American Bank Bldg., and J. J. Broadwell, Cotton Exchange Bldg., Archts.*

Tex., Dallas—Masonic Temple Corp., care A. D. Fraser, 2122 Phelps St., plans \$1,000,000 temple, Harwood and Canton Sts.

Tex., Fort Worth—Young Women's Christian Assn., Mrs. F. L. Jaccard, Pres., 407½ Main St., accepted plans by E. W. Van Slyke & Co., Reynolds Bldg., for remodeling building, 608 W. Fourth St.; cost \$15,000 to \$20,000; work start June 5.*

W. Va., Wellsburg—Knights of St. George erect \$100,000 addition to home.

W. Va., Wheeling—Bellaire Lodge, No. 419,

B. P. O. E., remodel building, Belmont St.; cost about \$75,000.

Bank and Office

Ala., Birmingham—Birmingham Water Works Co., Harry E. Horner, Vice-Pres.-Supt., enlarge office building, First Ave. near 21st St.

Ala., Montgomery—Fourth National Bank, H. M. Hobbie, Pres., erect building adjoining present structure, Commerce St.; 135 ft. deep, 5000 additional ft. floor space; Okel & Cooper, Archts., Bell Bldg.

La., Marrero—General Industrial Alcohol Co. erect 2-story frame office building; composition roof, plastered interior; Weiss & Dreyfous, Archts., Maison Blanche Bldg., New Orleans; bids opened.

Md., Baltimore—J. M. Daiger & Co., Inc., 345 St. Paul Place, remodel former apartment-hotel, St. Paul St., partly for own use and partly for offices for physicians and surgeons.

Miss., Biloxi—Biloxi Bank & Trust Co. organized with \$125,000 capital; erect \$40,000 building, E. Howard Ave. near Lameuse St.; 2 stories, 40x70 ft.; offices on second floor.

Miss., Canton—Madison County Bank remodel Lutz building, Peace and Union Sts., for banking quarters.

Okla., Blanchard—First State Bank erect \$10,000 bank and office building; E. H. Eads, Archt., Chickasha.

Okla., Oklahoma City—Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. having preliminary plans drawn by I. R. Timlin, Boatmen's Bank Bldg., St. Louis, Mo., for addition to office building.

S. C., Green—American Securities Co., R. A. Dobson, Pres., started work on \$20,000 building, Main St.; 2 stories; stores on first floor, offices above; W. Paul Williams, Archt.; M. B. Bass, Contr.

Tenn., Chattanooga—Hamilton Trust & Savings Bank contemplates erecting branch bank, East Chattanooga.

Tex., Houston—Chronicle Realty Co. and Chronicle Building Co. organized; Jesse H. Jones, Director, Goggan Bldg.; will erect 10-story annex to Chronicle Bldg.

Tex., Houston—Builders' Exchange of Houston, Inc., C. A. Thanheiser, Pres., contemplates 10-story building; cost about \$500,000; preliminary report June 8.

Tex., Lampasas—Texas Public Utilities Co. remodel building, Third St., for district office.

Tex., Rochester—First National Bank erect \$15,000 building; brick and stone, 2 stories; Voelcker & Dixon, Archts., 4 Kahn Bldg., Wichita Falls; J. Dyer, Contr., Stamford.

Tex., San Antonio—National Bank of Commerce, J. K. Beretta, Pres., add 5 stories to 8-story building; brick, stone and concrete; 70 additional offices.

Churches

Ark., Fort Smith—First Baptist Church, W. W. Jones, Sec., Bldg. Comm., receives bids June 10 for remodeling auditorium and erecting Sunday school; former cost \$45,000, latter \$30,000; stone, steel and frame, 2 stories and basement, 90x51 ft.; Ferrand & Fitch, Archts., 701 Slaughter Bldg., Dallas, Tex.*

Ark., Parkin—Methodist Church, J. F. Proctor, Chmn., Bldg. Comm., erect \$35,000 building; Gothic type, brick, tile roof, steam heat; auditorium seat 250, Sunday school 300; kitchen; Spencer & Phillips, Archt.-Constr. Supervisors, Goodwyn Institute, Memphis, Tenn.; work start in about 3 weeks.

Ark., Russellville—Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Rev. H. K. Morehead, Pastor, erect \$80,000 building.

Fla., Cross City—Baptist Church erect con-

crete block building; 49x32 ft., slate roof, 2 art glass casement windows. Address The Pastor.

Fla., Orlando—Alan Roth interested in \$20,000 campaign for Hebrew synagogue.

Fla., Tampa—Palm Avenue Baptist Church, Dr. A. M. Bennett, Pastor, plans \$300,000 to \$400,000 church and Sunday school, site present structure, Florida and Palm Aves.; 5-story Sunday school first, with foundation for 5 additional stories, auditorium seat 2500.

Fla., Tampa—St. John's P. E. Church erect \$100,000 nave and chapel addition after plans by Francis J. Kennard & Son, S. Orleans and Morrison Aves.*

Fla., West Palm Beach—First Baptist Church, Dr. John W. Williams, Pastor, reported raising funds for \$400,000 structure.

La., Gretna—Following contractors estimating on St. Joseph's R. C. Church, bids opened June 12: Jos. Fromherz; Geary-Oakes Co., Inc., both Title-Guarantee Bldg.; J. V. & R. T. Burkes, New Orleans Bank Bldg.; R. P. Farnsworth & Co., Canal Commercial Bldg.; H. W. Bond & Bro., 1019 Constantinople St., all New Orleans; Haase & Barbay, Main St., Baton Rouge; Wm. R. Burk, Archt., Balter Bldg., New Orleans; structure reinforced concrete and pressed brick, cast stone trim, tile roof, pile foundation, plastered interior.*

Md., Baltimore—Walbrook M. E. Church, North Ave. and Windsor Mill Rd., receives bids June 9 at office Samslaus Russell, 11 E. Lexington St., for brick building, 2 stories, slate roof, brick foundation. See Machinery Wanted.

Mo., Kansas City—Roman Catholic Diocese erect \$75,000 church, 5809 Michigan Ave. Address The Bishop.

N. C., Durham—Christian Alliance Church, Morris and Michigan Sts., plans building, Mangum St. and Broadway. Address The Pastor.

N. C., High Point—East End Methodist Church, A. H. Holton, Chmn., Bldg. Comm., erect \$40,000 building; Colonial brick, limestone trim; plans completed.

Okla., Ada—First Baptist Church, care J. C. Hynds, having plans drawn by Jas. E. Greene, 1001 Bankers Bond Bldg., Birmingham, Ala., for \$50,000 building; brick, 3 stories and basement, 60x80 ft.*

Okla., Hobart—First M. E. Church, care Walter B. Stephens, contemplates 2-story and basement brick and stone building.

Okla., Holdenville—First Baptist Church having plans drawn by F. A. Duggan, 219 Castle Bldg., for \$50,000 building; W. D. Blacker, Asso. Archt., 1152 S. Trenton St., both Tulsa.*

Okla., Stillwater—Baptist Church, Rev. A. F. Wasson, Pastor, erect \$75,000 building; brick, 3 stories and basement, 80x130 ft., accommodate 1000; Jas. E. Greene, Archt., 1001 Bankers Bond Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.

S. C., Charleston—Westminster Presbyterian Church, Rev. G. A. Nickles, Pastor, plans building, Hampton Park section.

Tenn., Martin—The Pastor of Cumberland Presbyterian Church advises building completed.*

Tenn., Dyersburg—Baptist Church erect \$80,000 building; plans drawn. Address The Pastor.

Tex., Dallas—St. Edward's R. C. Church, Rev. D. J. O'Grady, Pastor, 4007 Elm St., receives bids June 10 for brick building; Romanesque type, 115x45 ft., main auditorium seats 1500 with emergency expansion to 800 seats; Leo. M. Dielmann, Archt., 306 E. Commerce St., San Antonio; plans and specifications from owner.

Tex., Dayton—First Methodist Church call for bids in few days on hollow tile and brick building; cost \$30,000; C. N. Nelson, Archt., 1017½ Eagle St., Houston.

Tex., Houston—John Stadler, 1120 Chenevert St., is chairman of Board of Trustees to erect \$150,000 Houston Evangelical Temple, Chenevert St. and Lamar Ave.; Mission type, 2 stories; Bricker, Wiggins & Brickey, Archts., State Natl. Bank Bldg., drawing plans; Mr. Stadler to have charge of construction.

Tex., Waco—Highland Baptist Church, Rev. R. E. Smith, Pastor, receiving bids for completion of building; basement finished; brick and stone, 1 story, 50x80 ft., cost about \$20,000; Birch D. Easterwood, Archt., 614 Liberty Bank Bldg.

Va., Danville—Keen Street Baptist Church, Rev. Jesse B. Hite, Pastor, erect \$40,000 building.

City and County

D. C., Washington—District Commission, District Bldg., has \$175,000 appropriation for wing to jail.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Fla., Avon Park—City accepted plans for \$40,000 city hall; J. F. Leitner, Archt., 258 Eighth Ave. N., St. Petersburg.*

Fla., Coral Gables, Miami—City, M. P. Lehman, Director of Public Safety, plans fire station, Avenue Altara and Algeria St.

Fla., Gainesville—City Council, J. R. Fowler, Mayor, selected Robert & Co., Bona Allen Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., as architects-engineers for city hall.*

Fla., Sebring—City Council erect 3-story Chamber of Commerce, library and comfort station building; 3 stories, 21x125x59 ft., mezzanine; plans by E. M. Clawson, City Engr.

Ga., LaGrange—City, R. L. Render, member, Bldg. Comm., approved plans by Poundstone & Rountree, Montgomery, Ala., for city hall and jail, Ridley Ave.; 3 stories; call for bids about June 1.*

La., Eunice—City, S. Wyble, Mayor, selected Herman J. Duncan, Alexandria, as architect for \$40,000 city hall, fire dept. and jail building; 2 stories, 80x100 ft.*

Mo., St. Louis—Board of Public Service, E. R. Kinsey, Pres., receives bids June 15 at Room 208, City Hall, for furnishing all tools, material and labor for grading roadway known as Kingshighway Northeast, from Penrose St. to Euclid Ave.; in Penrose Park; constr. of shelter and comfort station, Genevieve Strodman Playgrounds, 13th and Palm Sts.; comfort station and shelter in Bellevue Park, Broadway and Kingshighway Southeast.

Mo., St. Louis—Board of Public Service, Room 208, City Hall, receives bids June 15 for excavation of open-well caissons and construction of foundation piers and site inclosure for \$4,000,000 Civil Courthouse; structure to be 21 stories, 135x162 ft., steel faced with stone, concrete floors; plans, specifications, forms of contract and other information from E. R. Kinsey, Pres., Room 304, City Hall; plans by Plaza Commission, Inc.*

Okla., Pawhuska—Osage County Board of Commrs., Mr. DeRoach, Chmn., Fair Comm., erect \$40,000 administration building after plans by Henry D. Joll; brick and steel, 1 story, 100x100 ft.; plans complete.*

Tex., Amarillo—Potter County Board of Commrs., Sam B. Motlow, Judge, plans courthouse and jail addition.

Tex., Childress—City voted \$40,000 city hall bonds. Address City Council.

Virginia—Bath, Craig, Highland, Rockbridge and Augusta counties endorsed central almshouse plan. Address J. Frank Harper, Chmn., Augusta County Board of Supervisors, Waynesboro.*

W. Va., Huntington—Boyd County Fiscal Court, W. T. Watson, Judge, receives plans and specifications at meeting June 2 for jail and courthouse addition.*

W. Va., Huntington—Cabell County Court, Harvey C. Taylor, Sheriff, contemplates new jail.

Dwellings

Ala., Birmingham—Gray Bros., 3318 11th Ave. N., have permits for 8 dwellings, total cost \$44,000.

Fla., Crystal River—D. R. Farnum erect 5 dwellings adjacent to Hunter's Springs.

Fla., DeLand—Wm. Livingston erect \$15,000 brick veneer residence, N. Clara and Minnesota Aves.

Fla., Parish—Tamiami Corp., Harry Goldstine, Pres., 160 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., erect 6-room dwellings, etc., in connection with development of Manatee River Farms near Parish.

Fla., Pensacola—Peter L. Rosasco erect \$15,000 to \$20,000 residence, Brentwood Park; hollow tile, 2 stories, 60x65 ft., hardwood floors, tile roof.*

Fla., St. Augustine—A. D. Allbritton, Supt. of Constr., Woodcock Construction Co., erect residence, Santa Rosa sub-division, Spanish type, cost about \$10,000.

Fla., St. Augustine—G. H. Cathran, Youngstown, N. Y., erect residence, Davis Shores.

Fla., St. Augustine—C. M. Clark, Miami Beach, erect \$35,000 residence, Davis Shores; Italian type; Hedrick & Schoeppl, Archts., First Nat. Bank Bldg., Tampa.

Fla., St. Augustine—F. M. Clark plans 2-story Spanish type residence, Murat St. and Miruela Ave.

Fla., St. Augustine—Dr. H. C. Farrin erect \$30,000 residence, Davis Shores; Italian type, 10 rooms; Hedrick & Schoeppl, Archts., First Nat. Bank Bldg., Tampa.

Fla., St. Augustine—H. J. Goldwaite,

Standard Oil Co., erect \$12,000 Spanish type residence, Davis Shores; Hedrick & Schoeppl, Archts., First Nat. Bank Bldg., Tampa.

Fla., St. Augustine—Chas. Maurer, Fort Myers, plans \$11,000 residence, Davis Shores; 5 rooms, Spanish type.

Fla., St. Augustine—Robt. R. Millam, Gen. Mgr., Davis Shores, erect \$30,000 Italian type residence; Hedrick & Schoeppl, Archts., First Nat. Bank Bldg., Tampa.

Fla., St. Augustine—Walter Schindler erect 2 bungalows, Davis Shores; Spanish type, cost \$12,000 each; Hedrick & Schoeppl, Archts., First Nat. Bank Bldg., Tampa.

Fla., St. Augustine—G. Clifton Watts, 88 Church St., Boston, Mass., erect \$15,000 Spanish type residence, Davis Shores.

Fla., St. Augustine—Jesse B. Williams, Varita Ct., Wilson, N. C., erect residence, Davis Shores.

Fla., St. Petersburg—Kimbee Building Co. erect \$12,000 dwelling and garage, 20th Ave. and Cherry St.

Fla., Tampa—A. P. Hennessey erect \$10,000 residence, 1079 Seventh Ave. North.

Ga., Atlanta—Chas. H. Black, Avondale Estates, erecting 6 dwellings.

Ga., Atlanta—Hoke N. Smith, Avondale Estates, erect 3 dwellings.

Ga., Atlanta—J. C. Downs, 281 E. Fifth St., erect \$10,000 residence, 225 Morningside Drive; 1½ stories, brick veneer.

Ga., Atlanta—Nelson Trust & Realty Co. erect 4 brick veneer dwellings, 138-42-46-50 Sterling St., 1 story.

Ga., Atlanta—Peacock Realty Co., McGlawn-Bowen Bldg., erect \$10,000 brick veneer dwelling, 2 Rock Springs Rd.

Ga., Atlanta—Dr. Jas. E. Corry, Candler Bldg., erect \$25,000 2-story brick veneer residence, 624 North Boulevard.

Ky., Lexington—J. D. Monroe erect 3 brick veneer bungalows, Hollywood; cost \$5000 each, 6 rooms.

Ky., Lexington—C. W. Clark erect bungalow, Rosemont Garden subdivision extended.

La., Monroe—Murray Hudson, 906 River Front St., erect brick veneer residence, Forsythe St.; cost about \$10,000.

La., New Orleans—John T. Boesch, 1307 France St., receives bids June 4 for frame residence, Lesseps and Urquhart Sts.; 2 stories, composition roof; following contractors estimating: E. M. Dye, 1923 Elysian Fields Ave.; Chris Nehlig, 1414 Desire St.; Mr. Hernandez, 3105 Urquhart St.

La., New Orleans—B. F. Dantoni alter and erect additions to residence, Newcomb Place; Wm. T. Nolan, Archt., Canal-Commercial Bldg.; about ready for bids.

La., New Orleans—B. Segal, 1735 Carondelet St., erect 2 duplexes, Galves and Dorgenois Sts.; also duplex Peniston St. near Robinson St.; 2 stories, composition roofs; total cost \$22,500.

La., New Orleans—Paul B. Thiele receiving bids at office Lockett & Chachere, Archts., Title-Guarantee Bldg., for 2-story tile and stucco residence; tile roof and baths, Arcola system of heat, automatic gas heater, etc.

La., New Orleans—W. H. Wohrman alter and erect 1-story addition to 1-story brick residence, Kerieree and Royal Sts.; slate roof, plumbing, wiring, ornamental iron railing; about ready for bids.

Md., Baltimore—J. Irving Bealmear, Fidelity Bldg., erect 14 brick dwellings, 4000 block Clifton Ave.; 2 stories; total cost \$36,000.

Md., Baltimore—Miles E. Mixson, 37 E. 21st St., erect residence, Purlington Way, Homeland.

Md., Baltimore—J. F. Farmer, 2 E. Lexington St., erect 3 frame dwellings, S side Louisa Ave. E. of Glenmore Ave.; 1½ stories; total cost about \$10,000.

Md., Baltimore—Home Builders Organization, Inc., erect 28 frame dwellings S. E. cor. Sipple and Green Hill Aves.; 2 stories; total cost \$56,000.

Miss., Heidelberg—Methodist Church erect parsonage. Address The Pastor.

Mo., Clayton, St. Louis—Frank B. J. Darr, 3104 Miami St., erect \$12,000 brick residence, Moorland's Park; 40x23 ft.

Mo., Clayton, St. Louis—J. B. Berlin, 1221 N. 13th St., erect \$10,000 brick residence, Alamo St.; 37x35 ft.

Mo., Kansas City—G. C. Dixon, 3741 Flora St., erect dwellings, 4229-31 Virginia Ave.; total cost \$12,000.

Mo., Kansas City—Dunn & Stark erect dwellings, 5424-5428 Jackson Ave.

Mo., Kansas City—Mulloy & Marchisio

erect dwellings, 2538-40-42 Van Brunt Blvd.; total cost \$10,000.

Mo., Kansas City—H. V. Smith, 63d and Brookside Sts., erect residence, 409 W. Dartmouth Rd.

Mo., Kansas City—Geo. Vigeant erect residence, 205 Winthrop Rd.

Mo., Kansas City—Western Cities Investment Co., 510 Lathrop Bldg., erect dwellings, 3601 E. 41st St. and 4225 Monroe Ave.

Mo., St. Louis—R. Pueser, 4521 Harrison St., erect 4 brick dwellings, 4006-08-12-14 N. Ninth St.; 1 story, 24x33 ft. asphalt shingle roofs, hot-air heat; total cost \$12,000; H. Pueser, Archt., 4521 Harrison St.

N. C., Asheville—Geo. H. Burwell, Pres., Burwell Gravel Co., erect 7 or 8 dwellings, Fifth Ave. W., Laurel Park; cost \$6500 to \$7500 each.

N. C., Charlotte—W. B. Orr, 206 W. 2d St., erect \$10,000 residence, 2120 Avondale Ave.

N. C., Chimney Rock—Realty Holding Co., Inc., C. C. Evans, Mgr., erect number dwellings.

Okla., Oklahoma City—Mrs. E. E. Ferguson erect 2 dwellings, 1304-08 E. 18th St.; cost \$5000 each.

Okla., Oklahoma City—E. C. Ross, 1128 W. 12th St., erect duplex, 708 E. 16th St.; cost about \$10,000.

Okla., Pawhuska—Thos. Beillieu receiving bids for brick veneer residence; cost \$18,000, 2 stories and basement, 42x44 ft.; Harry D. Joll, Archt.

Okla., Pawhuska—Frank Files receiving bids for residence; cost \$10,000, brick veneer, 2 stories and basement, 56x27 ft.; Henry D. Joll, Archt.

Okla., Ponca City—Methodist Episcopal Church, care Homer Rapp, erect \$14,000 parsonage; brick and tile, 2 stories, 30x40 ft.; G. J. Cannon, Archt.

S. C., Aiken—Mr. Converse alter residence; Scroggs & Ewing, Archts., Lamar Bldg., Augusta, Ga., receiving bids.

S. C., Seneca—Lonsdale Co., Lonsdale, R. I., erect 200 dwellings for Seneca Co., subsidiary; J. E. Serrine & Co., Engrs., Greenville, S. C.*

Tenn., Knoxville—J. W. Sullivan, 505 E. Fourth Ave., started work on \$18,000 Colonial residence, Sequoyah Hills; brick, 2 stories and basement, oak floors, steam heat, built-in features; Emory Construction Co., Contr., Arnstein Bldg.

Tenn., Memphis—John M. Dean, 41 N. Bellevue Ave., erect Spanish type residence, Strathmore Circle; Estes W. Mann, Archt., Cotton Exchange Bldg.; plans completed.

Tenn., Memphis—Dave Dermon, 41 N. Third St., erect 10 frame double dwellings, 1204-14 Looney and 761-67 Montgomery Sts.; cost \$1000 each.

Tex., Dallas—McNeny & McNeny, Athletic Club Bldg., erect 3 brick veneer cottages, 5315-10-18 Merrimac St.; 6 rooms; total cost \$16,500.

Tex., Dallas—A. D. Thompson, 319 N. Waverly St., erect \$12,000 brick veneer residence, 1203 N. Windemere Blvd.; 10 rooms.

Tex., Houston—G. T. Broun, 4516 Main St., erect \$12,500 dwelling, 3011 Blodgett St., and \$3500 dwelling, 1119 Melrose St.; 6 and 5 rooms, brick veneer and frame, garages.

Tex., Houston—Ben Campbell, 1012 Crawford St. and Sewall Myer, Scanlon Bldg., erect \$25,000 duplex, 2501 Crawford St.; 12 rooms, 2 stories, brick veneer.

Tex., Houston—Mrs. Ella Riggs erect \$10,500 residence and garage, 732 Heights Blvd.; brick veneer.

Tex., Houston—F. S. Price, 1433 Hall Pl., erect \$10,000 duplex and garage, 312 W. Bell St.; 10 rooms, brick veneer; also 8-room duplex, 602-04 W. Pierce St.; cost \$7000.

Tex., Houston—W. C. Morgan, 1319 Bomar St., erect \$11,000 residence and garage, 518 Waugh Drive; 8 rooms and bath, brick veneer.

Tex., Houston—P. L. Schneider erect \$10,000 residence and garage, 1721 Hawthorne St.; 2 stories, 10 rooms, brick veneer.

Tex., Houston—H. E. Tomlinson, 1301 Isabella St., erect \$12,500 residence and garage, 2001 Branard Ave.; 7 rooms and bath, brick veneer.

Tex., Sherman—Mrs. J. T. Roundtree erect \$10,000 brick veneer residence; Curtis & Lightfoot, Archts.

Tex., Uvalde—D. W. Barnhill receiving bids for 2-story frame residence; W. N. Noonan Co., Archt., Builders Exchange Bldg., San Antonio.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Tex., Yorktown—Holy Cross R. C. Church erect rectory and home for Sisters of Charity; 2 stories, 10 and 7 to 9 rooms; total cost \$15,000. Address The Pastor.

Va., Richmond—Homestead Realty Co., Sauer Bldg., erect \$10,000 dwelling, 3331 W. Franklin St.

Va., Richmond—A. F. Neuman, 616 N. 34th St., erect 15 dwellings, 1400-28 Cemetery Ave.; total cost \$37,500.

W. Va., Fairmont—A. T. Spalding, Hillside Drive, erect \$11,000 brick and tile residence, Oakwood Addition; 2 stories, 28x50 ft.

W. Va., Huntington—S. W. Patterson, 1637 Fifth Aves., erect \$65,000 residence, Staunton Rd.; brick and stone, 2 stories, 37x95 ft.

Government and State

D. C., Washington—Government has passed \$165,000,000 public buildings bill; \$50,000,000 to be expended for buildings in District of Columbia over 5-yr. period, \$10,000,000 per year; plans call for structures for Departments of Commerce, Labor, Agriculture and State, internal revenue bureau of Treasury Dept., and \$2,000,000 archives building.

Fla., Orlando—Treasury Dept., Jas. A. Wetmore, Act. Supervising Archt., Washington, D. C., receives bids June 21 for extension to post office; drawings and specifications from Custodian at site or from office Supervising Architect.

Fla., Sebring—Geo. R. Kline receives bids June 15 for 1-story post office arcade; cost \$100,000, 125x150 ft., 4-ply felt roof. See Machinery Wanted.*

Maryland—Maryland National Guard, Milton A. Reckord, Brig. Gen., Maryland Trust Bldg., care Robt. L. Harris, Archt., 516 N. Charles St., both Baltimore, will advertise for bids in local papers June 15, to be received July 10, for armories at (1) Silver Spring, (2) Kensington, (3) Easton and (4) Crisfield: (1) head house 28x68 ft., 2 stories and basement; drill hall 60x110 ft., 1 story and basement; (2) same, including fire dept. quarters; (3) same as (2); (4) head house 28x68 ft., 3 stories; drill hall 60x110 ft., 2 stories; no basements; all brick, steel, stone trim, concrete foundations, wood and tile floors, slag roofs; cost \$50,000 each. Address Archt. for circular letter of instructions. See Machinery Wanted.*

S. C., Lancaster—Treasury Dept., Jas. A. Wetmore, Act. Supervising Archt., Washington, D. C., reported to appropriate \$83,000 for building.

Hospitals, Sanitariums, Etc.

Fla., Fort Lauderdale—Chas. W. Halliday, P. O. Box 906, and associates plan \$100,000 health home unit.

Ga., Augusta—United States Veterans Bureau, Frank T. Hines, Director, Arlington Bldg., Washington, D. C., has low bid at \$85,500 from A. C. Samford, Shepherd Bldg., Montgomery, Ala., for recreation building at U. S. Veterans Hospital No. 62.*

La., Shreveport—Shreveport Charity Hospital, Dr. J. M. Moseley, Supt., has low bid at \$55,950 from W. H. Buchanan, Ardis Bldg., for reinforced concrete hospital; Seymour Van Os, Archt., City Bank Bldg.

Miss., Vossburg—Stafford Springs Corp. laying out plans for hospital for treatment of kidneys, heart and arteries; details not determined.

Okla., Enid—Enid General Hospital, Dr. W. E. Lamerton, opens bids about July 1 for addition; 4 stories, 120x70 ft., tile floors and roof, cement foundation, cost \$100,000; Ray Shaw, Archt., Address Dr. Lamerton. See Machinery Wanted.*

Tex., Childress—Childress County voted \$175,000 hospital bonds; brick, stone and reinforced concrete, about 3 stories; Voelcker & Dixon, Archt., 4 Kahn Bldg., Wichita Falls.*

Hotels and Apartments

Ala., Birmingham—D. M. and D. L. Smith, 505 N. 20th St., erect \$15,000 apartment house, Ninth St. and McMillan Ave.

Ala., Birmingham—House Building Co. let contract to A. M. Thorp, 92 54th Ave. W., for \$25,000, 3-story, brick and hollow tile, 36-room apartment house.

Ark., Hot Springs—Paul Gerhardt, 64 W. Rand St., Chicago, Ill., receiving bids until June 5 for erection of \$500,000, 7-story, 156x180-ft., 225-room apartment hotel for S. W. Maltz, 3850 W. Van Buren St., Chicago.

Fla., Largo—Largo Chamber of Commerce,

L. R. Moritz, Sec., approved plans and sketches by M. J. Terranova, 1920 Lee St. North, St. Petersburg; work start within 60 days on \$100,000, hollow tile, brick and stucco, 2-story hotel, on Bay Drive property donated by Fogarty Brothers, 11 Green-Rickman Arcade, St. Petersburg, and Largo; contain 42 rooms with bath, lobby and dining room.

Fla., Miami—Lingler & Beshgetoorian, Archts., Watson Bldg., 111 S. Miami Ave., preparing plans for \$75,000 3-story building on Washington Ave., for H. Glickman; 50x50 ft. storeroom and 5 apartments on first floor; apartments of 9 families on each floor above.

Fla., Miami—Fred F. French Co., 244 N. Bayshore Drive, has plans by Richard S. Pallesen, 350 Madison Ave., New York, for \$25,000, 62x53-ft. addition to Everglades at 244 N. Bayshore Drive; consist of fireproof basement, storage room and lobby.

Fla., Miami Beach—M. Williamson erect \$60,000 3-story block stucco apartment house at 920 Ocean Drive.

Fla., Orlando—C. A. Roberts, 335 W. Central St., announced construction of \$500,000 7-story Orlando Terrace hotel at West Central and S. Hughey St.; 145 bedrooms each with bath, Spanish type, steel frame; David B. Hyer, Archt., Rose Bldg.

Fla., St. Petersburg—E. B. Gautier, Jr., 1055 Eighth Ave. South, completed foundation for \$75,000, 3-story, hollow tile and stucco apartment building on 75th St. South; flat roof, reinforced concrete foundation, 42x76 ft., yellow pine and tile floors, equipment and furnishings cost \$15,000; Henry Kohler, Archt., Fifth Ave. and 28th St. South.*

Fla., St. Augustine—George Taylor plans to erect 8-family apartment house, Davis Shores.

Fla., Tallahassee—Chamber of Commerce named committee with Irvin Gates as Chmn. secure funds for erection of 100-room commercial hotel.

Ga., Atlanta—Mrs. Mary E. R. Walsh erect \$15,000, 2-story, brick veneer apartment house, 32 Bonaventure Ave.

Ga., Atlanta—Eugene V. Haynes, Candler Bldg., contemplates erecting apartment building on Peachtree St. near Brookwood station.

Ga., Thomson—H. A. Price interested in forming stock company to erect hotel.

La., New Orleans—Nathan Kohlman, Archt., Godchaux Bldg., opened bids for restoring Chalmette Hotel and store building, Carondelet and Julia Sts., after fire damage; J. A. Petty, Godchaux Bldg., low bidder at \$69,763.

Mo., Kansas City—I. E. Herman purchased lot at 45th and Broadway; erect at least 8 apartments.

Mo., Kansas City—Charles E. Whitaker erect 3 apartments on 11th St.

Mo., St. Louis—John Wietz purchased property, Chippewa St. and Grand Blvd.; plans to erect double flat.

Mo., St. Louis—J. W. Burian, 4016 Chouteau St., erect \$30,000, 3-story, brick tenement, 3518-26 Prairie and 3750 Palm St.; gravel roof, steam heat; F. R. Avis, Archt.

N. C., Charlotte—Chase Brenizer, 1100 E. Moreland St., erect two \$10,000, brick veneer, 16-room apartments, 207 Circle Ave. and 603 E. Liberty St.

N. C., Chimney Rock—Realty Holding Co., Inc., C. C. Evans, Mgr., will erect dwellings and apartment houses.

Okla., Carnegie—A. H. Mitchell soon have completed plans by E. H. Ends, Chickasha, for \$25,000, fireproof, 25-room hotel.

Okla., Oklahoma City—Mr. and Mrs. David B. Herriman announced immediate construction of \$125,000 apartment hotel at S. W. cor. Ninth St. and Robinson Ave.

Okla., Tahlequah—Hotel Thompson Co., care J. W. Banker, Sec., has plans in progress by R. C. Dohe, Tahlequah, for \$35,000 2-story, 56x135 ft., reinforced concrete hotel building; concrete floors, steam heat, plate glass, ventilators.*

Tenn., Memphis—Miss Roselyn Macky plans to erect 4-family apartment house at 237 N. Bellevue St.

Tenn., Nashville—John A. Bealafelt, 1722 Sweetbrier Ave., erect \$45,000, 2-story, 42-room, brick, 12-apartment house, 1018 17th Ave. South.

Tex., Dallas—Ray Grady, 2519 Maple Ave., erect two apartment houses at 2313-15 and 2309-11 Alice St., contain 36 rooms and 12 apartments each, \$50,000; also \$31,000 51-room, 15-apartment building, Maple Ave. and Alice St.; \$5000 garage at 2303 Alice St.

Tex., Denton—B. L. Goodwin has plans by Germany & Swain, 901½ W. Jefferson St.,

Dallas, for \$100,000, 3 story, brick, semi-fireproof Godwin Hotel, Sycamore and S. Locust Sts.; 58 guest rooms, each with private bath, both tub and shower.*

Tex., Houston—Ira A. Harris, 1023 Bayland St., erect \$18,000 brick veneer, 4-apartment house with garage, 1014 Banks, St.

Tex., Houston—Bonita Building & Lumber Co. erect two \$16,000, frame, brick veneer apartment house with garage, 321 and 203 W. Clay St.

Tex., Houston—Mrs. Ella Riggs erect \$10,500, frame brick veneer, 4-apartment house with garage, 732 Heights Blvd.

Tex., Houston—J. W. Davis, 107½ Main St., erect \$10,000, brick veneer, 4-apartment house, with garages, 1126 W. Gray St.

Tex., Val Verde—H. P. Hansen reported to erect \$85,000, 42-room, 3-story, fireproof hotel.

Tex., Weslaco—Jamie Balaguer, Beaumont, purchased Palm Hotel building; will remodel at once.

Va., Richmond—S. Caplan erect \$25,000 apartment house, 736 N. Second St.

Miscellaneous

Fla., Jacksonville—Hebrew Junior League promoting erection of \$250,000 Jewish Center building.

Ga., Warm Springs—Georgia Warm Springs Foundation, Inc., care Franklin D. Roosevelt, Vice-Pres., Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Maryland, 53 Liberty St., New York, plans establishment of country club with golf links, fishing lake, shooting reserve, cottage colony, etc., and establishment of hotel resort in separate location; E. T. Curtis, Mgr. of property.*

La., New Orleans—Samuel Gluck, Pres. of Gluck Restaurant Corp., 124 Royal St., has plans in progress by Nathan Kohlman, Godchaux Bldg., for remodeling restaurant building, 632-4 Common St.

Mo., Kansas City—St. Catherine's Home, 11th and Forest Sts., plans construction of \$60,000 addition.

Mo., St. Louis—German House, Inc., John Toensfeldt, Pres., 6116 Washington St., has completed plans for \$500,000 building, 3447 Lafayette Ave.

Okla., Tonkawa—C. A. McCafferty has final plans in progress by Glenn H. Thomas, Wichita, Kansas, for \$25,000, 2-story and basement, brick, stone and concrete mortuary building.

Tex., College Station—Southwestern Cattle-men's Assn., J. G. Childers, Temple, member of committee, contemplates construction of \$300,000 live stock building at Agricultural & Mechanical College.

Tex., Dallas—Gross R. Scruggs, Insurance Bldg., has permit for addition and repairs to building at 2101-7 Pacific St.

Tex., San Antonio—Willow Springs Golf Club, Harry H. Rogers, Pres., receive bids until June 29 for erection of \$40,999, 25x126-ft., frame, metal lath and stucco clubhouse, St. Hedwig Road on Salado Creek; Richard Vander Straten, Archt., both Travis Bldg.

Railway Stations, Sheds, Etc.

Ark., Paragould—Missouri Pacific Rwy. Co., E. A. Hadley, Ch. Engr., 1055 Rwy. Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, Mo., reported to enlarge terminal.

Tex., Fort Worth—Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; Missouri-Kansas-Texas; Missouri Pacific; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Texas & Pacific; Fort Worth & Denver City and St. Louis and San Francisco railroads interested in erection of union passenger station and belt railroad. Address E. F. Mitchell, Dallas, Ch. Engr., Texas & Pacific Rwy. Co.

Schools

Ark., Little Rock—E. W. Jenkins, 923 W. 24th St., has contract for \$49,000 model school building.

Ark., Paris—School Board, Dr. R. R. Sadler, Pres., has completed plans by H. Ray Burks, 307 Home Life Bldg., Little Rock, for \$50,000 13-room and auditorium, brick grammar school building.*

Fla., Jacksonville—Duval County Board of Public Instruction, G. Elmer Wilbur, Supt., receives bids until June 22 for plumbing and heating installations on two Senior High School Buildings in Special Tax School District No. 1; also on same date for electric work and wiring; plans and specifications may be obtained from Mark & Sheftall, Archts., Clark Bldg.*

Fla., Miami—Dade County Board of Public Instruction, Henry H. Filer, Chmn., opened

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bids for erecting annex to Buena Vista school, provide 12 rooms, auditorium, cafeteria, etc.; H. B. Nelson Construction Co. low bidder at \$111,280; Robert Greenfield, Archt., Exchange Bldg.

Fla., Oneco—Manatee County Board of Public Instruction, Bradenton, call election June 15 in Oneco Special Tax District on \$50,000 bonds for erection of school building at Pinecrest.*

Fla., Orange City—School Board, Mrs. Helen Thompson, Chmn., selected Dr. De La Haye, Daytona Beach, 984 S. Atlantic Ave., as Archt. for new school building.

Fla., Orlando—Orange County Board of Public Instruction, A. B. Johnson, Sec., receives bids until June 8 for construction of grammar school on Grand Ave. and one on Princeton Ave.; include installation of heating plant, plumbing and electric work; plans and specifications may be obtained from Howard M. Reynolds, Archt., O. B. & T. Bldg.

Fla., Tampa—Hillsborough County Board of Public Instruction, W. D. F. Snipes, Sec., call election June 24 in Special Tax School District No. 30 on \$30,000 bonds.

Fla., Tampa—Hillsborough County Board of Public Instruction, W. D. F. Snipes, Sec., receives bids until June 10 for erection of addition to Lomax Negro School building, between 37th and 38th Aves. near 25th and 26th Sts.; plans and specifications may be obtained from Carl R. Couch, Archt., 713½ Franklin St.

Ga., Adrian—Adrian School District No. 1, E. C. Williams, Sec., soon have completed plans by Wm. Walter Simmons, Southern Finance Bldg., Augusta, Ga., for \$35,000 12-classroom, hollow tile and stucco school building; composition roof, steam heat.*

Ga., Dearing—Board of School Trustees soon let contract for \$10,000 1-story brick or stucco school, after plans by Wm. Walter Simmons, Southern Finance Bldg., Augusta.

Ga., Rome—City votes June 29 (extended date) on \$100,000 school improvement bonds. Address Board of Education.*

Ga., Taylorsville—Board of School Trustees plans replacing school building recently burned with consolidated school.

Ky., Henderson—Rev. F. M. Frakes, Pineville, announced plans for 2-story Partin Hall at Henderson settlement school.

Ky., Paducah—Board of Education, L. J. Hanifan, Supt., rejected all bids for erection of \$75,000, 2-story, brick Andrew Jackson elementary school; receive new bids next week; G. Tandy Smith, Archt., Guthrie Bldg.*

La., Bastrop—Morehouse Parish School Board, E. D. Shaw, Supt., receives bids until June 8 for remodeling and repairing High School; plans and specification may be obtained from J. W. Smith, Archt., Ouachita Bank Bldg., Monroe.

La., Jonesboro—Jackson Parish School Board plans to start work this summer on \$90,000 High School building, replace structure burned.*

La., Marksville—Avoyelles Parish School Board receives bids until June 10 for erection of High School and alterations and repairs to present building; plans and specifications may be obtained from Wm. T. Nolan, Archt., Canal Commercial Bldg., New Orleans.

La., New Orleans—Tulane University, Dr. A. B. Dinwiddie, Pres., will erect Hutchinson Memorial building, Tulane Ave. and Howard St., provide clinic and classrooms.

Md., Towson, Baltimore—Goucher College, Dr. W. W. Guth, Pres., employed W. H. Ritter, Archt., 299 Tappan St., Boston, Mass., to make initial plotting for proposed buildings.

Miss., Heidelberg—Trustees of Heidelberg, Vosburg and Pine Grove schools, care E. Martin, Sr., Vosburg; contemplate erecting consolidated school building.

Mo., Greenville—Wayne County Board of Education reported to erect 4 schools at cost of \$30,000.

Mo., St. Louis—Sigma Nu Association of Washington University planning to erect \$40,000 building.

N. C., Asheville—School Board, A. C. Reynolds, Supt. of Schools, soon call for bids for erection of \$50,000 school building at Sandy Mush; brick, 8 classrooms and basket ball court.

N. C., Gastonia—Gaston County Board of Education, F. P. Hall, Supt., will erect \$10,000, brick veneer, 6-classroom and auditorium Costner school building, near Dallas; also erect high school at Dallas and building at Hardin.

N. C., Greensboro—Greater Greensboro

School District voted \$2,300,000 bonds for school building program; Frederick Archer, Supt. of City Schools.*

N. C., Sea Gate—New Hanover County Board of Education, Wilmington, purchased tract on Wrightsville Highway at Seagate as site for \$30,000 consolidated school; contain 7 rooms, with auditorium, principal's office, library and teachers' rest room.

Okla., Blackburn—Board of Education, care J. E. Carter, Clerk, has plans in progress by A. J. Love & Co., Lynch Bldg., Tulsa, for \$15,000, 1-story, 67x87 ft., hollow tile and stucco school building; yellow pine floors and finish.

Okla., Durant—Board of Education, R. R. Tompkins, Clerk, will have completed plans June 15, by J. B. White, Ardmore, for 2-story, 125.6x98 ft., brick and concrete grade school building; pine floors, composition roof; equipment and furnishings cost \$500.*

Okla., Norfolk—Board of Education, care Mr. Langston, Clerk, has final plans in progress by F. W. Redlich, Oklanoma City, for \$90,000, 2-story and basement, 130x180 ft., brick, stone and concrete high school building.

Okla., Oklahoma City—Board of Education, George Stearley, Clerk, soon receives bids for \$35,000, 1-story, brick, stone and reinforced concrete, fireproof, school for crippled children; Layton, Hicks & Forsyth, Archts., Braniff Bldg.*

Okla., Perry—School Board contemplates erecting kindergarten building.

Okla., Pocasset—Board of Education District No. 14, Eddie Voight, Route No. 4, Clerk, soon have contemplated plans by Joe I. Davis, First Natl. Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, for \$13,000, 1-story, brick, 45x70 ft. school.

Okla., Idabel—Board of Education, C. R. O'Neal, Clerk, has plans in progress by Joe I. Davis, First Natl. Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, for \$75,000, brick, stone and concrete, semi-fireproof, 130x207 ft. high school building; bond election soon.

Okla., Vera—Board of Education, J. M. Matthews, Clerk, soon have plans by A. J. Love & Co., Tulsa, Lynch Bldg., for \$18,000, 1-story, brick school building; yellow pine floors and finish, structural steel; repair present steam plant.

S. C., Gaffney—Dr. R. C. Granberry, Pres. of Limestone College, announced gifts totaling \$125,000; plans to erect \$50,000 students' building.

Tenn., Charleston—Bradley County Board of Education, Cleveland, selected Manley, Young & Meyer, Archts., Knoxville Bldg., Knoxville, prepare plans for rebuilding high school building; 12 class rooms and combination auditorium and gymnasium.

Tenn., Chattanooga—Fred B. Frazier, commissioner of education, soon let contract for \$25,000 8-room addition to East Lake School; also considering erection of school at West Side.

Tenn., Greenback—Loudon County Board of Education, Loudon, will erect 4-room annex to present building and furnish new laboratory equipment.

Tenn., Madisonville—Monroe County Board of Education will erect additional room for Brakelish School and 2-teacher school to replace Sutton's Chapel School; also erect 1-teacher school on Turkey Creek; T. H. B. Dukes has contract for Talassee School and Watson Lumber & Mfg. Co. for 3-teacher school at mouth of Citico Creek.

Tex., Alice—Alice School District voted \$15,000 bonds for addition to F. B. Mayer ward school. Address Board of Trustees.

Tex., Banquete—Nueces County Court, Judge Jesse Wright, Corpus Christi, probably call election in Banquete Common School District No. 4 on \$12,000 bonds for repairing and enlarging school building.

Tex., Denison—School Board, W. B. Munson, Jr., Pres., receives bids until June 7 for erection of \$72,000, 3-story, fireproof addition to high school and \$36,000 additions to ward school; Page Brothers, Archts., Austin Natl. Bank Bldg., Austin.*

Tex., Hillsboro—W. F. Doughty, Supt. of Schools, call election June 26 on \$60,000 bonds; \$20,000 for extensions to junior high and Travis Elementary; \$15,000 repair work on Harris, Franklin and Peabody Schools, etc.*

Tex., Houston—Board of Education, Houston Independent School District, H. L. Mills, Bus. Mgr., 1600 Washington Ave., P. O. Box 1226, receives bids until June 5 for class room and auditorium-cafeteria-play room addition and alterations to Eastwood Elementary School, Dallas and Sidney Aves.,

and Montrose Elementary School, Greeley and W. Main Sts.; plans and specifications may be obtained from James Ruskin Bailey, Archt., 1606 Main St.

Tex., Laredo—Board of Missions M. E. Church, South, Lambuth Bldg., Nashville, Tenn., probably open bids June 10 for erection of \$75,000, 2-story, 232x54 ft. Administration Building at Holding Institute; brick walls, wood floors and partitions, steel trusses, plaster and plaster board, built-up roof, pine floors, brick foundation with concrete footings; Tisdale, Stone & Pinson, Archts., 419 Independent Life Bldg.; J. S. Nichols, Engr.; both Nashville.*

Tex., Megargel—City voted \$40,000 bonds for new school building. Address Board of Education.

Tex., Olney—Olney Independent School District votes June 7 on \$50,000 bonds. Address Board of Trustees.*

Tex., Timpson—City voted bonds for erection of \$10,000 negro school. Address School Board.

Va., Martinsville—Henry County Board of Education plans bond election for school improvements.

W. Va., Richwood—Board of Education of Richwood Independent School District, C. E. McFadden, Sec., receives bids until June 14 for 2 story and basement boiler room building of brick and concrete block, containing 8 classrooms, 4 toilet rooms, 1 principal's room and corridors; plans and specifications may be secured from Edward J. Wood & Son, Lowndes Bldg., Clarksburg.*

Stores

Ark., Little Rock—August Kahler, 2515 Izard St., erect \$24,000, brick furniture store, 805-9 W. Seventh St.

Fla., Jacksonville—Sandstrom & Lamas erect \$12,000, 2-story building, Ocoola St.

Fla., Miami—Frank Davis, 711 N. W. 11th St., and Alfred H. Jacobsen erect \$17,750 store and apartment building, Flagler Blvd.

Fla., Tampa—Neal Finkelstein, 139 W. Ashley St., Jacksonville, has plans in progress by Louis A. Fort, National City Bank Bldg., for \$40,000 2-story, brick and stucco building, Harrison and Franklin Sts.

Fla., Tampa—Louis A. Fort, Archt., Natl. City Bank Bldg., receiving bids for \$36,000 2-story, brick store and office building, E. Broadway and 21st St., for Scollaro Brothers, 21st St. and Seventh Ave.

Fla., Tampa—W. W. Leavine, 1217 Franklin St., erect \$30,000 stores and apartment building, Nebraska Ave.

Ga., Atlanta—Joseph S. Shaw, Savings Bank Bldg., erect \$20,000 1-story brick store, 102 Sixth St.

Ga., Atlanta—H. Kuniansky, 561 Capitol Ave., erect \$20,000, brick veneer store building at 813-5 Piedmont Ave.

Ga., Atlanta—Hugh S. Richardson 66½ N. Forsyth St., announced immediate construction of 3-story building, Peachtree and Forsyth Sts. and Carnegie Way, to represent \$1,000,000, including ground and lease; 3 stores on Peachtree, 3 on Forsyth and 1 on Carnegie Way; 2 upper floors for show and sample rooms; lobby of white marble, elevator, plate glass show windows.

La., Monroe—C. N. Elchel, Mgr., M. Hirsch Dry Goods Co., 131 De Siard St., soon let contract for 2-story, \$11,000, 28x62 ft., brick building on Walnut St.; pool room and restaurant on first floor, rooms above.

Md., Baltimore—George R. Callis, Jr., Archt., Hearst Tower Bldg., preparing plans for \$100,00, 2-story, 100x120 ft., brick and concrete retail stores building on Baltimore and Fremont Sts., for New York and Baltimore Realty Co.; concrete foundation, slag roof. (See Machinery Wanted—Tile; Metal Doors, Sash and Trim; Wire Glass; Flooring; Marble; Limestone.)*

Miss., Gulfport—Shaw & Woleben, Archts., receive bids until June 8 for brick and stucco store building for M. Salloum, 25th Ave.; \$10,000.

Miss., Pascagoula—Mrs. G. A. Pol erect 6 brick stores at Delmas Ave. and Ker St.

Mo., Kansas City—Gary M. Baltis, 2509 E. 38th St., purchased lot at 15th and Montgall Sts., erect 2-story building.

Mo., Kansas City—Dr. E. H. Dunn, 1228 Grand St., erect 2-story building at 3820-2 Main St.

Mo., Kansas City—Gus Hahn, 3830 Warwick St., erect \$60,000, 2-story building, N. W. cor. 41st and Main Sts.

Mo., St. Louis—C. Roettger, 3022 Prairie St., alter 2-story store and tenement at 3022 Prairie St.; \$12,000.

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N. C., Winston-Salem—Hauser Brothers, N. Cherry St., erect \$12,000 store building on Sixth St.

Okla., Ponca City—W. E. Waggoner contemplates erecting \$40,000 2-story brick business and apartment building.

Tenn., Huntingdon—Dr. R. A. Douglass and Dr. V. E. Massey will erect store and office building.

Tenn., Jackson—D. W. Medcalf of D. W. Medcalf & Co. acquired property at Royal and Lafayette Sts.; will remodel for business building.

Tenn., Memphis—Tennessee Realty Co. has plans by W. C. Lester, Arcade Bldg., for 4-story building in West Evergreen section.

Tex., Beaumont—A. M. Kaufman, 1029 Hotel Beaumont, erect \$14,000, brick commercial building at Park and Fannin Sts.

Tex., Greenville—Naud Burnett, Washington and Johnson Sts., announced plans for 216x108-ft. grocery store building, Johnson, Pickett and Crockett Sts.; include ice plant with 25-ton daily capacity.

Tex., Marshall—E. N. Smith of Smith Furniture Co., N. Washington Ave., purchased 2-story brick building adjoining, will remove dividing walls and build new front on both buildings.

Tex., Waco—Ben C. Richards, 919 S. Eighth St., will erect brick, 28x165 ft., store building, 11th and Austin Sts.

Va., Richmond—John T. Wilson, Mutual Bldg., erect \$20,000 brick store, 212-4 N. Fourth St.

Theaters

Ala., Birmingham—Marvin Wise Theaters announced construction of \$150,000 theater building at 2012 Third Ave., to seat 1200; L. A. Howell, Archt.

Ark., Gurdon—F. E. Wright & Sons, E. Front St., will rebuild theater building recently burned; 2 stories, brick, 50x140 ft., \$27,500, built-up roof; Erwin Moore, Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Tile; Metal Ceilings; Metal Doors, Sash and Trim; Wire Glass; Rolling Partitions; Flooring; Dumb Waiter.)

Ark., Hot Springs—Sidney M. Nutt, Propr. of Central Theater, contemplates erecting theater building at Prospect Ave. and Exchange St.; Sidney Frink, Archt.

Fla., Eau Gallie—William C. Hendrickson contemplates erecting theater building on Highland Ave.

Fla., St. Petersburg—Sunshine Theater Guild, recently organized, plans construction of theater building at Second St. and Third

Ave. North; Woolpert & Brown, Archt., Smith Bldg.

Miss., Laurel—Strand Amusement Co., care W. S. Taylor, receives bids until June 9 for erection of \$100,000, brick and stone theater building in rear of and adjoining annex of Pinehurst Hotel; following contractors bidding on work: Algernon Blair, 11 S. Lawrence St., Montgomery, Ala.; W. T. Beckelheimer, Winona, Miss.; Estes-Williams Ragsdale Co., Cotton Exchange Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.; Bradley Brothers, Gulfport; A. M. Tisdale, C. S. Norman and B. F. Annis, all Laurel; plans and specifications may be obtained from L. W. Duffee, Asso. Archt., P. O. Box 966; Emile Weil, Inc. Archt., Whitney Annex, New Orleans, La.*

Mo., Kansas City—Warwick Theater, 3921-33 Main St., care the Mgr., will remodel and enlarge at cost of \$200,000.

Tex., Galveston—A. Martini, 2114 J St., leased Liberty Theater on 25th St.; will remodel and renovate.

Tex., Mercedes—H. O. Thrush and F. F. Yoho of La Feria, purchased brick building; will expend \$8000 remodeling for theater; later plan to expend \$40,000 on enlargement.

W. Va., Wheeling—John Papulias and Frank Sinclair, Steubenville, contemplan erecting \$600,000 theater building at 1003 to 19 Main St.; terra cotta and brick, 2 stories, seating capacity 3000, 140x234 ft.

Warehouses

Fla., De Land—Bauman Brothers Feed Store erect \$10,000 concrete block warehouse.

Fla., St. Petersburg—Tampa and Gulf Coast R. R. has permit for \$75,000, 1 and 2-story, brick warehouse on Fifth Ave.

Fla., Tampa—Interstate Investment Co., Citizens Bank Bldg., erect \$35,000 warehouse on 12th St.

Fla., Tampa—United Markets, Carl H. Fisher, Sec., 205 Cass St., soon let contract for \$150,000 5-story structural steel, reinforced concrete and brick warehouse, Ashley and Polk Sts.

Okla., Oklahoma City—Standard Roofing & Material Co., 525 W. Main St., erect \$10,000 warehouse, 15. W. 24th St.

Tenn., Huntingdon—Standard Oil Co. will erect warehouse on N. C. and St. L. Railway.

Tenn., Knoxville—J. H. Dean, 613 W. Main Ave., promoting erection of tobacco warehouse to cost \$60,000.

Tex., Waco—R. T. Dennis & Co., 426-28 Austin Ave., erect concrete warehouse at Jackson and Sixth Sts.; 100x165 ft., 3 stories and basement, fireproof; H. L. Spicer, Archt.

BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED

Association and Fraternal

D. C., Washington—United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 132, C. H. Adams, Chmn. Bldg. Comm., 3400 Eastern Ave., Mt. Rainier, Md., let contract to Jas. L. Parsons, Jr., Lenox Bldg., for fireproof building, Tenth and K Sts.; 8 stories, 50x100 ft., reinforced concrete frame and floor slabs, hollow tile, steel, granite, Indiana limestone, face brick, gypsum block and hollow tile partitions, slag roof, marble, terrazzo, tile, edge-grain Georgia pine floors, red gum trim, 2 passenger elevators, hand-power lift, ice plant; O. Harvey Miller, Archt., McLachlen Bank Bldg.*

Tenn., Memphis—Knights of Pythias let contract to E. J. Pearson to remodel Pythian Castle, N. Third St.; cost \$30,000; Hanker & Cairns, Archts., Hill Bldg.*

Va., Suffolk—Suffolk Lodge of Elks let contract for \$40,000 building to S. S. Stallings, 137 Brewer St.; rough faced brick, steel and wood, 54.6x125 ft., 2 stories, rubber tile and concrete floors, concrete foundation, built-up roof; furnishings, equipment, etc., \$5000; Alexander Du Pre Breeden, Archt., 103 W. Washington St.*

Bank and Office

Ala., Mobile—Mobile Light & Railway Co. erect \$40,000 office building, Springhill Ave.; brick, 2 stories; A. H. Downey, Archt., 51 St. Joseph St.; R. E. Sunberg, Contr., 150 N. Water St.

Fla., New Smyrna—State Bank & Trust Co. erect \$100,000 building, Canal and Magnolia Sts.; 3 stories, terra cotta and brick; D. F. Douglas & Co., Contrs.

La., New Orleans—Interstate Electric Co.,

356 Baronne St., let contract to E. W. Ulrich Glass Co., 808 Baronne St., for remodeling 6 upper floors of 7-story building; sheet metal work to Standard Sheet Metal Works, Inc., 635 S. Peters St.; Sam Stone, Jr., & Co., Archts., 714 Union St.*

Md., Baltimore—Civic Center Realty Co., Israel Silberstein, Pres., 402 St. Paul Place, let contract to Wells Construction Co., New York, in association with Cogswell-Koether Co., 406 Park Ave., Baltimore, for \$1,700,000 building, Lexington and Calvert Sts.; American Gothic type, 18 stories, 100x72 ft., steel frame, limestone, stucco, brick and terra cotta, slag roof, steam heat, flooring not determined; 4 elevators in gen. contract; lifts in lower half, offices above; Lucius R. White, Jr., Archt., Hearst Tower Bldg.*

N. C., Greensboro—Dixie Fire Insurance Co., H. R. Bush, Pres., Dixie Bldg., let contract to Geo. W. Kane to rebuild structure recently damaged by fire; fireproof, 6 stories, cost about \$100,000; Harry Barton, Archt., Jefferson Bldg.*

Okla., Bartlesville—Phillips Petroleum Co. erect 7-story office building instead of 6-story structure lately reported; cost about \$600,000, reinforced concrete and brick, 60x140 ft.; Keene & Simpson, Archts., Land Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; W. S. Bellows, Contr., Herak Bldg., Oklahoma City.*

Tex., Greenville—V. J. Van Cleave has excavation contract for 8-story Greenville National Exchange Bank Bldg.; electric contract to Oak Cliff Electric Co. at \$15,500; Lindsay & Kilmer, Greenville, and Lang & Wittichell, American Exchange Bank Bldg., Dallas, Asso. Archts.; Christy-Dolph Construction Co., Contr., Central Bank Bldg., Dallas.*

Tex., Greenville—Graham-Fagg Co. erect

2 additional stories to Graham-Fagg Bldg., Lee and Wesley Sts., for 45 additional offices; 2 elevators; W. R. Ragsdale, Archt.; Churchill & Humphrey Co., Contr., 3310 Commerce St., Dallas.

Tex., Harlingen—Farmers State Bank started work on building; Harvey P. Smith, Archt., San Antonio.

Tex., Houston—Pneumatic Tube Supply Co., Plainfield, N. J., has contract for equipment for \$25,000 pneumatic tube system to run from \$3,000,000 Niels Esperson Bldg. being erected; Travis and Rusk Sts. to courthouse; excavation contract not let; system to be operated by Niels Esperson Building Pneumatic Tube Co.; Emerson electric fans to Straus-Bodenheimer Co., 414-16 Louisiana St., Houston; directory board to B. L. Atkins, New York; interior decoration of Guardian Trust Co. quarters on ground floor to O. W. Mitchell, Chicago, Ill.; lighting fixtures, Bailey-Reynolds Chandelier Co., 1535 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.; John Ebersson, Archt., 212 E. Superior St., Chicago; Harry E. Weaver, Resident Archt.; A. A. James, Resident Engr.; American Construction Co., Contr., Gulf Bldg.*

Tex., Mineola—Mineola State Bank has low bid at \$25,845 from Lewis & Ellis, 1217 Caldwell St.; Lang & Wittichell, Archts., American Exchange Bank Bldg., both Dallas.*

Va., Clarendon—Citizens Title Mortgage Co. erect office building; J. A. Van Doren, Contr., Cherrydale.

W. Va., Huntington—H. E. Hines, 940 Fifth Ave., and E. C. Hines let steel contract to Jas. J. Weiler & Sons, 202 Elm St., for 4-story office and store building, Fifth Ave. near Ninth St.; 97x100 ft.; Meador & Handloser, Archts., Robson-Prichard Bldg.*

Churches

Ark., Pocahontas—Methodist Church, Rev. W. E. Hall, Pastor, started work on \$30,900 building.

Fla., Daytona Beach—St. Paul's R. C. Church, Rev. Wm. J. Mullally, Pastor, call for bids within few weeks for building; cost \$200,000, Spanish type; also let contract at \$5890 to Chauncey M. Walker for addition to convent; Gerald A. Barry, Archt., Dyal Upchurch Bldg., Jacksonville, Fla., and Chicago, Ill.; Christensen & Walten, Asso. Archts.

Fla., Jacksonville—First Baptist Church, Claude E. Sims, Chmn. Bldg. Comm., care Sims Tire Co., 618 W. Adams St., let contract for \$350,000 Sunday school to R. J. Gallepie, Baldwin Bldg.; stone and stucco, 6 stories, 105x210 ft., tile, concrete, hardwood, linoleum, rubber tile and composition floors, composition roof, ventilators, marble, cast stone, terra cotta trim; furnishings, equipment, etc., \$25,000; R. H. Hunt Co., Archt., James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.*

Ga., Wadley—Methodist Episcopal Church, S. C. Evans, Chmn. Bldg. Comm., remodel building; brick veneer; Wm. Walter Simmons, Archt., Southern Finance Bldg., Augusta; day labor.

Ky., Nicholasville—Christian Church let contract at \$37,771 to Simpson-Willis Lumber Co. for 2-story and basement building; 90x70 ft., stone foundation, hollow tile; foundation contract to S. P. Sallee, Wilmore; plumbing, heating and lighting not let.*

Md., Westport, Baltimore—Swindell Memorial M. E. Church erect \$13,000 building, Kent and Tacoma Sts.; 1 story, 60x79 ft., brick, steam heat; G. W. Anderson, Archt.-Contr.*

Mo., Chillicothe—First Presbyterian Church let contract for building. Address The Pastor.

N. C., Charlotte—Hook & Hastings Co., Kendall Green, Boston, Mass., has contract for \$10,000 pipe organ in \$200,000 First A. R. P. Church; J. M. McMichael, Archt., 306 Park Ave.; Blythe & Isenhour, Contrs., Brevard Court.*

S. C., Aiken—Augusta Roofing & Metal Works, Augusta, Ga., has roofing and sheet metal contract for \$30,000 St. Thaddeus P. E. Church; plumbing and heating, W. H. Weatherford, Aiken and Augusta; Simon & Lapham, Archts., 42 Broad St., Charleston; Anderson-Stiefel Construction Co., Contr.*

Tex., Amarillo—Methodist Episcopal Church, South, let contract for \$40,000 building to F. E. Thomas, Dalhart; brick, 50x106 ft., 2 stories, concrete floors; W. A. Towers, Archt. See Machinery Wanted.*

Va.-Tenn., Bristol—Baptist Church completed foundation of \$25,000 brick building, South Bristol. Address The Pastor.

City and County

Fla., Bartow—Polk County remodeling and erecting additions to courthouse; Francis J.

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Kennard & Son, Archts., Krause Bldg., Tampa; Paul H. Smith, Contr., Haines City.*

Fla., Wauchula—Hardee County Board of Commrs. let contract to Robertson Construction Co., Bartow, for fireproof courthouse; cost \$200,000, 3 stories, 67x117 ft., composition slab floors, concrete foundation, Barrett roof; H. G. Little, Archt.*

Mo., Chillicothe—City let contract to S. E. Shultz for \$75,000 city hall; plumbing and heating, Chillicothe Plumbing & Heating Co.; electric work, Standard Electric Co., 313 S. Eighth St., St. Joseph; Bonsack & Pearce, Archts., 704 Olive St., St. Louis.*

Okla., Okemah—Okfuskee County Board of Commrs., J. R. Day, Clk., let contract to Dan Tankersley Construction Co. for \$200,000 fireproof courthouse; brick, stone trim, 4 stories and basement, 70x90 ft.; Layton, Hicks & Forsyth, Archts., Braniff Bldg., Oklahoma City.*

Dwellings

Ark., Fayetteville—Earl V. Bird erect \$10,000 residence, Mt. Nord; stone and stucco, 2 stories, 10 rooms, asphalt shingle roof.

Ark., Newport—C. M. Erwin erecting \$14,000 residence, 706 Walnut St.; brick veneer, 2 stories, hardwood and tile floors, tile roof; furnishings, equipment, etc., \$3500; Buford Bracy, Archt.; Bracy Real Estate & Build-Co., Contr., Exchange Bank Bldg., both Little Rock.*

Fla., Coral Gables, Miami—Mrs. E. G. Dorn, 284 N. E. 17th St., erect residence, 709-13 N. Greenway Drive; R. G. Witters Co., Contr., 1745 S. W. 6th St.

Fla., Fernandina—Fernandina Construction Co., Edwin R. Hood, Pres., erect number dwellings; C. R. Elliott has contract for first dwelling.

Fla., Fort Lauderdale—A. L. Wels erect \$53,000 residence, Rio Vista; tile and stucco; Francis Abreu, Archt., Bryan Arcade; O. W. Baxter, Contr.

Fla., Jacksonville—T. M. Palmer erect \$24,000 residence, Ortega Blvd. near El Dorado Ave.; brick veneer and stucco; H. Taylor & Son, Contrs., 903 Lackawanna St.

Fla., Jacksonville—B. J. Stomaken erect \$14,000 residence, Aberdeen St. near Oak St.; 2 stories, brick veneer; H. L. Snelson, Contr.

Fla., Miami—E. L. Palmer, 33 N. E. 27th St., erecting \$25,000 residence, S. W. 24th St. near 23rd Ave.; 2 stories; Wm. Arthur Bennett, Archt.

Fla., St. Augustine—Fred F. La Roche erect \$12,000 bungalow, Davis Shores; Spanish type, 5 rooms; owner builds.

Fla., St. Augustine—Dr. J. J. Spencer erect \$15,000 residence, Davis Shores; Hedrick & Schoeppl, Archts., First Nat. Bank Bldg., Tampa; Fred F. La Roche & Co., Contrs.

Fla., Tampa—B. R. Hinson, 507 Seventh Ave., erect \$80,000 residence, S. Newport and Morison Aves.; Italian Renaissance type, 55x82 ft., 2 stories, 12 rooms, hollow tile, brick and art stone, tile floors in solarium, kitchen and bath rooms; B. C. Bonfoey, Archt., Petteway Bldg.; W. A. Latile & Son, Contrs.

Ga., Augusta—Mrs. Virginia W. and Mary E. Holt erect \$10,000 residence, 1121 Milledge Rd.; frame and stucco, 2 stories, 6 rooms, 2 baths, copper clad shingle roof; Cooper-Mulherin Construction Co., Contr.

Ky., Lexington—W. A. Marcyn erect bungalow, Rosemont Garden subdivision extended; S. S. Elam, Contr.

La., New Orleans—Miss Edna Levy, 2629 Peniston St., and Security Building & Loan Assn., Maison Blanche Bldg., erect \$14,300 bungalow, Louisiana Ave. Pkwy. and Dorgenois Sts.; New Orleans Construction Co., Contr., Maison Blanche Bldg.

La., New Orleans—Mrs. Chas. W. Lewis, 8226 Apricot St., erect 2 duplexes, Apricot and Dante Sts.; 2 stories; total cost about \$16,100; Ethamar A. Rogers, Contr., 5720 Ridgeway St.

La., New Orleans—Mrs. August Paretti, 3339 Bienville St., and Third District Building Assn., 2601 Royal St., erect \$11,500 double dwelling, Hagan Ave. and Bienville St.; Fred Hoffman, Contr., 2004 Elysian Fields Ave.

La., New Orleans—Mrs. Henry L. Sarpy erect \$10,700 duplex, Henry Clay Ave. and Prytania St.; Denis & Handy, Contrs.

La., New Orleans—Victor L. Willox, 2439 General Taylor St., and Suburban Building & Loan Assn., Maison Blanche Bldg., erect \$13,500 bungalow, Miro and Jena Sts.; Frank E. White, Contr.

Md., Baltimore—Alfred B. Dennison, Emerson Tower Bldg., erect \$12,000 brick resi-

dence, Springlake Ave. near St. Dunstons Rd.; 2 stories, 43x35 ft., slate roof, vapor heat; Palmer, Willis & Lambdin, Archts., 513 N. Charles St.; E. G. Turner, Contr., 2133 Maryland Ave.

Md., Baltimore—Frank Novak Realty Co., Gunther Bldg., erect 46 dwellings, 2800 block Atlantic Ave.; also 30 dwellings, 300 and 400 blocks S. 27th St.; 2 stories, brick; total cost \$162,000; plans and construction by owner.

Md., Baltimore—Wm. H. Carter, 5109 Ferndale Ave., erect \$10,000 brick residence and garage, 3505 Copley Rd.; 1½ stories, 34x39 ft. and 20x20 ft., slate roofs, hot water heat; Fredk. Thomas, Archt., 726 E. 33rd St.; Alex Schratke, Contr., 24 W. Hamilton Ave.

Md., Baltimore—F. E. Saumenig, 3808 Packard Ave., erect 4 frame dwellings, E. side Packard Ave., near Thornton Ave.; 2 stories, 26x31 ft., shingle roofs, hot-air heat; cost \$10,000; M. J. Ruark, Archt., 4600 Springdale Ave.; owner builds.

Md., Baltimore—Henry Rapp, Broadway, Chase and Gay Sts., erect \$13,000 brick residence and garage, Norwood Rd. and Marlow St.; 2 stories, 36x32 ft. and 20x20 ft., hot water heat; Robt. Rote, Archt.; owner builds.

Md., Baltimore—Mutual Construction Co. will erect frame residence and garage, Cedarcroft Rd. near Twin Oaks Ave.; 2½ stories, 33x24 ft. and 19x19 ft., slate roof, hot-water heat, cost about \$10,000; O. D. Hampson, Archt., both 5702 Bellona Ave.; owner builds.

Mo., Maplewood, St. Louis—R. Maxwell, 7465 Maple St., erect \$11,000 brick residence; 2 stories, 38x57 ft.; J. A. Reed, Contr., 7443-A Maple St.

Mo., St. Louis—M. Holly, 1000 Chestnut St., erect 3 brick dwellings, 4826-28-32 Alsace St.; 1 story, 25x44 ft., gravel roofs, furnace heat; total cost \$12,000; J. Gamache, Contr.

Mo., St. Louis—H. Koberman erect 10 dwellings, 4600 block Tesson St.; frame, 1-story, 24x31 ft. and 24x26 ft., composition roofs, furnace heat; total cost \$20,000; A. Koberman, Contr., both 4642 Gravois St.

Mo., St. Louis—H. G. Clymer, 6020 Wainwright Bldg., erect \$20,000 residence, Clayton Rd., Hampton Park, Richmond Heights; 7 rooms; plans and construction by owner.

Mo., St. Louis—W. J. Eckerle, Grand Blvd. and Itaska St., erect \$16,000 residence, Hampton Park, Richmond Heights; 13 rooms, 38.8 x45.8 ft.; R. Schroeder, Contr., 4684 S. Grand.

Mo., St. Louis—J. A. Franke, 6436 Marquette St., erect 7 frame dwellings, 6400 block Smiley St.; 1 story, 24x36 ft., ruberoid roofs, hot air heat; total cost \$14,000; plans and construction by owner.

Mo., St. Louis—Harry F. Stix, 4381 McPherson St., erect \$30,000 residence, Hampton Drive, Hampton Park, Richmond Heights; 10 rooms, 98.6x22 ft.; Jas. H. Brick Construction & Building Co., Contr.

Mo., St. Louis—E. O. Wells, 7533 Hoover St., erect 3 dwellings, Westmore No. 2, Richmond Heights; 6 rooms, 26x32.6 ft.; total cost \$18,000; owner builds.

Mo., University City, St. Louis—C. A. Dougherty, 803 Chestnut St., erect \$10,000 brick residence and garage, 7131 Westmoreland Ave.; 2 stories, 46x30 ft., slate roof, hot water heat; Nolte & Naumann, Archts., Fullerton Bldg.; W. M. Smith, Contr., 1365 Montclair St.

N. C., Charlotte—J. R. Van Ness, 1806 E. Fourth St., let contract to Brechnley & Andrews, Latonia Bldg., for hollow tile and stucco residence; 2 stories, 10 rooms, hardwood floors, brick and cement foundation, Mission tile roof; W. H. Peeps, Archt., Latta Arcade; brick, hollow tile and roofing from Hood Brick Co., 1206 South Boulevard.*

N. C., Greensboro—Alan T. Bowler, 508 W. Market St., erect \$10,000 residence, Woodland Drive; 2 stories, brick veneer, 8 rooms, slate roof; L. A. Jackson, Contr., Jefferson Bldg.

N. C., Greensboro—Daniel, Stabler & Thompson, Inc., erect dwelling, Lake Drive; 1 story, 6 rooms, frame, composition roof; cost about \$10,000; A. M. Mayer, Contr., 1507 Walker Ave.

N. C., High Point—Geo. C. Penny let contract for \$130,000 residence, Greensboro-High Point Rd., near High Point, to R. K. Stewart & Son; heating, W. W. Dick; plumbing, Crutchfield Plumbing Co.; Italian type, rough faced cream brick, terra cotta trim, 2 stories; Raleigh James Hughes, Archt.; E. S. Draper, Landscape Archt., 1516 E. Fourth St., Charlotte.*

Tenn., Johnson City—C. L. Marshall erect \$35,000 to \$40,000 residence, Bristol to Mem-

phis Pike near Johnson City, by day labor; concrete, brick and frame, 2 stories and basement, 116x61 ft., oak floors, cedar shingle roof; furnishings, equipment, etc., \$6000; C. G. Mitchell, Archt., 108 Spring St. See Machinery Wanted.*

Tenn., Knoxville—Hugh W. Sanford, 1401 W. Cumberland Ave., erect \$40,000 residence, Kingston Pike, after plans by H. T. Linerberg, New York; hollow tile and brick; John Turner, Contr., 1007 Island Home Pk.

Tenn., Knoxville—Judge John Jennings, Jr., erect \$16,000 brick veneer residence, Kingston Pike; 10 rooms, 120 ft. long; J. A. Cox, Contr., 113 W. Glenwood St.

Tenn., Knoxville—Prof. J. M. Colston erecting \$10,000 brick residence; 2 stories and basement, steam heat; Hagler & Boring, Contrs.

Tenn., Memphis—Foster & Stevenson, Central Bank Bldg., erect 16 English type dwellings; brick, stone, stucco and half timber, 1 and 2 stories, composition shingle roofs, oak and tile floors, concrete foundations; 4 started; Estes W. Mann, Archt., Cotton Exchange Bldg.; day labor. Address Archt.*

Tex., Houston—H. Holland, 707 Preston Ave., let contract to Mr. Roberts for \$16,000 residence, Blodgett and Hutchins Sts.; brick veneer, 2 stories, 32.2x39.8 ft., hardwood floors, Spanish tile roof; L. Gabert, Archt., Binz Bldg.; work started.*

Tex., Houston—J. W. Lander, 1405 Holman St., erecting \$10,500 residence, 2521 Calumet St., Riverside Terrace; brick veneer, 2 stories, 9 rooms.

Tex., Houston—Houston Lumber & Building Co., Geo. H. Collins, Pres., 3120 Washington St., erect 100 dwellings, Meadowlawn subdivision; cost \$3500 to \$5000 each; also 40 dwellings, Schmoeller Addition, off Harrisburg Blvd. near 74th St.; cost \$4000 each; number under construction.

Tex., Sherman—Lee Simmons, Sec., Chamber of Commerce, erecting brick veneer cottage; J. A. Simmons, Contr.*

Va., Richmond—Rex O. Jones Co., 16 N. Ninth St., erecting 19 dwellings, Northside.

W. Va., Edwight—Raleigh-Wyoming Coal Co.; number dwellings. (See W. Va., Glen Rogers.)

W. Va., Glen Rogers—Raleigh-Wyoming Coal Co., Cary Scholz, Vice-Pres.-Gen. Mgr., Charleston, erect 100 miners' dwellings at Glen Rogers and Edwight; work started.

Government and State

Mo., St. Louis—Audrey Realty Co., 416 Wainwright Bldg., erect \$10,000 building, 2607 Texas St., for post office; brick, 1 story, 47x92 ft., composition roof; O. J. Krieg, Archt., 1005 Arcade Bldg.; Huger & Buecker Construction Co., Contr., 801 Wainwright Bldg.

Tex., Port Arthur—Memorial Armory—Auditorium Assn., R. L. Drake, Chmn., Bldg. Comm., let contract at \$52,724 to H. W. McCord for first 2 units of armory-auditorium; 1 and 2 stories, 80x200 ft., concrete floors and foundation, composition Barrett roof; plans by owner. See Machinery Wanted.*

Hospitals, Sanitariums, Etc.

La., Alexandria—Masonic Home for Orphan Children let contract at \$28,500 to P. Olivier & Son, 114 Bilbo St., Lake Charles, for fireproof infirmary; 1 story, 40x80 ft., face brick and concrete, limestone trim, concrete, tile and linoleum, Barrett roof; Herman J. Duncan, Archt., 120 Murray St.*

La., Natchitoches—Natchitoches Sanitarium Co. erect 1-story stucco sanitarium; cost \$20,000, including equipment; Robt. Henry, Contr.

La., New Orleans—Standard Sheet Metal Works, Inc., 635 S. Peters St., has sheet metal work contract for \$40,000 addition to Home for Incurables; Diboll & Owen, Archts., Interstate Bank Bldg.; Gervais F. Favrot, Contr., Balter Bldg.

Md., Baltimore—Continental Furniture Co., High Point, N. C., has furniture contract for \$1,000,000 Hebrew Hospital under construction; Jos. Evans Sperry, Archt., Calvert Bldg.; M. A. Long Co., Contr., 10 W. Chase St.*

Tenn., Murfreesboro—Rutherford Hospital, S. B. Christy, Chmn. of Comm., recently let contract to Maugans-Bell Co. at \$115,000 for 2-story and basement, 130x100 ft., brick, hollow tile and concrete, 46-bed hospital; concrete foundation, asbestos shingle roof, terrazzo and built-up Magnesite flooring; equipment and furnishings cost \$40,000; include laboratory, operating rooms, laundry, eleva-

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tor, etc.; contracts not yet let on one-line gravity steam heating plant, plumbing, and one electric, push-button type elevator; W. D. Boyd & Co., electric work; Berlin & Swern, Architects, 19 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.; D. E. Hlinckle, Engr. See Machinery Wanted.*

Hotels and Apartments

Ala., Birmingham—Molton-Allen Williams, Agents, 2026 Third Ave. North, let contract to C. W. Hall Building Co., 5018 First Ave., for \$65,000, 3-story, brick apartment house.

Ark., Fayetteville—J. C. Peal, Meadow St. will erect \$15,000, 2-story, 32x52 ft., brick apartment house; oak floors, concrete foundation, built-up asbestos roof; equipment and furnishings cost \$5000; P. R. Green, Archt.-Builder, 527 N. College Ave. Mr. Green also erecting 4 dwellings at \$4500 each. (See Machinery Wanted.)

Fla., Perry—Perry Hotel Co. let contract to H. D. Atkinson and James Brown, Thomasville, Ga., at \$145,264, for erection of 3-story, brick and tile, 64-bedroom Dixie-Taylor Hotel, to be operated by Griner Hotels, Inc., Charles B. Griner, Pres., Blum Bldg., Jacksonville; reinforced concrete foundation, tar and gravel roof, hollow tile, metal ceilings, metal doors, steel sash and trim, wire glass, vaults, marble, cast stone; flooring of tile, terrazzo and hardwood; Frank Winn, Archt., Citizens Bank Bldg., Tampa.*

Fla., Miami—S. Setz, Managing Director of Florida States Hotels Corp., let contract to S. Charles Davis for 91-room Buddides Bachelor Hotel at N. W. cor. S. W. First St. and S. River Drive; A. Robert Chananle, Archt., Realty Board Bldg.

Ga., Glennville—Glennville Hotel Co., Inc., S. O. Edwards, Pres., started work on \$40,000, 2 story, brick, 20 to 30 room hotel building.*

Ga., Savannah—Artley Co., Contrs., 504 E. Bay St., has contract for erection of Hotel General Oglethorpe for Citizens' Hotel Corp. at Wilmington Island site on Plantation Harbour; will be operated by American Hotel Corp., 25 W. 45th St., New York; Schultze & Weaver, Architects, 17 E. 49th St., New York; Wallin & Comer, Asso. Architects, will supervise construction.*

Mo., Maplewood, St. Louis—J. J. Ryan, 2100 Bellevue Ave., erect \$15,000, 2 story, brick apartment bungalow, 7225-7 Stanley Ave.; owner builds.

Mo., St. Louis—N. M. Freund, 3312 Russell St., let contract to Huger & Buecker Construction Co., 801 Wainwright Bldg., for \$55,000 4-story, brick, 96x123 ft. tenement, 3316 Russell St.; Wedemeyer & Nelson, Architects, 824 Wainwright Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis—P. Heil, 2616 Pestalozzi St., let contract to W. Heil, 3208 S. Grand, for \$25,000 3-story, brick, 40x125 ft. stores and tenement, 3606-S Montana and 4053 S. Grand; composition roof, vapor steam heat.

Mo., St. Louis—Glick Realty Co., 822 Chestnut St., let contract to V. A. Chinberg, 808 Chestnut St., for \$55,000, 3 story, 124x35-ft. tenement, 11319 Louisville St.; composition roof, steam heat; O. J. Popp, Archt., Arcade Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis—R. Vergussl, 5579 Lansdowne St., let contract to J. Tarantola & Co., 5570 Lansdowne St., for \$35,000, 3-story, 65x40x32 ft. tenement, 1901 Maury and 4456 Castleman Sts.; also \$25,000, 3-story tenement, 4463-7 Castleman St.; composition roof, vapor steam heat; D. A. Tarantola, Archt., 5570 Lansdowne St.

Mo., St. Louis—G. Godwin, 5243 Delmar, erect \$25,000, 3-story, 45x127 ft. tenement, 5628 Enright St.; composition roof, steam heat; L. J. Graham, Archt., 4885 Natural Bridge; owner builds.

Mo., St. Louis—C. S. Mueri, 3509 Hartford St., erect \$30,000, 45x127 ft., 3-story, brick-tenement, 3800-10 Shenandoah and 2701 S. Spring St.; paper tar and gravel roof, steam heat; H. Schaumburg, Jr., Archt., 3631 Connecticut St.; owner builds.

Mo., St. Louis—H. M. Straub, 1110 N. Eighth St., erect three-story, brick, 26x42 ft. tenements, 4738-44 Anderson St.; \$21,000, composition tar and gravel roof, hot-air heat; Korte Realty & Loan Co., Architects-Builders, 110 N. Eighth St.

Mo., St. Louis—Jones & Sprich, 618 Chestnut St. let contract to Jones Bros. Construction Co., 5549 Wells St., for \$24,000, 3-story, 23x56 ft. tenement, 30 S. Newstead St.; tar and gravel roof, steam heat; G. Berker, Archt., Ferguson, Mo.

Mo., St. Louis—M. Armstrong, New York, let contract to S. A. Armstrong, 1001-5 Ar-

cade Bldg., for \$175,000, 53x63 ft., brick, 7-story tenement, 617 Laurel St.; composition roof, steam heat; O. J. Krieg, Archt., 1001-5 Arcade Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis—H. C. Simon, 4446 Floriss Place, erect eight \$6000, 2 story, 20x47 ft., brick tenements, 4283 Farlin St., 1436-44 E. Prairie St. and 1433-35 Obeart St.; composition roofs, hot-air heat; owner is Archt.-Builder.

Mo., St. Louis—Ada Building & Investment Co., 808 Chestnut St., erect nine 2 story, 34x52 ft., brick tenements, 5039-73 Chippewa St.; \$90,000; composition tile roofs, hot-air heat; O. J. Popp, Archt., Arcade Bldg.; owner builds.

Mo., St. Louis—Margaret Realty Co., 819 Chestnut St., let contract to V. A. Chinberg, 808 Chestnut St., for \$29,000, 120x32 ft. and \$10,000, 34x41 ft. tenements, 5372-80 Maffitt and 2734 Arlington St.; composition roofs, hot-air heat; O. J. Popp, Archt., Arcade Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis—G. F. Lorenz, 4220 Sacramento St., let contract to W. Meyer & Sons, 2108 O'Beart St., for four 2-story, brick, 34x45 ft. tenements, 3605-17 Clarence and 4307-9 Lexington St.; also \$10,000 tenement, 4301-5 Lexington St.; composition roofs, hot-air heat; F. Schemmer, Archt., 5071 Alcott St.

Mo., St. Louis—W. Ware, 414 Union St., let contract to Wm. H. Smith-Nelson Cunliff Co., 110 N. Seventh St., for \$125,000, 99x200 ft., 3-story tenement, 2119 S. Compton St.; concrete roof, steam heat; C. E. Etz, Archt., 110 N. Seventh St.

Mo., St. Louis—Warga Realty Co., Natural Bridge and Newstead, let contract to Huger & Buecker Construction Co., 801 Wainwright Bldg., for four 2-story, brick, 37x160 ft. tenements, 2714-24 N. Union St.; \$80,000 composition roofs; Wedemeyer & Nelson, Architects, 824 Wainwright Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis—Ada Building & Investment Co., 808 Chestnut St. let contract to J. Rubin, same, for six 2-story, brick tenements, 5015-37 Chippewa St.; \$60,000, composition roofs, hot-air heat; O. J. Popp, Archt., Arcade Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis—Keystone Realty Co., International Life Bldg. let contract to W. H. Smith-Nelson Cunliff Co., Buder Bldg., for \$170,000, 3-story, brick, 99x143 ft. stores and tenement building, 5261-9 Delmar and 701-7 Union St.; concrete roof, steam heat; C. Esty, Archt.

Mo., St. Louis—L. Rubin, 808 Chestnut St. erect two \$10,000, 2-story, brick, 34x51 ft. tenements, 4953-64 Chippewa St.; composition roofs, hot-air heat; J. Rubin, Builder, 808 Chestnut St.; O. J. Popp, Archt., Arcade Bldg.

Mo., University City, St. Louis—Margaret Realty Co., 819 Chestnut St. let contract to Vincent A. Chinberg, 808 Chestnut St., for two 3-story, 132x32 ft., 18-family apartment houses, 6648-52 Washington Ave.; \$100,000, composition roofs, steam heat; Oliver J. Popp, Archt., Arcade Bldg.

Mo., University City, St. Louis—Ribara Realty Co., 1205 Fullerton Bldg. erect three 2-story, 28x36 ft., single brick flats, 7036-40-44 Tulane Ave.; \$18,000, asphalt shingle roofs, hot-air heat; A. B. Riddington, Archt., 1205 Fullerton Bldg.; owner builds.

N. C., Hendersonville—R. L. Bibe recently let contract to Southeastern Construction Co., 210 W. Second St., Charlotte, for \$50,000, 3 story, brick walls, wood floor joist, 49x95 ft., 18-apartment house on Fifth Ave.; concrete foundation, tar and gravel roof; Erle Stillwell, Archt., Fourth Ave. W.*

N. C., High Point—Continental Furniture Co., Fred N. Tate, Pres., has contract for furnishing Citizens Hotel at Concord and new hotel at Morehead Bluffs, with Continental Superior Quality Furniture; also furnish resort hotel at Roaring Gap, Harrington Hotel at Washington, D. C., and others.

S. C., Myrtle Beach—John T. Woodside and associates, 210 Crescent Ave., Greenville, and 1170 Broadway, New York, erecting annex to present hotel; J. M. Lawton & Co., Contrs., Florence, S. C.; planning to erect 200-room permanent hotel for season of 1927; H. B. Springs, Executive Mgr.*

Tex., Falfurrias—L. L. Sumrall, Archt., has general contract for construction of \$55,000, 55-room, brick and concrete hotel building.

Tex., El Paso—Charles P. Brattstrom started work on \$60,000, 3-story, 18-apartment house at Yandell Blvd. and Santa Fe St.; Ramey Bros., Contrs., First Natl. Bank Bldg.

Tex., Hamlin—E. R. Burns erecting \$25,-

000 2-story brick and tile hotel building; concrete and wood floors, built-up roof; T. E. Shelbourne, Archt.; Shelbourne & Murrey, Contrs. (See Machinery Wanted—Tile; Metal Ceilings; Steel Sash and Trim; Electric Refrigerators; Flooring.)*

Va., Norfolk—Bertha Grumiaux let contract to Blaine Graham Construction Co., Inc., Arcade Bldg., for \$20,000, 18-family apartment house, Drummond Place and Warren Crescent.

Miscellaneous

Tex., Dallas—Reynolds Presbyterian Orphanage, Roland Martin, Treas., 1911 Magnolia Bldg., let contract to Christman & Nesbit, Lansing Bldg., for \$25,000, 70x73 ft., 1-story, brick, stone and reinforced concrete Reagan Wofford Nursery Building; Coburn, Smith & Evans, Architects, 2006 Republic Bank Bldg.*

Tex., Temple—John May started work on \$20,000 tourist park to provide 25 cottages, community kitchen, filling station, garage, etc.

Tex., Waco—Methodist Orphanage, W. F. Barnett, Mgr., 619 Herring Ave., remodeling interior of boys' dormitory on Herring Ave.; \$25,000 to \$30,000, fireproof, concrete and steel.

Schools

Ala., Birmingham—Jefferson County Board of Education let contract to J. F. Holley Construction Co., 817 19th St., Ensley, at \$83,910, for rebuilding Minor High School building; T. J. Reese, plumbing, \$2999; Tully Plumbing & Heating Co., 1522 Third Ave. N., heating, \$5207; O'Keefe & Lyons, 1702 Fifth Ave., electric work, \$1087.*

Ala., Luverne—Town, L. C. Warr, Supt. of Schools, recently let contract to L. T. Lyle, for \$11,000, 3-story, 28x40 ft., brick annex to high school; concrete and wood floors, brick foundation, composition roof; R. E. Ledbetter, Engr., 511 S. Charles St., Montgomery; plans by Contr. (See Machinery Wanted.)*

Ala., Tuscaloosa—Zeta Beta Tau Fraternity, University of Alabama, Eugene Fies, American Trust Bldg., Birmingham, Chmn. Bldg. Comm., let contract to C. C. Lawrence for 2-story, brick veneer, 30x90-ft. building.

Ark., Helena—E. W. Jenkins, 923 W. 24th St., Little Rock, has contract at \$49,000 for erection of school building in Catholic Hollow, negro section of Helena.

Fla., Clearwater—Pinellas County Board of Public Instruction, R. S. Blanton, Supt., let contract to Marshall-Jackson Co. at \$88,450 for addition and remodeling Junior High School.

Fla., Coral Gables—University of Miami, Judge William E. Walsh, Pres. Board of Regents, erecting \$1,000,000 Administration Building, to be first unit of \$10,000,000 University plant; plumbing contract let to Alexander P. Orr at about \$80,000; J. L. Goodrich & Co., both Miami Biltmore Hotel, electrical contract at \$43,500; John B. Orr, 147 N. E. Sixth St., Miami, stone work at \$100,000; Phineas E. Paist and Denman Fink, Asso. Architects; Coral Gables Construction Co., Ponce de Leon Blvd., Rodney Miller in charge of work.*

Fla., Crescent City—J. D. Points & Co., Palatka, has contract for heating and plumbing at \$15,208 in high school building under construction by A. E. Ittner, Inc., Albany, Ga.*

Fla., Dade City—Benedictine Academy of St. Leo, care Very Rev. Abbot Charles, erecting \$200,000, 3 story, concrete tile and stucco dormitory, the second of four buildings planned; G. A. Barry, Archt., Dyal Upchurch Bldg., Jacksonville; Fred Dillman, Contr., 12th St. and 19th Ave., St. Petersburg.

Fla., De Land—Pi Kappa Pi Fraternity of Stetson University started work on \$40,000, Colonial style, stucco finish, 3-story, 17-room chapter house.

Fla., Lecanto—Citrus County Board of Public Instruction, Inverness, let contract to W. H. Courtney Construction Co., Sebring, for \$40,000 junior high school building.

La., Lafayette—Lafayette Parish School Board let contract to Hopkins Brothers Lumber Co., at \$13,983, for 8-room colored school with auditorium.

Miss., Okolona—Board of Trustees of Okolona Separate School District, D. S. Cunningham, Chmn., let contract to Prairie Lumber Co., at \$18,900, for 1 story, 54x126 ft., brick school building; wood floors, built-up roof, equipment and furnishings cost \$2000;

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C. H. Lindsley, Archt., Lamar Bldg., Jackson.*

Mo., Mexico—Hardin College let contract to McCarthy Construction Co., St. Louis, for erection of Presser Hall, at \$98,700.

N. C., High Point—T. Wingate Andrews, Supt. of Public Schools, let contract to Acme Lumber Co., Kernersville, at \$56,400 for erection of 1-story, brick, 21-room school at Oak Hill; E. T. Hedrick & Sons have mechanical contracts; Fred B. Klein, Archt.*

Okl., Avarad—School Board let contract to A. F. Stewart Construction Co., First Natl. Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, at \$21,000 for school building; Butler Co., Archts., Hersk Bldg., Oklahoma City.

Okl., Tulsa—Board of Education, P. P. Claxton, Supt., authorized purchase of pipe organ for Central High School from Kilgen Electro Pneumatic Organ Co., 3825 Laclede St., St. Louis, Mo., to cost \$31,000 and consist of 3599 pipes.

S. C., Anderson—Board of Trustees of School District No. 17, W. P. Wright, Chmn., Bldgs. and Grounds Committee, recently let contract to W. L. Brissey Lumber Co., E. Orr St., at \$19,059 for 1-story, brick veneer, 6-room school additions; equipment and furnishings cost \$1800; rift pine floors, concrete foundation, tin roof; Casey & Fant, Archts., N. Main St.*

S. C., Dunbarton—Prof. H. H. King, Sec. Board of School Trustees, let contract to J. J. Knopf, Fairfax, for \$21,000 High School building; heating and plumbing to W. H. Weatherford, Aiken; Wm. Walter Simmons, Archt., Southern Finance Bldg., Augusta, Ga.

S. C., Ridgeland—Trustees for Ridgeland Centralized High School District, John P. Wise, Chmn. and Trustees for Tillman High School District No. 5, H. C. Jaudon, Chmn., Tillman, let contracts to H. C. Morrison, Campbell Bldg., Augusta, Ga., at \$36,837, and to F. P. Sykes, Allendale, S. C., at \$13,843, for erection of 2 story, 101x60-ft. school at Ridgeland, and 1 story, 103x82-ft. school at Tillman; wood floors, concrete foundations, tin roofing; J. D. Newcomer, Archt., 32 Broad St., Charleston.*

S. C., Tillman—See S. C., Ridgeland.

Tenn., Buena Vista—Carroll County Board of Education, Huntington, let contract to Kennon Smith, Bruceton, at \$10,500, for erection of school building.

Tenn., Chattanooga—Hamilton County Board of Education let contract to Chickamauga Quarry & Construction Co., 308 E. Eighth St., at \$35,010, for 9 room, fireproof Normal Park school building; W. H. Sears, Archt., James Bldg.*

Tenn., Paris—School Board erecting 8-classroom addition to Atkins-Power School; \$14,000.

Tex., Brownsville—St. Joseph's College let contract to E. J. Walsh, Mission, for \$35,000, 2 story and basement, fireproof school building.

Tex., College Station—Agricultural & Mechanical College let following contracts on \$85,000, 79x100-ft. mess hall annex: F. A. Mote, 1509 McCoy St., construction, \$78,975; Kinnison Brothers, 311 N. Austin St., heating, \$2624; Sherrin-Lacey Electric Co., 5429 E. Grand St., electrical work, \$1358, all Dallas.; Prof. H. N. June, College Archt.

Tex., Conlen—School Board, D. M. Knight, Sec., let contract to R. C. Froman Construction Co., Greenville, N. M., at \$12,975, for 1 story, tile and stucco, 90x56-ft. school building; edge grain yellow pine floors, reinforced concrete foundation, Johns-Manville built-up roof; equipment and furnishings cost \$2000; C. F. Ward & Co., Archts., Smith Bldg., Amarillo.*

Tex., McLean—Board of Education let contract to C. H. Sikes, Chickasha, Okla., at \$25,783 for erection of school; heating and plumbing to Mexico Plumbing Co., Plainview, at \$5800; E. H. Eads, Archt., Chickasha.

Tex., Ranger—Ranger Independent School District Board of Trustees, Ike H. Ervin, Sec., recently let contract to U. N. Whitehall, at \$28,264, for 1 story, brick, tile and concrete, 110x140-ft. ward school; Barrett roof, concrete foundation, 12 classrooms and auditorium, equipment and furnishings cost \$5000; address equipment proposals to J. M. Dodson, 210 Marston Bldg.; R. S. Glenn, Archt., Cisco.*

Va., Oceana—School Board let contract to H. M. Capps, Virginia Beach, at \$62,600, for erection of High School building after plans by State Architect Raymond V. Long, Richmond; contain 12 classrooms, library, gymnasium and auditorium to seat 600.

Va., Portsmouth—Norfolk County Board of Education let contract to H. M. Lucas, Maple Ave., for \$12,000, 4-room, brick school building in Deep Creek Magisterial District.

Stores

Fla., Coral Gables—Michael & Wolfe erecting \$65,000 store and apartment building at 2602-4 Ponce De Leon Blvd.; C. Karlstromer, Contr.; C. K. Baylis, Archt.

Fla., Daytona Beach—Robert G. Smith, 109-11 Volusia Ave., erecting \$11,000, 2 story, brick and tile, 35x70-ft. store and office building; concrete foundation, tile floors, built-up roof; Carl Olston, electric work; A. B. Moore, 11 E. Fairview Ave., plumbing; Walker Construction Co., Contrs., Box 446. (See Machinery Wanted).*

Fla., Eau Gallie—Ross Realty Co. erecting Spanish type business block on Highland Ave.; Eau Gallie Construction Co., Contrs.

Fla., Haines City—Mrs. J. M. Carlton erecting 2 story, 25x80 ft., concrete block store and living quarters on Palmetto St.; Davenport Lumber & Supply Co. furnishing blocks; J. T. Kelley supervising work.

Fla., Miami—J. B. Kori erecting \$250,000, 3-story, V-shaped arcade building, W. Flagler St. near 22nd Ave.; 10 stores and arcade on first floor, 54 two and three room apartments and 14 hotel rooms above; Henry J. Moloney, Archt., 342 Madison Ave., New York and Miami; W. J. Robertson Construction Co., Inc., Contrs.

Fla., Miami—E. W. F. Stirrup let contract to Scovella & Strachan for \$20,000, 2-story store and apartment building, 821-5 N. W. Third Ave.; W. C. DeGarmo, Archt., 39 S. E. Sixth St.

Fla., Miami—Carl G. Fisher Properties, Fisher Bldg., Miami Beach, let contract to Struck Construction Co., 328 N. E. 13th St., for \$160,000, 2 story, hollow tile, reinforced concrete, 140x113-ft. building, 51st and Prairie Ave.; 8 stores and 8 garages on first floor, 16 apartments above; oak, tile and cement floors, tile and composition roof, concrete foundation; Charles L. Inscho, Archt., 835 Lincoln Road, Miami Beach.*

Fla., Sarasota—Prime & Dillinger, Main St., let contract to T. H. Crisp for \$20,000, 50x90-ft., hollow tile and stucco store building on Sixth St.

Fla., Sebring—Madame Jeanne Volle and Samuel T. Tobin of Miami, members of syndicate erecting \$85,000, 2 story, hollow tile and stucco arcade building, Circle and Center Sts.; 7 stores and 14 offices; Bean & Pitts, Contrs.

Fla., St. Petersburg—C. W. Hewitt, Inc., 707 Central Ave., recently let contract to G. A. Hanson Co., Inc., P. O. Box 2575, Tampa, for \$250,000, 2 story, steel frame, 122x138-ft. arcade building, Ninth St. and Second Ave. North, 34 stores on first floor with 28 offices above; tile and concrete floors, tile roof, hardwood trim, concrete foundation; plumbing by owner; Hollowell Electric Co., Second Ave. South, electric work; Steward-Mellon Marble & Tile Co., 213 S. Franklin St., tile and terrazzo; Progressive Painting Co., 220 Magnolia St., painting; both Tampa; Decatur Iron & Steel Co., Albany, Ala., structural steel; M. Leo Elliott, Inc., Archts. and Engrs., Hall Bldg., St. Petersburg.*

La., New Orleans—Charles Gilbert, Balter Bldg., Contr. for commercial building at Gravier, Baronne and Dryades Sts., for City Center Realty Co., let following subcontracts: Electric installations, Hart Enterprise Electric Co., 826 Baronne St.; millwork, National Sash & Door Co., 600 N. Dupre St.; painting, W. E. Kaurin, 1802 Baronne St.; reinforcing steel, Ole K. Olsen, 822 Perdido St.; sheet metal work, Joseph B. Ibois, 1217 Royal St.; tile roof, Horace White, 821 Carondelet St.; steel sash, J. T. Mann & Co., Inc., Agts., 319 Dryades St.; structural steel, Lukens Steel Co., Poland and Rochelave Sts.; composition roofing, Olympia Roofing Co., 307 Burgundy St.; tile work, Jos. Ariatti, 824 Carondelet St.; glazing, H. Flaumbaft, 321 Dryades St.

La., New Orleans—Albert A. Marchal, 1300 Nashville St., let contract to J. V. & R. T. Burkes, Carondelet Bldg., for \$65,400, semi-mill construction store, N. Rampart St.; Weiss & Dreyfous, Archts., Maison Blanche Bldg.

La., Shreveport—S. Bender, 501 Gladston Blvd., let contract to J. M. Brown, 236 Lister St., at \$21,000, for 1 story, brick and terra cotta store building on Lake St.; Henry E. Schwarz, Archt., Slatery Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis—S. C. Abrams, 1109 S. Kingshighway, let contract to C. N. Lund, 516 Merchants-Laclede Bldg., for \$15,000, 1 story, brick, 135x36-ft. stores, 6978-80 Fyler and 3302-14 McCausland Sts.; E. J. Lawler, Archt., 3416 Hickory St.

Mo., St. Louis—T. Hurlleman, 3109 S. Grand, erect \$23,000, 2-story, brick, 83x32x101 ft. stores and tenement, 3056-62 Watson Road and 6047-53 Arsenal St.; also \$12,000 store and tenement, 3048-52 Watson Road; tar and gravel roofs, steam heat; H. Schaumburg, Archt., 3631 Connecticut St.; owner builds.

Mo., St. Louis—E. A. Freund, 416 Wainwright Bldg., let contract to Huger & Buecker Construction Co., 801 Wainwright Bldg., for \$12,400, 2-story, 118x30-ft. stores and offices, 4119 Easton St.; composition roof; Wedemeyer & Nelson, Archts., 824 Wainwright Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis—B. Kaplin, 802 Chestnut St., let contract to Harris Realty Co., same, for \$20,000, 2-story, brick, 70x37-ft. stores and tenement, 1129-33 McCausland and 7011-15 Wise Sts.; composition gravel roof, steam heat; H. W. Guth, Archt., 813 Chestnut St.

N. C., Durham—John Sprunt Hill, Trust Bldg., recently let contract to W. H. & T. H. Lawrence, 516 Trust Bldg., for \$120,000, 4 story and basement, steel frame, fireproof department store building on W. Main St.; 55x90 ft., white oak floors, concrete foundation, Johns-Manville asbestos roof, Indiana limestone front; Carolina Heating & Engineering Co., Holland St., heating; W. L. Brown, N. Gregson St., plumbing; Durham Public Service Co., electric work; Otis Elevator Co., 322 S. Davis St., Greensboro, 2 passenger elevators; Barber & Ross, 11th and G Sts. N. W., Washington, D. C., structural steel; Benjamin F. McClamrock, 223 S. West St., Raleigh, marble and tile; Durham Granite Co., Hillsboro Rd., stone; Atwood & Nash, Inc., Archts., Trust Bldg., Durham and Chapel Hill.*

S. C., Greenville—Clarence Gopen of Gopen Cigar Store, 2 N. Main St., announced work to start July 1 on conversion of People's National Bank, Main and Washington Sts., into store rooms; Beacham & LeGrande, Archts., 17-A North St.; William Jordan, Contr.

Tenn., Kingsport—Pyle Brothers, Contrs., erecting 2-story, 50x105-ft. building, Market and Commerce Sts.; 4 store rooms on first floor, offices above.

Tex., Brownfield—B. L. Thompson has contract at \$13,000, for 50x120 ft., 1 story, brick, tile and reinforced concrete business building for Moore Bros. & Adams.

Tex., Corpus Christi—Antonio Abarca erect \$12,000, 2 story, tile and stucco store and rooming house on Waco St.; W. J. Thompson, Contr.

Tex., Corpus Christi—F. H. Wagner, 1010 Bay View Ave., has contract for addition of 2 stories to Furman Building, Mesquite and Peoples Sts.; \$45,000.

Tex., El Paso—C. M. and C. I. McDow, 221 Porfirio Diaz St., erecting \$13,000 store building, Stanton and Third Sts.; brick and glass front.

Tex., Levelland—Bennett Manufacturing Co., Dallas; Harvey Allen, Lamesa, and C. W. Wheeler, Lubbock, have contract for erection of 16 brick business buildings.

Theaters

Ga., Griffin—J. W. Gresham and J. A. Evans started work on \$75,000, brick with terra cotta trim theater building on E. Solomon St.

Md., Frederick—Stanley-Crandall Co., care Harry M. Crandall, 4530 16th St. N. W., Washington, D. C., let contract to Hahn & Betson for \$250,000 theater building, Patrick St.; Shook & James have contract for brick construction; John J. Zink, Archt., 424 Saratoga St., Baltimore.*

Warehouses

Md., Baltimore—Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Co. of Baltimore erecting 5 story, reinforced concrete, 156x183-ft. warehouse, Monument and Constitution Sts.; concrete floors and roof; cost about \$265,000; construction by Engineering Department.*

Tex.-Ark., Texarkana—Four States Grocery Co., J. H. Forbes, Sec.-Treas., started work on addition of 2 brick floors to present warehouse on Front St.; \$35,000 to \$40,000; Witt, Siebert & Halsey, Archts.

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MACHINERY, PROPOSALS AND SUPPLIES WANTED

Air Compressors.—Johnson Marble & Granite Co., Inc., Greensboro, N. C.—Wants prices on air compressors.

Automatic Filters.—Gallihier-Crabtree Co., 202 Tenth St., Lynchburg, Va.—Wants prices on automatic filter used by chemists.

Bakery Equipment.—Tyler Baking Co., W. O. Lisle, Pres., Box 736, Tyler, Tex.—Wants prices on bread-wrapping machines; bakery show cases; bread racks; oven; wire baskets; etc.

Bakery Salesroom Equipment.—C. A. Franke, 119 W. Fifth St., Little Rock, Ark.—Wants prices on display cases, etc., for bakery salesroom.

Blowers.—See Coal-Mining Equipment.

Bottling Machines.—Gallihier-Crabtree Co., 202 Tenth St., Lynchburg, Va.—Wants prices on automatic bottling machines.

Boiler.—Treasury Dept., Supvg. Architect's Office, Washington, D. C.—Receives bids June 7 to remove present boiler, etc., install and furnish new portable smokeless fire-box heating boiler, etc., at U. S. postoffice and court house, Paducah, Ky.

Brick.—Maugans-Bell Co., Murfreesboro, Tenn.—Wants prices on brick and trim for hospital building.

Bridge.—Clarksville, Tex. See Construction News—Bridges, Culverts, Viaducts.

Bridge.—State of Texas will build bridges. See Construction News—Bridges Culverts, Viaducts.

Bridge.—Stuart Fla. See Construction News—Bridges, Culverts, Viaducts.

Building Material.—C. A. Dieter Construction Co., Joplin Nat. Bank Bldg., Joplin, Mo.—In market for all kinds of building material except reinforcing steel for \$150,000 hospital addition.

Brushes (Radiators).—U. S. Veterans' Bureau, Supply Division, Washington, D. C.—Receives bids June 11 for 300 radiator dusting brushes.

Cafeteria Equipment.—C. A. Franke, 119 W. Fifth St., Little Rock, Ark.—Wants prices on tables, counters and all equipment for cafeteria.

Cars.—Harry M. Waugh, Williamson, W. Va.—Wants 4 steel underframe flat cars, 80,000-lb. capacity or over; immediate delivery; wire proposition Williamson.

Cash Register.—See Office Fixtures and Supplies.

Cast Stone.—Robt. L. Harris, 516 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.—Wants prices on cast stone for armories at Silver Spring, Kensington, Easton and Crisfield, Md.

Cast Stone.—Denis & Handy, 822 Perdido St., New Orleans, La.—Wants prices on cast stone for \$13,500 dwelling.

Cast Stone.—H. W. McCord, 417 Adams Bldg., Port Arthur, Tex.—Wants prices on cast stone for \$55,000 armory.

Cast Stone.—Cowen Brothers, Contrs., Shawnee, Okla.—Wants prices on cast stone for \$65,000 theater and store building at Wewoka.

Cast Stone.—Geo. R. Kline, Sebring, Fla.—Wants prices on cast stone for \$100,000 hollow tile and stucco postoffice arcade.

Cast Stone.—P. R. Green, Contr., 527 N. College Ave., Fayetteville, Ark.—Wants prices on cast stone for apartment and dwellings.

Cement Brick Machinery.—Springfield Concrete Products Co., C. D. Cole, Mgr., 1427 E. Madison St., Springfield, Mo.—Wants prices on cement brick machinery.

Cement Drain Tile Machinery.—Springfield Concrete Products Co., C. D. Cole, Mgr., 1427 E. Madison St., Springfield, Mo.—Wants prices on cement drain tile machinery.

Cheesecloth.—Marine Corps, Quartermaster's Dept., Washington, D. C.—Receives bids June 7 to furnish 2000 yds. cheesecloth; delivery Quantico, Va., Sch. No. 641.

Church Furnishings, etc.—Mrs. M. R. Winstead, Chmn. Universalist Church Bldg. Comm., Rocky Mount, N. C.—Wants prices on equipment \$2000, for chapel and parsonage.

Coal-Mining Equipment.—Big Run Coal & Clay Co., Ashland, Ky.—Wants prices on coal-mining equipment, including fans, blowers, etc.

Coffee (Green).—Marine Corps, Quartermaster's Dept., Washington, D. C.—Receives bids June 8 for 125,000 lbs. green coffee, delivery Philadelphia, Pa., Sch. No. 648.

Coffee Plant Machinery.—M. L. Wread,

Contr., Sarasota, Fla.—Wants prices on machinery for coffee plant.

Counters.—See Cafeteria Equipment.

Cut Stone.—Maugans-Bell Co., Murfreesboro, Tenn.—Wants prices on cut stone for hospital building.

Dishwashing Machines.—U. S. Veterans' Bureau, Supply Division, Washington, D. C.—Receives bids June 10 for dishwashing machines.

Domestic Electric Light Plant.—Col. H. R. Wylie, P. O. Box 237, Huntington, W. Va.—Wants prices on electric light and power plant, about 5 or 6 kilowatts, for estate near Marlinton, W. Va.

Dumb Waiters.—F. E. Wright, Gurdon, Ark.—Wants prices on dumb waiters for theater building.

Dumb Waiter.—Maugans-Bell Co., Murfreesboro, Tenn.—Wants prices on dumb waiter for 2-story and basement hospital.

Dumb Waiters.—Robt. L. Harris, 516 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.—Wants prices on dumb waiters for armories at Silver Spring, Kensington, Easton and Crisfield.

Dumb Waiters.—Col. H. R. Wylie, P. O. Box 237, Huntington, W. Va.—Wants prices on dumb waiters for residence near Marlinton, W. Va.

Dredging.—Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.—Receives bids June 9 for dredging at Marine Barracks at Quantico, Va.

Dumb Waiters.—Dr. W. E. Lamerton, Enid, Okla.—Wants prices on dumb waiters for \$100,000 hospital addition.

Electric Refrigerators.—W. C. Mann, Ann St., Pickens, S. C.—Wants prices on electric refrigerators for residence.

Electric Refrigerators.—Col. H. R. Wylie, P. O. Box 237, Huntington, W. Va.—Wants prices on electric refrigerators for residence near Marlinton, W. Va.

Electric Refrigerators.—E. R. Burns, Hamlin, Tex.—Wants prices on electric refrigerators for \$25,000 hotel.

Electric Refrigerators.—Cowen Brothers, Contrs., Shawnee, Okla.—Wants prices on electric refrigerators for \$65,000 theater and store building at Wewoka.

Electric Storage Batteries.—Highway Marker Advertising Co., 821 New Orleans Bank Bldg., New Orleans, La.—Wants prices on batteries to furnish light (8 candle-power) for 400 hours.

Elevators.—C. A. Franke, 119 W. Fifth St., Little Rock, Ark.—Wants prices on elevators for 5-story building.

Fans.—See Coal-Mining Equipment.

Flooring.—Denis & Handy, 822 Perdido St., New Orleans, La.—Wants prices on tile and hardwood flooring for \$13,500 dwelling.

Flooring.—Geo. R. Kline, Sebring, Fla.—Wants prices on tile and concrete flooring for \$100,000 postoffice arcade.

Flooring.—Dr. W. E. Lamerton, Enid, Okla.—Wants prices on tile and hardwood flooring for \$100,000 hospital addition.

Flooring (Tile).—Stanislaus Russell, 11 E. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.—Wants prices on tile flooring for church.

Flooring.—Cowen Brothers, Contrs., Shawnee, Okla.—Wants prices on tile, terrazzo and hardwood flooring for \$65,000 theater and store building at Wewoka.

Flooring (Concrete).—H. W. McCord, 417 Adams Bldg., Port Arthur, Tex.—Wants prices on concrete flooring for \$55,000 armory.

Flooring.—P. R. Green, Contr., 527 N. College Ave., Fayetteville, Ark.—Wants prices on hardwood, linoleum and composition floors for apartment and dwellings.

Flooring.—L. T. Lyle, Contr., Luverne, Ala.—Wants prices on concrete, hardwood, linoleum and composition flooring for school building.

Flooring.—Walker Construction Co., Box 446, Daytona Beach, Fla.—Wants prices on tile, hardwood, rubber tile and composition flooring.

Flooring.—Robt. L. Harris, 516 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.—Wants prices on tile, concrete and hardwood flooring for armories at Silver Springs, Kensington, Easton and Crisfield, Md.

Flooring.—Herman J. Duncan, 120 Murray St., Alexandria, La.—Wants prices on tile and linoleum flooring for \$30,000 infirmary.

Flooring.—W. C. Mann, Ann St., Pickens,

S. C.—Wants prices on tile, hardwood and linoleum flooring for residence.

Flooring.—C. L. Marshall, Johnson City, Tenn.—Wants prices on tile, concrete and hardwood flooring for \$35,000 to \$40,000 residence.

Flooring.—F. E. Wright, Gurdon, Ark.—Wants prices on tile and rubber tile flooring for theater building.

Flooring.—E. R. Burns, Hamlin, Tex.—Wants prices on terrazzo and linoleum flooring for \$25,000 hotel.

Flooring.—Maugans-Bell Co., Murfreesboro, Tenn.—Wants prices on terrazzo, linoleum and composition flooring for hospital building.

Flooring.—George R. Callis, Jr., Archt., Hearst Tower Bldg., Baltimore, Md.—Wants prices on terrazzo and concrete flooring for \$100,000 retail stores.

Gin Equipment.—Lee Berry Gin Co., El Dorado, Okla.—Wants 5-stand gin equipment.

Glass (Unbreakable).—Highway Marker Advertising Co., 821 New Orleans Bank Bldg., New Orleans, La.—Wants prices on unbreakable, translucent glass.

Gravel.—Louisiana Highway Comm., Baton Rouge, La.—Receives bids June 11 to furnish 6600 cu. yds. washed gravel to surface Minden-Shreveport Highway, Bossier Parish; W. B. Robert, State Highway Engr.

Heating Plant.—Maugans-Bell Co., Murfreesboro, Tenn.—Wants prices on one-line, gravity steam heating plant for hospital building.

Heating and Ventilation.—C. A. Franke, 119 W. Fifth St., Little Rock, Ark.—Wants prices on heating and ventilating system for cafeteria and retail bakery.

Hosiery.—C. A. Constantine, Peachtree and Decatur Sts., Atlanta, Ga.—Wants to correspond with manufacturers of hosiery, with view of representation.

Hospital Furnishings, etc.—H. Bass, Enid, Okla.—Wants prices on equipment for \$100,000 hospital addition.

Ice Cream Plant Machinery and Supplies.—Navasota Ice Cream Co., Main St., Navasota, Tex.—Wants ice cream plant machinery and supplies, including fruit crushers, Eskimo Pie machines, etc.

Incinerator.—C. A. Franke, 119 W. Fifth St., Little Rock, Ark.—Wants prices on incinerator for 5-story building (retail bakery and cafeteria).

Incinerator.—Board of Public Works, Forrest Moss, Sec., Louisville, Ky.—Receives bids June 25 for erection of incinerator.*

Incinerators.—Dr. W. E. Lamerton, Enid, Okla.—Wants prices on incinerators for \$100,000 hospital addition.

Incinerators.—P. R. Green, Contr., 527 N. College Ave., Fayetteville, Ark.—Wants prices on limestone for apartment and dwellings.

Interior Decorating.—C. A. Franke, 119 W. St., Little Rock, Ark.—Wants prices on interior decorating for cafeteria and retail bakery.

Jetty Construction.—Lake Worth Inlet Dist. Commrs., 208 Fern St., West Palm Beach, Fla.—Receives June 21 to furnish and place 65,000 tons stone for extending Lake Worth Inlet jetties.

Labeling Machines.—Gallihier-Crabtree Co., 202 Tenth St., Lynchburg, Va.—Wants prices on labeling machines.

Lathe.—H. C. Davis, 327 S. McDowell St., Raleigh, N. C.—Wants used lathe, quick change, 12 to 16-in. swing, 8-ft. bed; state condition, etc.

Laundry Equipment.—U. S. Veterans' Bureau, Supply Division, Washington, D. C.—Receives bids June 3 for laundry equipment.

Lighting Cable.—John M. Murch, Galveston County Auditor, Galveston, Tex.—Receives bids June 8 for 4000 ft. of No. 6 single conduction 10,000-volt underground cable; safety cable or equal; and 500 ft. of No. 6 single conductor stranded 8000-volt, 9.32-in. rubber covered and braided, Safety Cable or equal; delivery f. o. b. Galveston.

Limestone.—George R. Callis, Jr., Archt., Hearst Tower Bldg., Baltimore, Md.—Wants prices on limestone for \$100,000 retail stores.

Limestone.—Herman J. Duncan, 120 Murray St., Alexandria, La.—Wants prices on limestone for \$30,000 brick and concrete infirmary.

Limestone.—Robt. L. Harris, 516 N. Charles

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

St., Baltimore, Md.—Wants prices on limestone for armories at Silver Spring, Kensington, Easton and Crisfield, Md.

Limestone.—P. R. Green, Contr., 527 N. College Ave., Fayetteville, Ark.—Wants prices on limestone for apartment and dwellings.

Mail Chutes.—P. R. Green, Contr., 527 N. College Ave., Fayetteville, Ark.—Wants prices on mail chutes for apartment house.

Marble.—Cowen Brothers, Contrs., Shawnee, Okla.—Wants prices on marble for \$65,000 theater and store building at Wewoka.

Marble.—Maugans-Bell Co., Murfreesboro, Tenn.—Wants prices on marble for hospital building.

Marble.—George R. Callis, Jr., Archt., Hearst Tower Bldg., Baltimore, Md.—Wants prices on marble for \$100,000 retail stores.

Metal Ceilings.—E. R. Burns, Hamlin, Tex.—Wants prices on metal ceilings for \$25,000 hotel.

Metal Ceilings.—H. P. Garvin, care M. E. Church, South, Amarillo, Tex.—Wants prices on metal ceilings for \$40,000 church.

Metal Ceilings.—W. C. Mann, Ann St., Pickens, S. C.—Wants prices on metal ceilings for residence.

Metal Ceilings.—F. E. Wright, Gurdon, Ark.—Wants prices on metal ceilings for theater building.

Metal Ceilings.—Walker Construction Co., Box 446, Daytona Beach, Fla.—Wants prices on metal ceilings.

Metal Doors.—Cowen Brothers, Contrs., Broad St., Shawnee, Okla.—Wants prices on metal doors for \$65,000 theater and store building at Wewoka.

Metal Doors.—L. T. Lyle, Contr., Luverne, Ala.—Wants prices on metal doors for school building.

Metal Door.—Maugans-Bell Co., Murfreesboro, Tenn.—Wants prices on metal doors for hospital building.

Metal Doors.—Robt. L. Harris, 516 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.—Wants prices on metal doors for armories at Silver Spring, Kensington, Easton and Crisfield, Md.

Metal Doors.—Geo. R. Kline, Sebring, Fla.—Wants prices on metal doors for \$100,000 postoffice arcade.

Metal Doors, Sash and Trim.—F. E. Wright, Gurdon, Ark.—Wants prices on metal doors and steel sash and trim for theater building.

Metal Doors, Sash and Trim.—George R. Callis, Jr., Archt., Hearst Tower Bldg., Baltimore, Md.—Wants prices on metal doors and steel sash and trim for \$100,000 retail stores.

Metal Lath.—C. L. Marshall, Johnson City, Tenn.—Wants prices on metal lath for \$35,000 to \$40,000 residence.

Miscellaneous Supplies.—Marine Corps, Quartermaster's Dept., Washington, D. C.—Receives bids June 7 to furnish miscellaneous supplies; delivery Quantico, Va., Sch. 642.

Motor.—City of Mount Airy, Md., A. R. Molesworth, Mayor—Wants 25 h. p. motor, a. c.

Motors.—Johnson Marble & Granite Co., Inc., Greensboro, N. C.—Wants prices on electric motors.

Motors.—Big Run Coal & Clay Co., Ashland, Ky.—Wants prices on used D. C. motors.

Motor.—H. S. Davis, 327 S. McDowell St., Raleigh, N. C.—Wants electric motor frame and motor.

Office Fixtures and Supplies.—Tyler Baking Co., W. O. Lisle, Pres., Box 736, Tyler, Tex.—Wants prices on office fixtures, cash register and supplies.

Ornamental Concrete Products Forms.—Springfield Concrete Products Co., C. D. Cole, Mgr., 1427 E. Madison St., Springfield, Mo.—Wants prices on ornamental concrete products forms.

Oven (Bake).—See Bakery Equipment.

Painting.—Board of Awards, F. A. Dolfeld, City Register, Baltimore, Md.—Receives bids June 9 for exterior and interior painting at No. 10 Truck Co., Lafayette Ave.; C. H. Osborne, Chief, Bureau of Bldgs.

Paper Drinking Cups, etc.—U. S. Veterans' Bureau, Supply Division, Washington, D. C.—Receives bids June 10 for paper drinking cups; 5-oz. capacity to fit either "Lilly" or "Tulip" cup dispensers.

Paving.—Washington, D. C. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Pipe (Cast Iron).—Standard Construction Co., 337 Humble Oil Bldg., Houston, Tex.—Wants approximately 5 tons of 18-in., 20

tons of 24-in., 21 tons of 30-in. B. & S., Class A cast iron pipe.

Plaster Board.—P. R. Green, Contr., 527 N. College Ave., Fayetteville, Ark.—Wants prices on plaster board for apartment and dwellings.

Plaster Board.—Dr. W. E. Lamerton, Enid, Okla.—Wants prices on plaster board for \$100,000 hospital addition.

Plaster Board.—H. W. McCord, 417 Adams Bldg., Port Arthur, Tex.—Wants prices on plaster board for \$55,000 armory.

Plaster Board.—L. T. Lyle, Contr., Luverne, Ala.—Wants prices on plaster board for school building.

Paving.—Slaton, Tex. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Pipe (Cast Iron).—See Sewers.

Pipe (Vitrified).—See Sewers.

Plaster.—C. L. Marshall, Johnson City, Tenn.—Wants prices on plaster for \$35,000 to \$40,000 residence.

Plaster Board.—W. C. Mann, Ann St., Pickens, S. C.—Wants prices on plaster board for residence.

Plumbing.—Maugans-Bell Co., Murfreesboro, Tenn.—Wants prices on plumbing in hospital building.

Plumbing and Heating.—G. Elmer Wilbur, Chrmn. Board of Public Instruction, Duval County, Jacksonville, Fla.—Receives bids June 22 for plumbing, heating, electric work and wiring installation in two senior high school buildings in Special Tax School Dist. No. 1.

Pump.—City of Mt. Airy, Md., A. R. Molesworth, Mayor—Wants centrifugal pump to lift 100 gal. per minute to tank already constructed.

Rebinding Books, etc.—Board of Awards, F. A. Dolfeld, City Register, Baltimore, Md.—Receives bids June 9 for rebinding and rehabilitating books for Dept. of Education; furnish, deliver and install machinery for various industrial art shops and equipment, tools and supplies for shops for various school; John H. Roche, Sec. Board of School Commrs.

Refrigeration System.—C. A. Franke, 119 W. Fifth St., Little Rock, Ark.—Wants prices on refrigeration system for cafeteria and retail bakery.

Road.—Orange, Tex. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Road.—Ripley, W. Va., will build 2 roads. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Road.—Rockwall, Tex. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Road.—State of West Virginia will improve 4 roads. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Road.—Lewisburg, W. Va., will build 19 roads. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Road.—Aiken, S. C., will build 3 roads. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Road.—State of Kentucky will improve 31 roads. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Road.—State of Louisiana will build 3 roads. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Rolling Partitions.—F. E. Wright, Gurdon, Ark.—Wants prices on rolling partitions for theater building.

Rolling Partitions.—L. T. Lyle, Contr., Luverne, Ala.—Wants prices on rolling partitions for school building.

Roof, etc.—Treasury Department Supvg. Architect's Office, Washington, D. C.—Receives bids June 8 for promenade roof, etc., main building, U. S. Public Health Service Hospital, Norfolk, Va. (Tanners Creek Site.)

Sand-Blast Machines.—Johnson Marble & Granite Co., Inc., Greensboro, N. C.—Wants prices on sand-blast machines.

Sewers.—City of Miami, Fla., H. E. Ross, Clk.—Receives bids June 7 for construction of sanitary sewers in Improvement Districts 191 and 193; 2628 ft. of 8-in., 4980 ft. of 8-in., 225 ft. of 8-in. vitrified sewer; 185 ft. of 8-in. cast iron sewer; 5 standard manholes complete; 200 sq. yds. sidewalk restoration; plans, etc., from Ernest Cotton, Director of Public Service.

Sewers.—City of Aspermont, Tex., A. A. Annis, Mayor—Receives bids June 7 for furnishing materials and constructing sewer system and disposal plant; plans and specifications from Douglass & Mitchell Corp., Inc., 409 Perkins-Snyder Bldg., Wichita Falls, Engrs.

Show Cases.—See Bakery Equipment.

Sinks (Pantry and Kitchen).—Marine Corps, Quartermaster's Dept., Washington, D. C.—Receives bids June 3 to furnish 3 pantry sinks and 4 kitchen sinks; delivery Marine Barracks, Eighth and Eye St. S. E., Washington; Sch. No. 639.

Sprinklers.—W. C. Mann, Ann St., Pickens, S. C.—Wants prices on sprinkler system.

Shovel (Steam).—Merrill B. Parker, 1912 Oak St., Chattanooga, Tenn.—Wants steam shovel for resale, 50-B Bucyrus or Model 32 Marion with 1½-yd. dipper preferred; on crawler type truck; second-hand.

Steel Buildings.—Big Run Coal & Clay Co., Ashland, Ky.—Wants prices on steel buildings.

Steel Hulls and Derricks.—U. S. Engineer Office, Box 72, Louisville, Ky.—Receives bids June 14 to furnish and deliver three steel maneuver boat hulls and derricks.

Steel Sash and Trim.—Herman J. Duncan, 120 Murray St., Alexandria, La.—Wants prices on steel sash and trim for \$30,000 infirmary.

Steel Sash and Trim.—E. R. Burns, Hamlin, Tex.—Wants prices on steel sash and trim for \$25,000 hotel.

Steel Sash and Trim.—Cowen Brothers, Contrs., Broad St., Shawnee, Okla.—Wants prices on steel sash and trim for \$65,000 theater and store building at Wewoka.

Steel Sash and Trim.—L. T. Lyle, Contr., Luverne, Ala.—Wants prices on steel sash and trim for school building.

Steel Sash and Trim.—Geo. R. Kline, Sebring, Fla.—Wants prices on steel sash and trim for \$100,000 postoffice arcade.

Steel Sash and Trim.—Stanislaus Russell, 11 E. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.—Wants prices on steel sash and trim for church.

Steel Sash and Trim.—Robt. L. Harris, 516 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.—Wants prices on steel sash and trim for armories at Silver Spring, Kensington, Easton and Crisfield, Md.

Stone-Working Tools.—Johnson Marble & Granite Co., Inc., Greensboro, N. C.—Wants prices on stone-working tools.

Stop-Watches.—Marine Corps, Quartermaster's Dept., Washington, D. C.—Receives bids June 13 to furnish 200 stop-watches; delivery Philadelphia, Pa. Sch. 654.

Street.—Carrollton, Ga. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Street.—Richmond, Va. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Street.—Eustis, Fla. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Street.—Raymondville, Tex. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Street.—Baltimore, Md. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Street.—Miami, Fla. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Street.—St. Louis, Mo. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Street.—Shelby, N. C. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Tables.—See Cafeteria Equipment.

Tank (Fuel Oil).—Canal Point Ice & Storage Co., Canal Point, Fla.—Wants fuel oil tank, 9000-gal. capacity.

Terra Cotta Trim.—Robt. L. Harris, 516 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.—Wants prices on terra cotta trim for armories at Silver Spring, Kensington, Easton and Crisfield, Md.

Terra Cotta Trim.—W. C. Mann, Ann St., Pickens, S. C.—Wants prices on terra cotta trim for residence.

Terra Cotta Trim.—Cowen Brothers, Contractors, Shawnee, Okla.—Wants prices on terra cotta trim for \$65,000 theater and store building at Wewoka.

Terra Cotta Trim.—P. R. Green, Contr., 527 N. College Ave., Fayetteville, Ark.—Wants prices on terra cotta trim for apartment and dwellings.

Tile.—Denis & Handy, 822 Perdido St., New Orleans, La.—Wants prices on interior tile for \$13,500 dwelling.

Tile.—Wages Bros., Fayetteville, Ark.—Wants prices on hollow tile.

Tile.—Geo. R. Kline, Sebring, Fla.—Wants prices on hollow and interior tile for \$100,000 postoffice arcade.

Tile.—Dr. W. E. Lamerton, Enid, Okla.—Wants prices on interior tile for \$100,000 hospital addition.

Tile.—Stanislaus Russell, 11 E. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.—Wants prices on interior tile for church.

(Continued on page 148.)

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE Seaboard Air Line Railway Company FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1925

BALTIMORE, Md., MAY 12, 1926.

To the Stockholders and Security Owners of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company:

The President and Board of Directors submit the following report of the affairs of the Company for the year ended December 31, 1925:

GENERAL REMARKS.

Favorable business conditions in the territory served by the Seaboard continued throughout the year, with prospects of a large volume of business for 1926. Seaboard territory is forging ahead in agricultural pursuits, and in the building of new roads, schools, factories, hotels, public utilities, apartment houses and dwellings. Many new industries are being established, resulting in diversification of manufacture. The year 1925 produced the second largest cotton crop in the South's history, the greater part of the crop not exported being manufactured in the South. Cotton handled by the Seaboard in 1925 was 64,000 tons more than was handled in 1924, and this increase was exceeded by the increase in tons of cotton seed and products handled. Notwithstanding the large cotton crop, diversification in agriculture continues. The Company's Development Department has been instrumental in improving the agricultural conditions in the communities served by the railway and in presenting the truly remarkable opportunities that are offered in the Southern Country. The traffic congestion that existed generally in Florida in the fall and winter of 1925 has at the date of this report been eliminated so far as the Seaboard is concerned.

The Company handled 17,858,853 tons of revenue freight in 1925 compared with 15,427,627 in 1924, an increase of 15.8 per cent. There was an increase of 18.6 per cent in the revenue tons carried one mile. The number of revenue tons per train mile increased 8.66 per cent. Freight train revenue increased \$5,591,591.35 or 14.6 per cent, 1925 over 1924. Passenger train revenue increased \$3,368,769.71 or 25 per cent. Operating expenses were 74.34 per cent of the Gross Revenue in 1925 compared with 77.53 per cent in 1924. The transportation ratio was 36.47 in 1925 compared with 37.42 in the previous year and 38.89 in 1923. Taxes were \$3,023,400.64 compared with \$2,442,535.36 in 1924. There was expended for maintenance in 1925 \$18,608,144.01 which was \$1,394,265.08 more than the amount expended in 1924. The roadway and rolling stock of the Company have been maintained to the highest economical degree. The flood conditions in January and February hereinafter mentioned, and the freight congestion in Florida during the fall and winter resulted in abnormal per diem payments or equipment rentals. The elimination of the freight congestion and the purchase of additional new locomotives, freight cars and other equipment hereinafter mentioned to be delivered in 1926 will bring substantial reductions in equipment rents.

Unprecedented floods in South Carolina and Georgia in January, 1925, the effects of which extended well into February, resulted in the breaking of the Company's main line in several places, necessitating the diversion of freight and passenger trains and the placing of embargoes for a short period. These conditions resulted in operating losses to the Company, if they had not existed the net income for the year would have been greater.

In addition to the equipment received during the year, orders have been placed in 1926 for 50 new locomotives, 2,400 new 50-ton steel gondola cars, 1,000 new 40-ton box cars, 6 all-steel combination passenger and baggage cars and 50 caboose cars.

Some of the major improvements and betterments added during the year were installation of automatic block signals

between Richmond, Va., and Hamlet, N. C., a distance of 253 miles, of which 59 miles between Norlina, N. C., and Raleigh, N. C., was completed and put in operation before the close of the year, the balance being completed and put in operation the early part of 1926; increased facilities on the new Florida Cross State line to provide for the heavy traffic conditions on that line; engine terminals, shops and icing facilities at Baldwin, Fla.; yard, shop and water facilities at Wildwood, Fla.; re-laying the Waldo-Archer-Inverness line and the Tampa Northern line with heavier rail, otherwise putting those lines in condition for heavy through freight train operations, and the installation of numerous 100 car passing tracks so constructed as to become integral parts of a double track when desired.

During the year 7 miles of double track was constructed between Waldo and Baldwin south of Maxville, in connection with which reduction of grades and the straightening of the line was effected. This double track mileage was put in operation in the early part of 1926.

During 1925 126.73 miles of new 100 pound, 87.93 miles of new 90 pound and 60.14 miles of new 75 pound steel rail, making a total of 274.80 track miles, were laid in main line, releasing therefrom the lighter rail.

In addition 24.50 track miles of serviceable released 85 pound and 75 pound steel rail were laid on branch lines, releasing lighter rail.

In addition 38.34 track miles of serviceable released steel rail were used in relaying yard tracks, passing tracks and sidings.

During the year 5,156 lineal feet of open deck trestle have been converted into ballast deck trestle. In addition, 3,760 lineal feet have been driven, capped and made ready for ballast deck. 2,790 lineal feet of open deck trestle have been filled during the year.

OPENING CROSS FLORIDA LINE—NEW CONSTRUCTION.

In January, 1925, the new cross Florida line (204 miles) to West Palm Beach-Palm Beach from Coleman on Jacksonville-Tampa main line was opened for business. The Gross-Callahan cut-off (13 miles) near Jacksonville, Fla., was put in operation in September, 1925, shortening the mileage and resulting in substantial saving of time and expense in the movement of through freight and passenger trains in and out of Florida.

The new Cross Florida line was opened for business January 20, 1925, when the "Orange Blossom Special," the Seaboard's crack train, was inaugurated and christened amid ceremonies attended by thousands, including five hundred guests occupying four sections of the Special. The Orange Blossom Special has become famous because of its unsurpassed equipment, unexcelled service and "always on time." This train meets a seasonal demand for high class service and will be withdrawn during the summer months. The Valrico cut-off (12 miles) near Tampa, Fla., shortening the distance across the state was put in operation in December, 1925. The cross state line connecting the East and West Coasts of Florida also gives through line service to points East and West.

In furtherance of the Company's plans for the extension of its lines and the enlargement of its facilities in Florida to meet the demands of the rapid growth of that State, the Seaboard-All Florida Railway, a subsidiary company, was formed during the year for the purpose of extending Seaboard lines from West Palm Beach to Miami and thence to Florida

City (provided rights of way there are secured) on the East Coast, approximately 100 miles. On the West Coast Seaboard extension is under construction from Fort Ogden, a point on the leased Charlotte Harbor & Northern Railway to Fort Myers, approximately 36 miles, from Fort Myers to the south bank of the Estero River, approximately 14 miles, from a point of connection at or near Fort Myers on the Fort Ogden-Fort Myers line in the direction of Labelle, approximately 33 miles, and from a point on the Fort Myers-Estero line to or in the direction of Punta Rassa, approximately 11 miles, an aggregate of nearly 100 miles on the West Coast, and a total of 200 miles on both coasts. At Estero this line will connect with the Naples, Seaboard & Gulf Railway to be acquired as hereinafter stated. Adequate terminal facilities have been acquired at Miami and other points. Construction of the line from West Palm Beach to Miami and points on the East Coast and the construction of the West Coast lines referred to, is progressing rapidly.

The Seaboard's West Coast lines now under construction will traverse territory, part of which has been without railroad transportation and will serve one of the most fertile sections of Florida. These lines will afford transportation service to a large acreage of standing timber and the manufacture of lumber will become an important industry for many years. With transportation facilities the production of citrus fruits and early vegetables will increase rapidly. These lines will provide transportation for home seekers, tourist and winter home communities, the advantages offered by the West Coast of Florida are now realized.

The Brooksville and Inverness Railway, a subsidiary, was organized in the fall of 1925 for the purpose of constructing approximately 22 miles of railroad to connect the lines of the Tampa Northern Railroad, a subsidiary, at Brooksville, Fla., with the Company's Waldo-Archer-Inverness line near Inverness, Fla., and open up a substantial area of undeveloped territory. This link was put in operation under lease in December, 1925, and together with the lines of the Tampa Northern, provide a second main line of the Company between Tampa and Waldo. This additional line added greatly to the capacity of the System and assisted materially in relieving the traffic congestion then prevalent.

In November, 1925, the lines of the East and West Coast Railway, a subsidiary that was heretofore operated separately, were leased by the Seaboard and now form a part of the Company's South Florida Division.

Effective January 1, 1926, the lines of the Charlotte Harbor & Northern Railway Company, consisting of approximately 100 miles of main line, were leased under a three year deferred purchase contract and will be operated separately under the name of "Charlotte Harbor & Northern Railway, Seaboard Air Line Railway Company, Lessee." This is an important acquisition and will form the connecting link between the present lines of the Company and the new West Coast Lines.

Under the contract with John S. Jones, the Naples, Seaboard & Gulf Railway Company was organized to construct 20 miles of new line from the southernmost terminus of the Seaboard-All Florida's West Coast lines at Estero to Naples, Fla. It will open up new territory and afford through service to the growing town of Naples on the Gulf of Mexico and Bay of Naples, a most attractive place with beautiful beaches, the latitude approximately that of Miami and one of the best situated winter resorts on the West Coast. Naples affords a far southern practical point for a deep water terminal on this Coast. The territory to be served by this line is developing and in addition to citrus fruits, early vegetables and canning industries, there are large timber areas that will later afford substantial tonnage. The Naples, Seaboard & Gulf Railway will be taken over within three years by the Seaboard at cost without interest, and will be leased by this Company upon completion.

The Venice, Englewood and Southern Railway has been recently organized to extend the Seaboard line from Venice, Fla. (20 miles), to Englewood, Fla., located on Lemon Bay, and thence to a point or points of connection with the leased lines of the Charlotte Harbor & Northern. The section to be served by this line is rapidly developing. The Brotherhood

of Locomotive Engineers has acquired a large area at Venice which they are extensively developing which will be served by both the Seaboard Venice line and the new line. Ready-to-use farms, including dairying and poultry raising on a large scale are to be provided. At Venice, Englewood and Woodmere extensive developments are to be made. The Venice, Englewood & Southern as a subsidiary will be operated under lease.

In March, 1926, the Company acquired the entire capital stock of the Tavares & Gulf Railroad Company, which extends from a point near Tavares, Florida, to Clermont and Ocoee, approximately 34 miles. This line will be operated separately as a subsidiary of the Seaboard. Substantial improvements will be made, including laying heavier rail.

Plans for the current year, in addition to the extensions to the System briefly mentioned, contemplate automatic signals, double tracking, establishment of division headquarters at Indiantown, Fla., with round-house, shops, etc., together with additions to passing tracks, transfer facilities, etc.

NEW SHORT LINE TO WESTERN GATEWAYS.

In a letter to the stockholders dated February 16, 1926, the President of your Company briefly made mention of plans in connection with proposed extensions and acquisitions of lines by lease and/or purchase, including cut-offs and trackage which will greatly reduce mileage to and from important points and gateways in continuation of the policy to mold the Seaboard into a compact railway system. While concrete plans will be later completed and put before the Interstate Commerce Commission for approval, the new construction, leased lines, cut-offs and trackage rights will give the Seaboard system its third line of railroad into Tampa, St. Petersburg, intermediate and other Florida points and a new short line to and from these points, opening up new gateways via the West Coast, Perry (Fla.), Albany (Ga.), Montgomery, and Birmingham (Ala.), to the West; and a short line to Atlanta, Macon (Ga.), and intermediate points, also a short line from Atlanta via Macon to Jacksonville, Fla., and the shortest line from Atlanta via Macon to Savannah, Ga. This will open up a new and important short line route from the West via Western gateways of Birmingham and Montgomery, also from Atlanta via the proposed Inglis-Dunnellon-Wildwood cut-off, to West Palm Beach, Palm Beach, Miami, Homestead, Florida City and other important points on the East Coast and in the ridge country of Florida. Thus will be realized the Seaboard's long contemplated plan for a connection between its Atlanta-Birmingham line and its Savannah-Montgomery line and its Florida lines; the new line will also materially relieve the Jacksonville-Tampa main line to the East and West. The new construction, together with the cut-offs, leased lines and trackage rights, in conjunction with other Seaboard lines, will insure the prompt handling of Florida's growing traffic by the Seaboard System to all points.

Under arrangements, which were described in the letter of February 16, to the stockholders, an opportunity was afforded the stockholders to purchase the stock of the Investment and Securities Company of Florida and thus take part and benefit by the enhancement in value of well chosen Florida lands consequent upon the growth and development of that State in which your Company has taken so important a part. The Investment and Securities Company of Florida was organized and has acquired the lands referred to. The Railway will obtain rights of way through such land, also station and terminal sites at reasonable cost, the Investment Company's purpose will be to increase the railroad's traffic, both freight and passenger, through the development of its properties. Under the plan shareholders of your Company, both common and preferred, were entitled to subscribe to shares of the capital stock of the Investment Company at \$25 per share on the basis of one-half share of Investment Company stock for each share of either preferred or common stock of the Seaboard owned and standing in the name of the shareholders of record at the close of business February 24, 1926. This right of subscription was extended to April 9, 1926. That those who may not have had the opportunity

to avail of such right, stockholders by notifying the Secretary of the Company on or before July 1, 1926, may subscribe to the stock of the Investment and Securities Company on the basis mentioned, the aggregate amounts of such subscriptions may, however, necessitate limitation by the Executive Committee.

The 55,000 (approximate) acres of land referred to in the letter of February 16 to the Stockholders which is under contract to be donated to the Railway upon assurance of the construction of the new West Coast lines to the West will be acquired by the Investment and Securities Company from the Railway Company by the issue to the Railway Company of stock of the Investment Company in an amount equal to the appraised value of the said land.

A COMPACT RAILROAD SYSTEM.

Because of the movement in Congress and elsewhere to force the railroads by Congressional Act into large consolidated systems aggregating enormous mileages and not permit them to continue to consolidate by voluntary action subject to the approval of the Commission the attention of the stockholders is called to that portion of the letter of February 16th herein referred to dealing with consolidations which is here quoted:

"The President of the Seaboard wishes to add that the plans set forth herein if carried out will knit the Seaboard lines of railroad into a compact transportation system within a territory of a character and of such size as will preserve the personal contact between railroad officials and the shippers and users of transportation which is essential to secure efficient service and the comprehensive development of territory traversed and not attainable in the greater territories contemplated by the larger continuous mileage systems advocated in some directions.

"The Seaboard Air Line Railway prefers to establish its western frontier not far distant from the Birmingham and Montgomery (Alabama) gateways to the West. At these gateways the Seaboard system possesses admirable competitive advantages through connection with four competing systems of railroad leading into and through the West, which would not be obtainable in the larger continuous mileage systems, nor could the personal contact referred to between officials and shippers be preserved which would be prohibited by distance.

"The impression often sought to be created that a very great aggregation of continuous railroad mileage in one system extending across the continent is economically sound is a mistake. It has been further suggested respecting such consolidations that the territories that they occupy should be laid out so as to yield comparatively like returns to the respective competitive consolidated systems operating therein; apart from this being destructive of effective competitive service it would retard development. Any plan which shall yield a like return to the respective so-called competitive consolidated systems operating therein must in itself be destructive of competitive service and is uneconomical in its conception—it is a contradiction on its face."

This position respecting enforced large consolidations was taken by your President when as also President of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities, you may recall, he originally inaugurated and placed before Congress in 1919 the plan of ratemaking which was embodied in what is known as Section 15a of the Transportation Act of 1920 under which rates are now made by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Partly to avoid this method of ratemaking the present consolidation bill before Congress

attempts to do the impossible in providing for laying out territories in which the large consolidated systems are to operate so that the earnings of the respective consolidated systems may be kept uniform; even were this practicable, which is not, it would destroy initiative, competition and development.

Far greater economies are possible by compelling the consolidating of the box and certain other freight cars of all the railroads by pooling, saving millions of dollars annually in avoiding hauling and cross-hauling train loads of empty cars in returning them to the owner railroad to save payment of per diem rental for them. The capital investment in engine and other equipment, cost of coal and other operating expenditures in connection with hurrying back home empty an implement of transportation, such as a box car, instead of finding a load for it in territory nearest where unloaded, and when half its life is spent on the rails of railroads other than its owner is a costly method of transporting freight in interstate commerce. The ordinary box freight car, of which there are approximately 1,200,000, is legal tender among railroads as the bank note is among banks. These cars should be pooled under a direction which would represent all railroads. Without respect to which owns them when unloaded they should be used at the nearest loading points. Under such a method cars could be standardized both as to original design and repairs, and instead of specializing cars they could be constructed to accommodate more than one commodity. Millions of empty car miles would be saved by stopping the cross-haul of empties, equipment investment greatly reduced by smaller number of cars required, also engine power, as stated. The shippers of the country might be properly concerned should Congress by act create enormous and unwieldy aggregations of railroad mileage through forced consolidation into large systems with the lessened efficiency and service bound to result therefrom, while the economic results are extremely doubtful. They should rather wish to see instituted methods of car service which would be productive of the economic results to be secured under the consolidation of freight car equipment in the manner set forth. Data and suggestions in respect to this subject are in the records of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce covering many pages and many hearings at the instance of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities long ago.

During the year your Company sold \$25,000,000 Seaboard-All Florida Railway First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds, Series A, due August 1, 1935, issued jointly under Trust Agreement of Seaboard-All Florida Railway, Florida Western & Northern Railroad Company and East and West Coast Railway, guaranteed both as to principal and interest by the Seaboard Air Line Railway, to provide funds for construction of the above mentioned new lines of the Seaboard-All Florida Railway, for the redemption and consequent reduction in interest charge, of \$7,000,000 Florida Western & Northern Railroad Company First Mortgage 7% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Series "A," due May 15, 1934, and for the retiral of \$525,000 principal amount of First Mortgage Bonds of the East and West Coast Railway. All of the lines of railroad owned or to be constructed by the three companies parties to the mortgage have been leased to the Seaboard Air Line Railway.

The many advantages and opportunities offered by the States of the South which are served by your railroad are becoming known and the continued growth of Seaboard territory is assured.

The growth and development of Florida is now proceeding on substantial lines. The real estate boom, a natural consequence where a state offered such extraordinary inducements as Florida, has subsided, enabling permanent development to go forward under normal conditions.

The Board of Directors wishes conveyed to the officers and to those employed by the Company acknowledgement of their loyal and efficient service.

S. DAVIES WARFIELD,
President.

SUMMARY OF INCOME

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1925, COMPARED WITH YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1924.

	1925	1924	Increase	Decrease
Gross Revenue.....	\$62,861,710.79	\$53,384,173.10	\$9,480,537.69	
Operating Expenses.....	46,733,363.69	41,387,634.17	5,345,729.52	
Net Operating Revenue.....	\$16,128,347.10	\$11,996,538.93	\$4,131,808.17	
Taxes.....	3,923,400.64	2,442,535.36	1,480,865.28	
Uncollectible Railway Revenues.....	22,583.50	17,807.62	4,775.88	
Operating Income.....	\$12,182,362.96	\$9,536,195.95	\$2,646,167.01	
Other Income:				
Joint Facility Rent Income.....	\$102,253.96	\$98,057.90	\$4,196.06	
Income from Lease of Road.....	960.81	72.53	888.28	
Miscellaneous Rent Income.....	168,581.88	161,630.17	6,951.71	
Miscellaneous Non-Operating.....				
Physical Property.....	38,021.87	54,411.92	\$16,390.05	
Dividend Income.....	413,148.67	413,933.84	785.17	
Income from Funded Securities.....	225,097.57	212,373.71	12,723.86	
Income from Unfunded Securities and Accounts.....	253,027.34	170,987.35	82,039.99	
Income from Sinking and Other Reserve Funds.....	56.40	41.98	14.42	
Miscellaneous Income.....	1,496.99	21,866.98	20,370.98	
TOTAL OTHER INCOME.....	\$1,202,651.49	\$1,133,376.38	\$69,275.02	
Gross Income.....	\$14,288,014.36	\$10,669,572.33	\$3,618,442.03	
Deductions from Gross Income:				
Hire of Equipment—Debit Balance.....	\$2,148,605.16	\$412,865.06	\$1,735,740.10	
Joint Facility Rents.....	216,280.88	207,874.41	8,406.47	
Rent for Lease of Roads.....	942,869.49	59,569.17	883,300.32	
Miscellaneous Rents.....	2,689.03	12,478.53	\$9,789.50	
Interest on Funded Debt.....	5,615,742.65	5,572,736.62	43,006.03	
Interest on Equipment Trust Obligations.....	1,071,002.64	990,709.20	80,293.44	
Interest on Unfunded Debt.....	163,639.91	37,966.86	125,673.05	
Miscellaneous Income.....	41,985.29	43,253.01	1,267.72	
Income Applied to Sinking and Other Reserve Funds.....	59.40	41.98	17.42	
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS.....	\$10,202,854.45	\$7,337,494.84	\$2,865,359.61	
Net Income (exclusive of Interest on Adjustment Mortgage (Income) Bonds).....	\$4,085,159.91	\$3,332,077.49	\$753,082.42	
Interest Adjustment Mortgage (Income) Bonds.....	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00		
Net Income.....	\$2,835,159.91	\$2,082,077.49	\$753,082.42	
Deduct Annual Allowment of Discount on Securities.....	250,184.17	252,134.09	\$2,949.92	
SURPLUS carried to Credit of Profit and Loss.....	\$2,584,975.74	\$1,829,943.40	\$755,032.34	

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1925.

ASSETS.

INVESTMENTS:		
*Investment in Road and Equipment:		
Road.....	\$169,037,779.36	
Equipment.....	46,490,622.12	
General Expenditures.....	542,991.33	\$216,071,392.81
Sinking Funds.....		1,712.76
Deposits in Lieu of Mortgaged Property Sold.....		677,630.33
*Miscellaneous Physical Property.....		4,116,462.29
Investments in Affiliated Companies:		
Stocks—Pledged.....	3,470,931.34	
Stocks—Unpledged.....	258,216.23	
Bonds—Pledged.....	717,134.85	
Bonds—Unpledged.....	59,156.00	
Notes—Pledged.....	938,886.22	
Notes—Unpledged.....	466,403.60	
Advances.....	8,244,905.99	14,795,634.23
Other Investments:		
Stocks—Pledged.....	26.00	
Stocks—Unpledged.....	485,546.82	
Bonds—Pledged.....	9,850.00	
Bonds—Unpledged.....	8,000.00	
Notes.....	37,705.31	
Advances.....	1,302,066.77	1,843,134.90
TOTAL.....		236,905,967.32
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash with Treasurer.....	\$3,809,781.89	
Cash in Transit.....	1,319,896.50	5,129,678.39
Time Drafts and Deposits.....		1,000,000.00
Special Deposits—Cash with Fiscal Agencies and Trustees.....		1,072,588.19
Loans and Bills Receivable.....		22,039.88
Traffic and Car Service Balances Receivable.....		1,304,488.65
Net Balances Receivable from Agents and Conductors.....		416,878.62
Miscellaneous Accounts Receivable:		
Individuals and Companies.....	2,650,757.11	
United States Government.....	218,324.34	
Other Companies for Claims.....	73,679.17	2,342,760.62
Material and Supplies.....		5,449,110.18
Interest and Dividends Receivable.....		57,816.14
Rents Receivable.....		11,842.52
Other Current Assets.....		428,433.39
TOTAL.....		17,235,636.58
DEFERRED ASSETS:		
Working Fund Advances.....		51,339.80
Other Deferred Assets.....		249,315.71
TOTAL.....		300,655.51
UNADJUSTED DEBITS:		
Rents Paid in Advance.....		437.00
Insurance Premiums Paid in Advance.....		100,909.41
Discount on Funded Debt.....		5,143,349.00
Claims in Suspense.....		234,436.32
Other Unadjusted Debits.....		1,325,202.68
TOTAL.....		6,804,334.41
GRAND TOTAL.....		\$261,246,593.82

LIABILITIES.

CAPITAL STOCK:		
Common Capital Stock Issued.....	\$40,041,000.00	
Less: { Pledged as Collateral.....	3,021,600.00	
{ In Treasury.....	300.00	\$ 37,019,100.00
Preferred 4-2% Capital Stock Issued.....	25,000,000.00	
Less: Pledged as Collateral.....	1,105,900.00	23,894,100.00
Preferred 6% Capital Stock Issued.....	2,273,100.00	
Less: { Pledged as Collateral.....	2,235,000.00	
{ In Treasury.....	800.00	37,300.00
TOTAL.....		\$ 60,959,500.00
FUNDED DEBT UNMATURED:		
Equipment Obligations.....	35,499,452.27	
Less: { Pledged as Collateral.....	12,236,729.80	
{ In Treasury.....	1,770,731.47	21,492,000.00
Mortgage Bonds Proprietary Companies.....	38,604,000.00	
Less: Pledged as Collateral.....	5,919,000.00	32,685,000.00
S. A. L. Railway First Mortgage Bonds.....	39,775,000.00	
Less: Pledged as Collateral.....	27,000,000.00	12,775,000.00
S. A. L. Railway Refunding Mortgage Bonds.....	68,229,000.00	
Less: Pledged as Collateral.....	48,879,000.00	19,350,000.00
S. A. L. Railway Company First and Consolidated Mortgage Bonds Series "A".....	58,704,500.00	
Less: { Pledged as Collateral.....	20,878,500.00	
{ In Treasury.....	78,500.00	37,747,500.00
Income Bonds:		
S. A. L. Railway Adjustment Mortgage Bonds.....		25,000,000.00
Miscellaneous Obligations:		
Secretary of Treasury of United States—Notes.....		14,453,000.00
Director General of Railroads, United States—Note.....		2,000,000.00
TOTAL.....		165,473,400.00
Non-Negotiable Debt to Affiliated Companies.....		1,805,759.11
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Traffic and Car Service Balances Payable.....		1,466,821.44
Audited Accounts and Wages Payable:		
Audited Vouchers Unpaid.....	4,355,337.66	
Wages Unpaid.....	1,665,380.27	6,020,717.93
Miscellaneous Accounts Payable:		
Individuals and Companies.....	84,070.10	
Agents Traffic Drafts.....	100,762.77	
Claim Authorities.....	52,974.44	237,807.31
Interest Matured Unpaid:		
Funded Debt.....	711,625.75	
Equipment Trust Obligations.....	92,203.44	803,829.19
Dividends Matured Unpaid.....		9.00
Funded Debt Matured Unpaid.....		141,000.00
Unmatured Interest Accrued:		
Funded Debt.....	2,027,687.00	
Equipment Trust Obligations.....	272,444.65	
Unfunded Debt.....	1,283.33	2,301,414.98
Unmatured Rents Accrued.....		144,265.63
Other Current Liabilities.....		378,797.61
TOTAL.....		11,494,663.09
DEFERRED LIABILITIES:		
Other Deferred Liabilities.....		512,670.19
UNADJUSTED CREDITS:		
Accrued Taxes.....		947,922.00
Accrued Depreciation—Equipment.....		6,604,384.29
Reserve for Outstanding Stock of Proprietary Companies.....		19,426.41
Other Unadjusted Credits.....		2,085,899.88
TOTAL.....		9,657,632.58
CORPORATE SURPLUS:		
Additions to Property through Income and Surplus.....		427,267.06
Funded Debt Retired through Income and Surplus.....		3,997.50
Profit and Loss—Surplus.....		10,920,704.29
TOTAL.....		11,351,968.85
GRAND TOTAL.....		\$261,246,593.82
*In accordance with instructions of the Bureau of Accounts, Interstate Commerce Commission, \$3,167,289.24 has been transferred in 1925 from Investment in Road and Equipment to Miscellaneous Physical Property.		
Accumulated and unpaid interest on Adjustment Mortgage (Income) Bonds amounting to \$3,333,333.34 and payable out of future income, or otherwise, or at the maturity of the bonds, is not comprehended in the above balance sheet.		
This Company is liable as a Guarantor of the following Securities and Obligations:		
Athens Terminal Company First Mortgage.....	\$	100,000.00
Birmingham Terminal Company First Mortgage—Seaboard proportion 1/6 of.....		1,940,000.00
Fruit Growers Express Company—Payments.....		365,048.65
Georgia and Alabama Terminal Company First Mortgage.....		1,000,000.00
Jacksonville Terminal Company First Mortgage—Seaboard proportion 1/3 of.....		400,000.00
Jacksonville Terminal Company First and General Mortgage—Seaboard proportion 1/4 of.....		100,000.00
Jacksonville Terminal Company Refunding and Extension Mortgage—Seaboard proportion 1/4 of.....		3,500,000.00
Macon, Dublin & Savannah Railroad Company First Mortgage.....		1,529,000.00
Raleigh and Charleston Railroad Company Prior Lien and Consolidated Mortgage.....		550,000.00
Richmond-Washington Company Collateral Trust Mortgage—Seaboard proportion 1/6 of.....		10,000,000.00
Savannah and Statesboro Railway Company First Mortgage.....		185,000.00
Seaboard-All Florida Railway, Florida Western & Northern Railroad Company and East and West Coast Railway Joint and Several First Mortgage.....		25,000,000.00
Tampa and Gulf Coast Railroad Company First Mortgage.....		1,184,000.00
The Seaboard-Bay Line Company—Payments.....		200,000.00
The Seaboard-Bay Line Company Notes to Secretary of Treasury of United States.....		3,611,000.00
Wilmington Railway Bridge Company Consolidated Mortgage—Seaboard proportion 1/2 of.....		217,000.00

FINANCIAL NEWS

Bond Issues Proposed

Ala., Alexander City—Municipal Improvement—City votes June 21 on \$25,000 bonds to repair streets, enlarge water works, extend electric light plant. Address City Clerk.

Ala., Birmingham—Public Improvement—City Comm. receives bids in June for about \$250,000 bonds; C. E. Armstrong, Comptroller.

Ala., Selma—Courthouse Annex—Court of County Revenues of Dallas County, Watkins H. Vaughan, Probate Judge, receives bids June 7 for \$50,000 5% bonds.

Fla., Charlotte Harbor—Municipal Improvement—Town, I. C. O. Haver, Clk., will call election July 6 on \$275,000 bonds; \$100,000, water works; \$175,000, sewers.*

Fla., De Land—School—Volusia County Board of Instruction, Geo. W. Marks, County School Supt., receives bids June 17 for \$619,000 bonds. \$315,000, De Land; \$184,000, Daytona Beach; \$60,000 each for Holly Hill and Orange City.

Fla., Fernandina—Street—City Comm. will call election June 29 on \$145,000 bonds.

Fla., Fort Lauderdale—Road—Broward County Commrs., Frank A. Bryan, Clk., receives bids June 18 for \$500,000 5½% \$1000 denom. bonds.

Fla., Fort Pierce—Inlet—St. Lucie County Commrs. will call election in June on \$500,000 bonds.

Fla., Havana—Municipal Improvement—City voted \$65,000 bonds for paving and sewer. Address City Clerk.

Fla., Hollywood—Harbor—City, Charles H. Windham, Mgr., will call election June 10 on \$2,000,000 bonds. Lately noted election June 3.

Fla., Jacksonville—Incinerator—City Commission plans selling \$1,000,000 bonds.

Fla., Leesburg—Municipal Improvement—City, W. E. Harkness, Clk., receives bids June 14 for \$114,000 6% special assessment bonds; \$70,000, Lake Shore Improvement; \$44,000, dredging Series A.

Fla., Miami—Causeway—Dade County Commrs., Wm. E. Norton, Clk., receives bids June 10 for \$675,000 bonds.

Fla., Oneco—School—Oneco Special School Dist. will vote June 15 on \$50,000 bonds. Address Manatee County Board of Public Instruction, Bradenton.*

Fla., Tampa—School—Hillsborough County Board of Public Instruction, W. D. F. Snipes, Sec., will call election June 24 on \$30,000 Special Tax School Dist. No. 30 bonds.

Fla., Tampa—Road—Hillsborough County Commrs. receive bids June 25 for \$1,100,000 Plant City Special Road and Bridge Dist. bonds.

Fla., Tampa—School—Hillsborough County Board of Public Instruction, J. G. Anderson, Chmn., receives bids June 10 for \$150,000 6% Special Tax School Dist. No. 60 bonds.*

Fla., Tampa—Road—Hillsborough County Commrs., W. A. Dickenson, Clk., will call election June 22 on \$350,000 6% Seffner Special Road and Bridge Dist. bonds.*

Fla., Vernon—Washington County Commissioners, T. D. Owens, Chmn., receive bids June 21 for \$50,000 6%, \$1000 denom. time warrants.*

Ga., Lyons—Sewer—City contemplates bond election. Address City Clerk.

Ga., Newnan—Street, Paving—City, R. O. Jones, Mayor, receives bids June 7 for \$50,000 4½% \$1000 denom. bonds.

Ga., Rome—Municipal Improvement—City votes June 29 on \$325,000 bonds: \$100,000, schools; \$20,000, playgrounds and parks; \$15,000, fire stations; \$70,000, water works; \$60,000, paving. Lately noted election June 24.

Ky., Cynthiana—Road—Harrison County voted \$150,000 bonds. Address County Commissioners.*

Ky., Greenup—Road—Greenup County Commrs. will call election June 5 on \$200,000 bonds.

La., Lake Charles—Drainage—Gravity Drainage Dist. No. 1, T. H. Mandell, Engr., votes June 22 on \$125,000 bonds.

La., Minden—Fire Fighting Equipment—City votes June 8 on \$30,000 bonds. Address City Clerk.

La., New Orleans—Public Improvement—

City receives bids June 8 for \$800,000 5% bonds. Address City Clerk.

La., New Orleans—Interstate Commerce Comm. granted authority Texas Pacific-Missouri Pacific Terminal R. R. of New Orleans, H. G. Lytle, Term. Engr., to issue \$1,040,000 first mortgage 5½% gold bonds.

La., Ponchatoula—Municipal Building—Board of Aldermen, W. R. Haight, Mayor, receives bids June 8 for \$50,000 bonds.

Miss., Gulfport—Road Protection—Harrison County Board of Supvrs., Eustis McManus, Clk., receives bids June 9 for \$1,400,000 5%, \$1000 denom. bonds.*

Miss., Hattiesburg—Refunding—City, B. D. Moore, Mayor, plans \$97,278 5% bonds; W. E. Estes, Commr. Clk.

Miss., Moss Point—Bridge—City plans voting in June on \$175,000 bonds. Address City Clk.

Miss., Quitman—School—Clarke County, Enterprise Consolidated School Dist. votes June 5 on \$65,000 bonds.

Miss., Tupelo—School—City, H. R. Dabbs, Clk., receives bids June 6 for \$125,000 bonds.*

Mo., Clinton—School—City voted \$75,000 bonds. Address Pres. Board of Trustees.

Mo., Moberly—Sewer Disposal—City Comm. receives bids June 7 for \$75,000 bonds.

Mo., West Plains—Sewer—City votes June 22 on \$100,000 bonds. Address City Clk.

N. C., Blowing Rock—Water—Town, C. A. Williams, Clk., receives bids June 4 for \$100,000 6% bonds.*

N. C., Boone—Street—Town, A. Y. Howell, Clk., receives bids June 5 for \$50,000 bonds.

N. C., Durham—Municipal Improvement—City, C. B. Alston, Clk., plans \$1,600,000 bond issue; \$1,000,000, street improvement; \$100,000, city; \$500,000, water works.

N. C., Elizabeth City—Municipal Improvement—City Comm. contemplates \$934,000 bond issue: \$32,000, storm sewers; \$110,000, sanitary sewers; \$7000, street extension; \$305,000, street improvement; \$450,000, water extension and improvement; W. C. Olsen, City Engr.

N. C., Greensboro—School—Greater Greensboro School Dist. voted \$2,300,000 bonds; Frederick Archer, Supt. of Schools.*

N. C., Liberty—Water, Sewer—Town, R. L. Elkins, Clk., receives bids June 8 for \$80,000, \$1000 denom. bonds.

N. C., Rocky Mount—Rocky Mount School Dist. votes June 7 on \$350,000 bonds. Address Pres. Board of Trustees.

N. C., Smithfield—Street—Town, W. L. Fuller, Clk., plans \$120,000 bond issue.

N. C., Spencer—School—Board of Aldermen, Wm. D. Kizziah, Town Clk., receives bids June 8 for \$100,000 bonds.*

N. C., Statesville—Refunding—Iredell County, A. L. Lowrance, Register of Deeds, receives bids June 7 for \$50,000 4½ or 4¾%, \$1000 denom. coupon bonds.

Okla., Coweta—Sewer, Water Works—Town, John Gill, Clk., will call election June 15 on \$71,000 6% bonds.*

Okla., Tulsa—Courthouse Jail—Texas County votes June 8 on \$80,000 bonds. Address County Commrs.

S. C., Columbia—School—School Board will receive bids for \$300,000 bonds.*

Tenn., Kingsport—Public Improvement—City, F. L. Cloud, Mgr., receives bids June 8 for \$97,500 6% \$1000 denom. bonds.*

Tenn., Memphis—Refund, Improvement—City, C. C. Pashby, Clk., receives bids June 8 for \$1,007,000 4 to 5½% \$1000 denom. bonds.

Tenn., Murfreesboro—City, J. E. Stockard, Recorder, receives bids June 17 for \$200,000 5% \$1000 denom. bonds.

Tex., Alice—School—City voted \$15,000 bonds. Address Pres. Board of Trustees.

Tex., Banquete—School—Nueces County, Judge Wright, Corpus Christi, will call election June 19 on \$12,000 Banquete Common School Dist. No. 4 bonds.

Tex., Batesville—Road—Zavalla County Commrs., N. H. Hunt, Judge, plans \$600,000 bond issue.

Tex., Big Lake—Paving—City plans \$20,000 bond election. Milton Moore, Mayor.

Tex., Childress—Hospital—Childress County voted \$175,000 bonds. Address County Commrs.*

Tex., Childress—Municipal Improvement—

City voted \$175,000 bonds: \$100,000, sewer; \$35,000, water works; \$40,000, city hall; receives bids June 10 for bonds. Address City Commn.*

Tex., Clarksville—Paving—City votes soon on \$25,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Dallas—School—City Comm. plans selling \$650,000 4½% bonds.

Tex., Galveston—Municipal Improvement—City Commrs. will call election June 29 on \$750,000 bonds: \$250,000, drainage; \$200,000, street paving; \$300,000, water mains extension; C. A. Holt, City Engr.

Tex., Hillsboro—School—City votes June 26 on \$60,000 bonds; W. F. Doughty, Supt. of Schools.*

Tex., Houston—Municipal Improvement—City, O. F. Holcombe, Mayor, plans selling \$1,000,000 bonds.

Tex., Houston—Road—City, Oscar Holcombe, Mayor, plans calling election in August on \$500,000 bonds.

Tex., Megargel—School—City voted \$40,000 bonds. Address Board of Education.

Tex., Olney—School—Olney Independent School Dist. votes June 7 on \$50,000 bonds. Address Pres. Board of Trustees.*

Tex., Timpson—School—City voted \$10,000 bonds. Address Pres. Board of Trustees.

Va., Farmville—School—Hampten Magisterial Dist., Prince Edward County, votes June 9 on \$50,000 bonds. Address Pres. School Board.

Va., Martinsville—School—Henry County Board of Supvrs. plans bond election.

Va., Newport News—Water Works—City, A. M. Hamilton, Clk., receives bids June 9 for \$2,400,000 bonds.

Va., Tazewell—Road—Tazewell County, Fulton Kegley, Judge, will call election latter part of June or first day of July on \$300,000 bonds for Clear Fork Dist.*

Bond Issues Sold

Fla., Inverness—Paving, Sewer, Light—City sold \$200,000 bonds to Great Western Bond & Mortgage Co., New York, at 92½% and accrued interest.

Fla., Orlando—Municipal Improvement—City, J. A. Stinson, Clk., sold \$230,000 5% \$1000 denom. bonds to Guardian-Detroit Co., Detroit, at \$225,699.*

Fla., Perry—Road—Taylor County Commrs., James R. Jackson, Clk., sold \$100,000 5% bonds to G. B. Sawyer Co., Atlantic National Bank Bldg., Jacksonville, discount of \$4920.*

Ga., Decatur—Municipal Improvement—City Commrs., J. S. Loney, Mgr., sold \$170,000 5% bonds to J. H. Hillsman & Co., Inc., Atlanta Trust Co. Bldg., and Citizens & Southern Co., Broad and Marietta Sts., Atlanta, at \$180,850.*

Ky., Paducah—Road—McCracken County Commrs. sold \$300,000 4½% bonds to Citizens Savings Bank at premium of \$1753.*

Miss., Purvis—School—Board of Supvrs., J. D. Sumrall, Clk., sold \$18,000 6% Rocky Branch Consolidated School Dist. bonds to Mississippi Bond & Securities Co., Capital National Bank Bldg., Jackson, at premium of \$30.*

N. C., Shelby—Street—Town, Mrs. Oscar M. Suttle, Clk.-Treas., sold \$125,000 5% bonds to Prudden & Co., Toledo, Ohio, at premium of \$610.*

Okla., Chickasha—Municipal Improvement—City, G. A. Chincholl, Clk., sold \$40,000 sewer and \$11,000 paving bonds to Branch-Middlekauf Co., First National Bank Bldg., Wichita, Kansas, at premium of \$1540.*

S. C., Chester—Water, Sewer—City, S. C. Carter, Mayor, sold \$200,000 5% bonds to Braun, Bosworth & Co., Toledo, Ohio, and Detroit Trust Co., Detroit, Mich., at par and premium of \$2,139.*

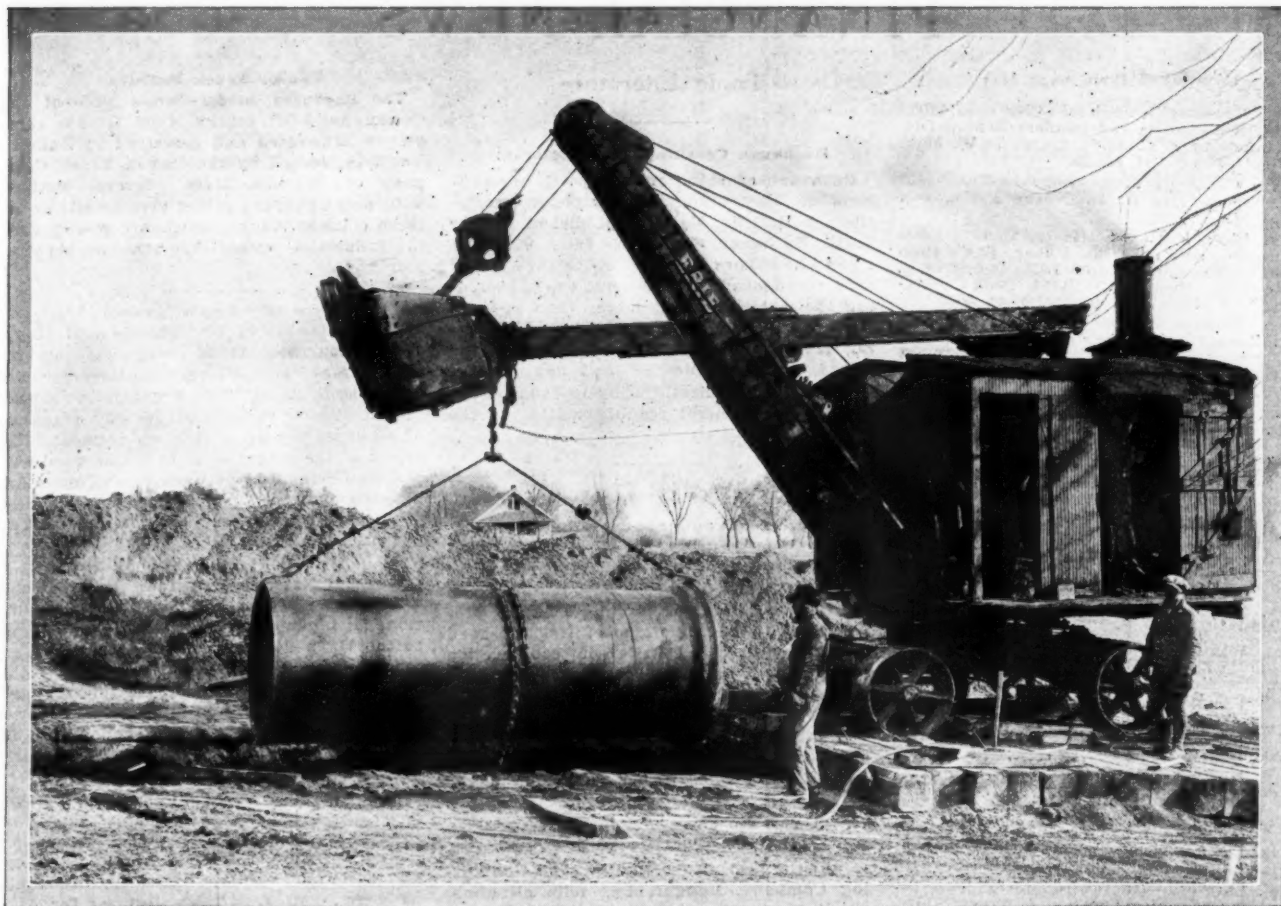
Tenn., Clarksville—Paving—City, W. B. Young, Recorder, sold \$27,000 bonds to First National Bank, Clarksville, at par, accrued interest and premium of \$400.*

Tenn., Erin—Road—Houston County Court sold \$150,000 bonds jointly to Caldwell & Co., Nashville; I. B. Tigrett & Co. and Little-Wooten Co., both Jackson, and Central State Natl. Bank, Memphis.*

Tenn., Memphis—City, C. C. Pashby, Clk., sold \$500,000 3½% short-term notes to Union & Planters Bank & Trust Co., Memphis, at premium of \$1235.

(Continued on page 144)

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.



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Burlington, New Jersey

FINANCIAL NEWS

(Continued from page 142)

Tex., Brownsville—School—City sold \$100,000 5% Brownsville Independent School District bonds to A. C. Allyn & Co., 71 W. Monroe St., Chicago, at 101.25.

Tex., Corsicana—Improvement—City sold \$295,000 bonds to H. D. Crosby & Co., San Antonio.

Tex., Pharr—School—Hidalgo County Commissioners sold \$80,000 Pharr San Juan School Independent School Dist. bonds to C. E. Honnold, First Natl. Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla., at premium of \$800.*

Tex., Ranger—School—John M. Gehlson, Pres., Ranger Independent School Dist., sold \$30,000 bonds to Brown-Crummer Investment Co., Kirby Bldg., Dallas, at par and accrued interest.*

Tex., San Benito—Municipal Improvement—City sold \$130,000 5½% bonds to C. E. Honnold, First Natl. Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla., at 102.

Va., Covington—Road—Alleghany County Comrs. sold \$150,000 coupon bonds to Stranahan, Harris & Oatis, Inc., Spitzer Bldg., Toledo, Ohio, at premium of \$3870.*

W. Va., Williamson—Municipal Improvement—City, Lefe P. Ward, Clk., sold \$335,000 bonds to State of West Virginia.

Building and Loan Associations

Fla., Winter Park—Winter Park Building & Loan Assn., W. H. Schultz, Pres., Phillips Bldg., 334 East Park Ave., plans increasing capital \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

Okla., Oklahoma City—Security Building & Loan Co., Colcord Bldg., increases capital, \$5,000,000 to \$5,500,000.

New Financial Corporations

Fla., Haines City—Commercial Bank & Trust Co., capital \$100,000, chartered; Thomas A. Atkinson; formerly Grower Commercial Bank.

Fla., Sarasota—Guarantee Mortgage & Investment Corp., First Bank & Trust Bldg., organized; Dr. Adolphe Spiegel, Pres.

La., New Orleans—Marine Mortgage Co., Inc., capital \$100,000, chartered; L. M. Pool, Pres., 219 Carondelet St.

La., Tallulah—Madison National Bank, capital \$50,000, chartered; L. M. Spencer, Pres.; E. A. Buckner, Cashier.

Miss., Tupelo—Citizens State Bank, L. T. Wesson, Pres., plans increasing capital \$32,000 to \$100,000.

N. C., Winston-Salem—Mortgage Finance Corp., 206 Masonic Temple Bldg., capital \$100,000, incorporated; J. J. Mallonee, Pres.

Okla., Cushing—Cushing Savings & Loan Assn. increases capital, \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000.

S. C., Columbia—South Carolina Agricultural Loan Assn., James E. Peurifoy, Pres., increased capital, \$200,000 to \$500,000.

Tenn., Chattanooga—Southern Bond & Mortgage Co., capital \$200,000, chartered; Harry Winer, 604 W. Sixth St.*

Tenn., Knoxville—South Knoxville Bank, capital \$50,000, incorporated; R. A. Brown, Pres.; George W. Cross, Cashier.

Tex., Dallas—Wright Investment Co., capital \$50,000, chartered; H. E. Grossman, 9439 Gaston St.

Tex., Galveston—South Texas National Bank, C. G. Sweet, Pres., increased capital, \$400,000 to \$500,000.

Va., Roanoke—Roanoke Securities Corp., Times Bldg., plans increasing capital \$250,000 to \$500,000.

"Pages from Life" is the title of a booklet issued by the Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company of Baltimore, containing a number of instances that illustrate the advantages of one's leaving an estate to be managed by a trust company until those who succeed to the property come to years of discretion—or, in the case of aged heirs unable to give it proper attention—until the estate is to be finally distributed.

Is Now With Rein Company.

John L. de Brueys, formerly advertising manager of the National Bond and Mortgage Corporation, has accepted a position on the advertising staff of the Rein Company, advertising specialists, Houston, Texas.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Trade Literature

Buchanan Crushing Rolls Bulletin.

Buchanan crushing rolls, type C, are subjects of illustration and complete description in Bulletin No. 130, published by the C. G. Buchanan Company, Inc., 90 West street, New York, N. Y. This is the type of rolls recommended for general work, providing the material is not larger than approximately 4 inches. Several sizes of rolls ranging from 24 inches up to 48 inches, it is stated, offer a choice to meet any average crushing requirement. Tabulated data supplement the general reading matter in the bulletin.

Bulletin About Mine Pumps.

The selection and application of centrifugal pumps to mine pumping is the subject of a 20-page bulletin distributed by the De Laval Steam Turbine Co., Trenton, N. J. Instructions are given for the design of piping and the calculation of friction-head power required. Details of construction which should be looked into when selecting pumps for this service are also discussed. This publication should be useful to mine owners and engineers or to anyone using pumps for irrigation, general water supply and similar service.

Flory Gasoline Hoists Described.

Bulletin 1525 of the S. Flory Manufacturing Company, Bangor, Pa., tells all about the Flory gasoline-operated hoists of 10 and 18 horsepower. They are small machines in two sizes, the first for a load of 1500 pounds single-line pull at 160 feet per minute, and the latter for 2500 pounds line pull at 200 feet per minute. It is noted that each is "overpowered." Continental motors are used, the first machine having a P-11 motor and the second a P-20 motor. Complete information is given.

Acipco Pipe Booklet.

The American Cast Iron Pipe Company, Birmingham, Ala., have issued a booklet about Acipco mono-cast centrifugal pipe. It tells fully how this pipe is made in the centrifugal casting machine, forming every part of the pipe simultaneously. It is stated that due to this method of manufacture no internal casting strains are developed in the pipe. Being cast in a sand-lined or refractory mold, instead of in a metal mold, the casting is not chilled, and brittle metal is thus avoided. Complete details are presented.

Armco Perforated Pipe Bulletin.

Armco perforated pipe is described and some of its many practical applications are discussed in a new bulletin of the Armco Culvert & Flume Manufacturers Association, Middletown, Ohio, entitled "Increasing the Efficiency of Roadbed Drainage." This considers a new method of sub-drainage and how this perforated pipe is applied with great advantage in highway and municipal work. It is observed that perforated pipe properly placed will prevent landslides by intercepting ground water. In tunnel construction its use enables the tunnel to be readily maintained dry and safe for use by railroad trains or other vehicles, as the case may be. Other uses are likewise described and pictured.

Cowan Truck Bulletin.

The improved model—series 1925—of the Cowan hand-lift trucks, type G, are completely illustrated and described in Bulletin No. 29-A, issued by the Cowan Truck Company of Holyoke, Mass. Several pictures with accompanying tables give details about these efficient trucks, which are widely used in industrial establishments, warehouses, stores, etc.

Magazine of Shovels, Cranes, Etc.

The first number of "The Ground Hog," a little magazine to be issued monthly by the Marion Steam Shovel Co., Marion, Ohio, has come to hand. This organization manufactures power shovels, cranes and draglines of all capacities up to eight cubic yards. The object of the magazine is to foster good-will and understanding between shovel operators and the manufacturers by providing matter of helpful interest and enlightenment. The periodical is amply illustrated.

Change of Name and Business Enlargement.

The name of the Jos. W. Hays Corporation, Michigan City, Ind., has been changed to the Hays Corporation. Joseph W. Hays, who founded the business in 1907, has disposed of his entire holdings in the company to devote all of his time to the practice of his profession as consulting engineer. Philip T. Sprague, the new president, has been closely associated with the business for a number of years as vice-president and general manager. Several new instruments have just been put on the market by the corporation, including a line of draft and pressure gauges which do not employ floats, liquids, tanks or gears, and a portable test set for combustion investigations. The latter comprises a flue gas analyzer, flue gas thermometer and portable aluminum draft gauge, all arranged, with accessories, in a carrying case. The headquarters of the consulting organization will be in Tulsa, Okla. (Orpheum Building), where Mr. Hays has been located since last June, with associate engineers in other cities. The factory of the Hays Corporation at Michigan City is being enlarged.

Colossal Group Representing the Steel Industry.

A colossal statue symbolizing the spirit and energy of the steel industry with Pittsburgh as its center will form one of the important decorative features of the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. The statue, which will be 60 feet high, or equal in height to a five-story building, has been offered to the exposition by the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation and been accepted by the Sesqui-Centennial executive committee, of which Mayor Freeland W. Kendrick of Philadelphia is chairman. The sculptor of this massive work of art is Frank Vittor of Pittsburgh, and a force of 25 or 30 men from his studios is now at work modeling the huge figures which constitute the main portion of the group. The statue will stand in the center of Broad street at the south end of the Court of Honor and will be brilliantly illuminated at night with flood lights and searchlights. The group designed by Mr. Vittor represents the steel industry with three colossal male figures, the center one holding aloft a huge structural steel I beam surmounted by wings as indicative of the distribution of steel products from Pittsburgh throughout the world. The other two figures represent a smith and a furnaceman, the latter tilting a ladle of molten steel into ingot molds. Around the base are depicted steel mills and other activities of the steel industry, done in bas-relief. The central figure of the group will be 24 feet tall.

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The Far-Reaching Effect of Export Trade for the South.

National Foreign Trade Council.

New York, May 19.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Looking over the pile of clippings that overflow two or three of our office desks, the frequency with which I see your paper quoted brings back forcibly to mind the extremely helpful services you rendered our Charleston convention.

You made a theme of it which stirred up the South so well that when the last registration card was in we had more than 500 out of a convention of 1014 from south of the Mason-Dixon line. Frankly, that was more than we expected, but your drumfire on the front cover page and throughout your paper started a great deal of thinking and undoubtedly spread our message much more widely than it would have gone otherwise.

I particularly like the stuff you wrote, yourself, which showed you were thoroughly aware of what we were up to and cordially in sympathy with us from the word "go." That is one of the real satisfactions I feel over the show and I am making you an honorary delegate to the convention as one gesture of material gratitude which will bring you a bound copy of the proceedings for your future personal interest and study.

George Garner, whom I knew in the old days when newspapers were newspapers, did sterling service for you and for us at Charleston, and I am indebted to you for putting him on the job.

We are coming South again some day, and you know, as well as I, that this is but the beginning and not the end of our job of stirring up Southern business to the far-reaching opportunities that lie ahead of it in foreign trade business.

O. K. DAVIS, Secretary.

Sale of \$1,000,000 of Harbor Bonds.

Mobile, Ala.—Bonds in the amount of \$1,000,000 for harbor improvements have been sold by the state of Alabama, on a joint bid, to Caldwell & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Marx & Co., Birmingham, and the Merchants Bank of Mobile. This is the fourth series of harbor bonds to be issued and will be used in Alabama's \$10,000,000 harbor and dock development at Mobile, now in progress. Construction is being handled by the State Docks Commission, of which Gen. W. L. Sibert is chairman and chief engineer.

Purchase of Texas Electric Light Plants.

Brackettville, Texas.—Negotiations have been closed by the Texas Central Power Co., Dallas, for the purchase of the electric light plants at Brackettville and Moulton. Both properties will be improved at once, it is announced, the electric and ice utilities here to be greatly enlarged. The Brackettville plant will be under the supervision of Sam Walk, Del Rio, Texas.

\$500,000 Hotel for Hot Springs.

Hot Springs, Ark.—It is announced here that Chicago interests will soon begin the erection of a seven-story hotel on Park avenue in this city at a cost of approximately \$500,000. The building will be owned by S. W. Maltz, it is said, and construction bids will be received until June 5 by Paul Gerhardt, also of Chicago. The hotel will be 156 by 180 feet and will contain 225 rooms.

Improvement bonds of Corsicana, Texas, in the amount of \$300,000, except \$5000 library-improvement bonds, have been sold to H. D. Crosby & Co., San Antonio.



Camden, N. J.
The Walt Whitman,

"Responsible For Camden's Evolution"

In the beginning, some folks doubted the success of a distinctive, modern hotel in Camden, because of its proximity to Philadelphia. Today, ten months after the hotel's opening, a large addition is under way to care for the increased business.

Wm. Kennedy, Executive Secretary of Camden's Chamber of Commerce, which organization sponsored the project, says: "The Walt Whitman can be truthfully credited with the starting of a new era for Camden. It is, in the main, responsible for the evolution of Camden from a somewhat somber and drab industrial town, to a city having self-evident and unquestioned regard for the hygienic, the spiritual and the beautiful. It is the community rallying point and has had unparalleled success since its opening last September."

And of course, The Walt Whitman, like nearly all modern community-built hotels, was Hockenbury financed.

There can be a similarly successful modern hotel in YOUR community—if it's handled the Hockenbury way!

THE FINANCIALIST, an attractive journal of community hotel finance, may suggest something for your town. We'll be glad to send it gratis to those who ask that their names be placed on our complimentary list, "M-5." No obligation entailed.

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(Continued from pag 137.)

Tile.—L. T. Lyle, Contr., Luverne, Ala.—Wants prices on hollow tile for school building.

Tile.—Walker Construction Co., Box 446, Daytona Beach, Fla.—Wants prices on interior and floor tile.

Tile.—Robt. L. Harris, 516 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.—Wants prices on hollow and interior tile for armories at Silver Spring, Kensington, Easton and Crisfield, Md.

Tile.—Herman J. Duncan, 120 Murray St., Alexandria, La.—Wants prices on interior tile for \$30,000 infirmary.

Tile.—W. C. Mann, Ann St., Pickens, S. C.—Wants prices on hollow tile for residence.

Tile.—E. R. Burns, Hamlin, Tex.—Wants prices on hollow tile for \$25,000 hotel.

Tile.—Maugans-Bell Co., Murfreesboro, Tenn.—Wants prices on hollow and interior tile for hospital building.

Tile.—C. L. Marshall, Johnson City, Tenn.—Wants prices on interior tile for \$35,000 to \$40,000 residence.

Tile.—F. E. Wright, Gurdon, Ark.—Wants prices on hollow, interior and floor tile for theater building.

Tile.—George R. Callis, Jr., Archt., Hearst Tower Bldg., Baltimore, Md.—Wants prices on hollow and interior tile for \$100,000 retail stores.

Time Switches.—Highway Marker Advertising Co., 821 New Orleans Bank Bldg., New Orleans, La.—Wants prices on time switches.

Trolley Wire.—Big Run Coal & Clay Co., Ashland, Ky.—Wants prices on used trolley wire.

Trucks (Delivery).—Tyler Baking Co., W. O. Lisle, Pres., Box 736, Tyler, Tex.—Wants prices on delivery trucks.

Trucks (Food).—U. S. Veterans' Bureau, Supply Division, Washington, D. C.—Receives bids June 9 for 10 electrically heated food trucks; Reid Bros., No. 01022 or equal.

Valves, etc.—Standard Construction Co., 337 Humble Oil Bldg., Houston, Tex.—Wants two 30-in. gate valves, hubends, low-pressure (80 lbs.), horizontal, beveled gear, non-rising stem and one 24-in. gate valve, hubends, low-pressure (80 lbs.), vertical spur gear, non-rising stem.

Ventilators.—Robt. L. Harris, 516 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.—Wants prices on ventilators for armories at Silver Spring, Kensington, Easton and Crisfield, Md.

Ventilators.—Maugans-Bell Co., Murfreesboro, Tenn.—Wants prices on ventilators for hospital building.

Ventilators.—P. R. Green, Contr., 527 N. College Ave., Fayetteville, Ark.—Wants prices on ventilators for apartment and dwellings.

Ventilators.—Walker Construction Co., Box 446, Daytona Beach, Fla.—Wants prices on ventilators.

Waterproofing for Concrete.—Springfield Concrete Products Co., C. D. Cole, Mgr., 1427 E. Madison St., Springfield, Mo.—Wants prices on waterproofing materials for concrete.

Water Works.—City of Crenshaw, Miss., B. S. Woolard, Mayor—Receives bids June 7 for erection and construction of water works system; Mr. Wallis, Engr., Marks.

Wire Baskets.—See Bakery Equipment.

Wire Glass.—Cowen Brothers, Contrs., Shawnee, Okla.—Want prices on wire glass for \$65,000 theater and store building at Wewoka.

Wire Glass.—Stanislaus Russell, 11 E. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.—Wants prices on wire glass for church.

Wire Glass.—P. R. Green, Contr., 527 N. College Ave., Fayetteville, Ark.—Wants prices on wire glass for apartment and dwellings.

Wire Glass.—Robt. L. Harris, 516 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.—Wants prices on wire glass for armories at Silver Spring, Kensington, Easton and Crisfield, Md.

Wire Glass.—W. C. Mann, Ann St., Pickens, S. C.—Wants prices on wire glass for residence.

Wire Glass.—George R. Callis, Jr., Archt., Hearst Tower Bldg., Baltimore, Md.—Wants prices on wire glass for \$100,000 retail stores.

Wire Glass.—F. E. Wright, Gurdon, Ark.—Wants prices on wire glass for theater building.

X-Ray Film Cabinets.—U. S. Veterans' Bureau, Supply Division, Washington, D. C.—Receives bids June 4 for 2 X-ray film cabinets; Yawman & Erbe Mfg. Co.'s No. 5838, or equal.

INDUSTRIAL NEWS OF INTEREST

Items of news about industrial, railroad or financial interests, building operations, construction work, municipal improvements, or the sale of machinery or the letting of contracts in the South or Southwest, are invited from our readers whether they are advertisers, or subscribers, or not. We invite information of this character from readers in the North and West about their Southern business operations, as well as from Southern readers. News of value will be published just as readily when from non-advertisers as from advertisers.

Oil and Gas Wells to be Sold.

Formal announcement is made elsewhere in this issue of the forthcoming sale of 15 oil wells in Morgan county, Kentucky, as a result of bankruptcy proceedings in the case of the Blue Hills Petroleum Company. The sale will take place Monday, June 14, at about 9 o'clock A. M., at the courthouse in West Liberty, Ky., and the sale will be to the highest and best bidder. In addition to the oil wells, machinery, etc., there will also be disposed of several gas wells and related equipment, a gas plant, a power plant, a warehouse, etc. Custer Jones is trustee in bankruptcy. Further particulars will be found in the advertisement.

Erie City Iron Works' Cincinnati Office.

Henry C. Hill will have charge of the new office that the Erie City Iron Works have just opened in Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Hill has been associated for 25 years with his father, John W. Hill, hydraulic and sanitary engineer, in the design and construction of municipal engineering projects in more than a hundred cities and with equally many private corporations on special engineering investigations. He is a native of Dayton, Ohio, but has spent most of his life in Cincinnati.

Railroad Was Cleared to Move Apparatus.

So large was the armature for a frequency changer recently shipped from the Schenectady (N. Y.) works of the General Electric Company that it was necessary to provide special right of way over the Delaware & Hudson Railroad to Albany. This huge armature, weighing 226,000 pounds, is 13 feet in diameter and 20 feet long. The maximum railroad clearance is 10 feet, so that it was impossible for a train to pass this apparatus on either side. Shipment of the apparatus was made early on Sunday, May 16. Tracks on both sides of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad were clear of cars all of the way from Schenectady to Albany, and on its arrival in the city it was unloaded by a wrecking derrick and taken to New York city by boat to be used in the Hell Gate light and power station.

International Cement Report, 1925.

The seventh annual report of the International Cement Corporation, New York, N. Y., which covers the year 1925, says that, with the addition of the Indiana and Alabama plants and the new Norfolk plant, the International System now operates mills in six different sections of the United States as well as in Cuba, Argentina and Uruguay. Another plant is being built in New Orleans, where a long-term lease has been obtained on a site on the Ship Canal that connects the Mississippi River with Lake Pontchartrain, with concessions for raw materials in New Orleans and in that vicinity. The total annual productive capacity of all the plants is about 12,000,000 barrels, an increase of about 5,000,000 barrels since the end of 1924, but this does not include the capacity of the plant under construction at New Orleans. All plants were operated at capacity during 1925. Total sales, less discounts, allowances, etc., for 1925 were \$17,713,000, an increase of \$4,030,396 over 1924, and net profit from operations was \$4,473,827, an increase of \$837,435. Net income for the year was \$3,976,385, an increase of \$928,878.

Outfit to Make Spanish Roofing Tile.

The W. E. Austin Machinery Co., Atlanta, Ga., have put on the market a new outfit for making the Spanish Mission tapered shape of roofing tile out of concrete. The manufacturers say that the necessary investment is very small and that the Ausco outfit will produce an average of 500 tiles per man per day of any color, any finish and any effect wanted; no separate molds are required. The announcement appears elsewhere in this issue.

Important Contract Let.

The New York Steam Corporation have awarded to Dwight P. Robinson & Co. the general contract for constructing a new steam plant from plans prepared by Thomas E. Murray, Inc. Ultimate boiler capacity will be 120,000 horsepower. The initial installation will be 30,000 horsepower. The Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation have also authorized this firm to prepare plans and specifications for a new 18,000-horsepower boiler plant at their Aliquippa works.

Draper New Warp Stop Motion.

Cotton Chats No. 265, issued by the Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass., manufacturers of textile machinery, says that the new warp stop motion will handle any weave. This is the twenty-fourth or twenty-fifth form of stop motion which they have put out since they introduced the automatic loom, and it is called "No. 17 Sliding Bar Warp Stop Motion." It is said to be a climax of experience in textile machinery manufacture.

To Manufacture Cotton Harvesters.

The Vacuum Cotton Harvester Company, 1915 Pine street, St. Louis, Mo., have purchased the former factory of the Emerson-Brantingham Manufacturing Company at Columbus, Ind., and will manufacture there the Thurman Vacuum Cotton Harvester. It is expected to have the plant in operation in 30 days. These machines, it is noted, are used as a unit with the Fordson tractor.

Offices Opened at Chattanooga.

The Wright-Pyle Lumber Company, wholesale lumber manufacturers and dealers, who have operated mills in the Sequatchie Valley, Tenn., have opened offices at 201 Volunteer Building, Chattanooga, Tenn., under the charge of George E. Pyle. The firm are identified with the J. Walter Wright Lumber Company of Bristol, Tenn.

Railroad Purchasing Agency Removes.

Announcements have been sent out stating that on May 15 the headquarters of the Consolidated Purchasing Agency of the American Short Line Railroad Association, J. W. Cain, manager of purchases, were transferred from the McCormick Building, Chicago, Ill., to 1508-9 Second National Bank Building, Houston, Texas.

Southern Manager Appointed.

R. H. Betha has been appointed resident manager for Southern territory by the McLain-Simpers Organization of Philadelphia and New York. His headquarters will be in the Chamber of Commerce Building, Greenville, S. C. The organization makes market examinations and sales analyses besides conducting advertising.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Bulb Culture Growing in Eastern Carolina.

Raleigh, N. C., June 1—[Special.]—The growing of narcissus bulbs, stimulated by the embargo on these plants, which became effective on January 1 of this year, is increasing in popularity among the farmers of eastern Carolina.

The center of this new industry is between Goldsboro and Wilmington, with headquarters at the Coastal Plain branch station at Willard. Here the North Carolina Experiment Station has an acre planted to different varieties of the bulbs, and studies are being made as to the culture, fertilization and care of the bulbs.

It is estimated that the preliminary plantings in the district amounted to 50 acres. While this acreage is small as compared with an ordinary planting of cotton or corn, it must be considered, say experiment station workers, that it takes 65,000 bulbs to plant one acre on the American plan. The bulbs used at the coastal station cost \$1400, and not so many of the more expensive varieties were used.

Much of this planting was done three years ago, when it was reported that an embargo would be placed on the bulbs from Holland. Consequently, some of the growers will be ready to harvest the first crop of bulbs this summer. The bulbs are harvested about the last of June, are graded and then cured. They will be ready to market in September and should be planted at least by October to secure the best plants and flowers the following season.

According to Fred E. Miller, in charge of the branch station farms, the cut flowers will return a profit of around \$300 an acre annually while the new bulbs are being grown to maturity. This more than pays the cost of maintenance and interest on the investment with a small profit remaining.

A bulb growers' association is now being organized in that region.

Work on \$1,100,000 Building at Miami.

Miami, Fla.—Foundation has been completed for the erection here of the new building for the Dade County Security Co. The building will be 15 stories, with a 2-story mansard, 140 by 50 feet, of steel frame construction, with granite, terra cotta and hollow tile walls and reinforced concrete floors. General contract, on a cost-plus basis, has been awarded to Fred T. Ley & Co., Inc., with an office in this city. Robert Greenfield is the architect and H. D. Hilborn, engineer, both of Miami.

How a Texan Views the Fight Against Prohibition.

Wichita Falls, Texas, April 22.

Editor *Manufacturers Record*:

To state the Prohibition case as mildly as I know how: Are the forces of the devil more powerful in the United States than the forces of our God? The time will come for a showdown, and the sooner it comes the easier it will be to win our fight. What is our Army and Navy for but to protect us from our enemies? The time for "gabfest" is past.

What we need is action—Teddy Roosevelt's decisive action. Tell this liquor bunch they shall not run this country any longer and make it stick. They have concluded that the Christian men and women of the country are too timid to fight. Some folk in a country named Germany thought the same thing one time, but they got over it. This liquor bunch may get the same awakening, and my notion is that the time is not far off. The devil has one fatal weakness—he overdoes a good thing, pushes it too far, so to speak. He thought Calvary was the end, but it was the beginning of the end of his dominion.

FRANK Y. PONDER.



— PROPOSALS —

BOND ISSUES BUILDINGS PAVING GOOD ROADS



Bids close June 11, 1926.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PUBLIC PARKS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL, Washington, D. C. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 11 A. M. June 11, 1926, and then publicly opened in Room 1613, Navy Building, for the Construction of Field House at the Tourist Camp, East Potomac Park, Washington, D. C. Further information upon application.

Bids close June 21, 1926.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., May 26, 1926. SEALED PROPOSALS will be opened in this office at 3 P. M. June 21, 1926, for extension to the United States Postoffice, Orlando, Fla. Drawings and specifications may be obtained from Custodian of the building or at this office, in the discretion of the Supervising Architect, Jas. A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Architect.

Bids close June 16, 1926.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C., May 17, 1926. SEALED PROPOSALS will be opened in this office at 3 P. M. June 16, 1926, for new water piping, etc., in the U. S. Postoffice and Courthouse, Shreveport, La. Drawings and specifications may be obtained from the Custodian, U. S. F. O. and Courthouse, Shreveport, La., or from this office, in the discretion of the Supervising Architect, Jas. A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Architect.

RATE: 35 cents per line per insertion.

PUBLICATION DAY: Thursday.

FORMS CLOSE: 4 P. M. Monday.

DAY LETTER: When too late to send copy by mail to reach us by 4 P. M. Monday, forward by day letter.

THE DAILY BULLETIN OF THE MANUFACTURERS RECORD:

Published every business day; gives information about the industrial, commercial and financial activities of the South and Southwest.

The Daily Bulletin can be used to advantage when copy cannot reach us in time for publication in the *Manufacturers Record* before bids are to be opened, or when daily publications are necessary to meet legal requirements.

The same rate applies—35 cents per line per insertion.

Bids close June 21, 1926.

SEALED PROPOSALS, marked "Proposal for Construction and Revisions of Buildings for U. S. Veterans Hospital No. 24, Palo Alto, California," will be received by the U. S. Veterans Bureau, Room 791, Arlington Building, Washington, D. C., until 11 A. M. June 21, 1926, and then there publicly opened, for the construction complete of new buildings and construction and repairs to existing buildings to be built

at U. S. Veterans Hospital No. 24, Palo Alto, California. This work will include steel and reinforced concrete construction, hollow tile and solid plaster partitions, brick work, marble work, tile floors and wainscots, ironwork, steel sash, wrought iron fence, metal, Spanish tile and built-up roofing, roof ventilators, metal lathing, plastering, carpentry, dumb waiter, electric power elevator, insect screens, hardware, painting, glazing, plumbing, heating and electrical work. Separate Proposals will be received for Building Construction, Plumbing, Heating, Electrical Work and Electric Elevator, all as set forth on proposal sheet. Proposals will be considered only from individuals, firms or corporations possessing satisfactory financial and technical ability, equipment and organization to insure speedy completion of the contract, and in making awards the records of bidders for expedition and satisfactory performance on contracts of similar character and magnitude will be carefully considered. At the discretion of the Director, drawings and specifications may be obtained upon application to the office of the Supervising Superintendent of Construction, care U. S. Veterans Hospital, San Fernando, California. Deposit with application of a check or postal money order for \$100, payable to the TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, is required as security for safe return of the drawings and specifications within ten days after date of opening proposals. FRANK T. HINES, Director. May 14, 1926.

Bids close June 15, 1926.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the U. S. Veterans Bureau, Room 791, Arlington Building, Washington, D. C., until 11 A. M. June 15, 1926, and then and there publicly opened, for the construction complete of Dairy Barn, Laundry and Water Softening Plant, to be built at U. S. Veterans Hospital No. 101, St. Cloud, Minnesota. This work will include reinforced concrete construction, hollow tile, brick work, cast concrete stone, iron work, steel sash, slate, metal and built-up roofing, roof ventilators, carpentry, stable fittings, dairy and laundry equipment, hardware, painting, glazing, plumbing, heating and electrical work, outside service connections and drilling deep well. Proposals will be considered only from individuals, firms or corporations possessing satisfactory financial and technical ability, equipment and organization to insure speedy completion of the contract, and in making awards the records of bidders for expedition and satisfactory performance on contracts of similar character and magnitude will be carefully considered. At the discretion of the Director, drawings and specifications may be obtained upon application to the Construction Division, Room 791, Arlington Building, Washington, D. C. Deposit with application of a check or postal money order for \$25, payable to the TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, is required as security for safe return of the drawings and specifications within ten days after date of opening proposals. **FRANK T. HINES**, Director, May 15, 1926.

Bids close June 15, 1926.

\$2,000,000 5% General Improvement Bonds

Palm Beach, Fla.

Notice is hereby given that the Town Council of the Town of Palm Beach, Florida, will on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1926, receive sealed bids for Two Million Dollars (\$2,000,000) of the Town of Palm Beach, General Improvement Bonds, maturing serially from one to twenty years, bearing interest at five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on June 1st and December 1st of each year, said bonds being dated June 1st, A. D. 1926, in denominations of One Thousand Dollars (\$1000) each, the principal and interest being payable at the Hanover National Bank of New York City or at the Farmers Bank and Trust Company of West Palm Beach, Florida, at the option of the holder thereof. Each sealed bid must be accompanied by a certified check or a cashier's check, drawn on a bank of the Town of Palm Beach or the City of West Palm Beach, Florida, in the amount of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars (\$25,000), payable to the Town of Palm Beach, Florida, and all bids must be filed with the Town Clerk not later than 7.30 o'clock P. M. on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1926.

The assessed valuation of the Town of Palm Beach, Florida, for the year A. D. 1926, Fifty Million Dollars (\$50,000,000), and the total bonded indebtedness of said Town, exclusive of this issue, is One Hundred Sixty-five Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$165,500.00).

This issue of bonds will be sold with the preliminary opinion of Messrs. Caldwell & Raymond, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, 115 Broadway, New York City, reciting that said bonds when duly sold, executed, delivered and paid for will be a valid and binding obligation of the said Town of Palm Beach, Florida. The bonds shall be accepted by the successful bidder and paid for within ten days from the time of the acceptance of the bid, at which time the final approving opinion of Messrs. Caldwell & Raymond will be furnished.

The Town Council, of the Town of Palm Beach hereby reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids made in accordance with this advertisement and to accept any bid so made which in the opinion of the said Town Council will be for and conserving the best interests of the said Town.

Witness the signatures of the Town Council, attested by the Town Clerk, and the Corporate Seal attached hereto this 11th day of May, A. D. 1926, in adjourned regular session assembled.

JAS. M. OWENS, JR.,
President, Town Council.
C. D. REESE,
A. B. TUNNICLIFF,
Councillmen.

(Seal)
Attest:
EDITH WALKER,
Deputy Town Clerk.

Bids close June 17, 1926.

\$20,000 6% School Bonds

Bushnell, Fla.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Public Instruction in and for Sumter County, Florida, will receive bids up to 12 o'clock noon on the 17th day of June, 1926, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction in Bushnell, Florida, for Twenty Thousand (\$20,000) Dollars, bonds of Special Tax School District Number Nine of Sumter County, Florida. Said bonds being dated July 1, 1925, and in the denomination of One Thousand (\$1000) Dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, interest payable semi-annually, both interest and principal payable at Hanover National Bank of the City of New York, and said bonds being due and payable as follows: One of said bonds shall be due and payable July 1, 1928, and one of said bonds shall be due and payable on July 1 of each and every year thereafter up to and including July 1, 1947.

A deposit of 2 per cent of the bid will be required as evidence of good faith, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

W. T. EDDINS,

Superintendent of Board of Public Instruction, Sumter County, Florida.

Bids close June 9, 1926.

Culvert

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PARK COMMISSION
CONTRACT NO. 87

Bronxville, N. Y.

Sealed bids for excavating, grading and constructing a culvert and necessary drains for Approach Road from Pelham Road to Glen Islands Park, New Rochelle, N. Y., will be received at the office of the Westchester County Park Commission, 72 West Pondfield Road, Bronxville, N. Y., until 11.30 A. M., Daylight Saving Time, June 9, 1926, when the bids received will be publicly opened and read.

The principal items are:

Stripping and Storing Top Soil, 2000 cubic yards.

Earth Embankment, 3300 cubic yards.

Embankment, 20,000 cubic yards.

Structural Timber, 14 M. F. B. M.

Structural Steel, 15,300 pounds.

Wooden Piles, 5700 lineal feet.

Pamphlets containing information for bidders, form of proposal, specifications and contract drawings may be obtained by intending bidders at the above address BY DEPOSITING \$5.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PARK COMMISSION,
By **JAY DOWNER**,
Chief Engineer.

Dated: May 19, 1926.
When requesting plans and specifications, please state where advertisement was seen.

Bids close June 9, 1926.

Causeway

Palatka, Fla.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Bond Trustees of Special Road and Bridge District Number Seven of Putnam County, Florida, at their office, Merryday Building, Palatka, Florida, until 10 o'clock A. M. June 9, 1926, and at that time and place will be publicly opened and read, for an earth-filled causeway about 1750 feet in length for approach to the Putnam County Memorial Bridge across the St. Johns River at Palatka, Florida, as required by plans and specifications on file in the said Trustees' office.

Each bidder shall file with his bid a surety company bond executed by a surety company authorized by the State of Florida to do a surety business in this State in an amount equal to the bid and guaranteeing the execution and complete performance of the contract if awarded upon such bidder's proposal.

Plans and specifications may be examined at the office of the Bond Trustees for Special Road and Bridge District Number Seven of Putnam County, Florida, in Palatka, Florida, or copies of plans and specifications may be had from the above Trustees.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. In the discretion of said Bond Trustees.
DISTRICT SEVEN BOND TRUSTEES,
By **J. W. HART**, Secretary.

Bids close June 12, 1926.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, HUNTINGTON, W. VA.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M. June 12, 1926, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering three steel docking caissons for Ohio River. Further information on application.

Bids close June 24, 1926.

U. S. Engineer Office, Jacksonville, Fla. Sealed proposals for dredging, rock removal and constructing jetty foundations between the ocean and the harbor at Miami, Fla., will be received here until 12 o'clock noon June 24, 1926, and then opened. Information on application.

Bids close June 15, 1926.

Bridges

Miami, Fla.

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of County Commissioners, Dade County, Florida, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, Miami, Florida, up to 12 o'clock noon June 15, 1926, and then publicly opened, for the construction of the viaducts in the 79th Street Causeway across Biscayne Bay, connecting the cities of Miami and Miami Beach.

Bids shall be plainly marked on the envelope "Proposal for 79th Street Causeway."

The structure will consist of two sections of viaduct, each approximately 1000 feet long and each including a double-leaf bascule span, providing for a 60-foot clear opening. The Engineer's plans provide for a concrete substructure and a steel deck girder superstructure having a 40-foot clear roadway and two five-foot sidewalks.

The principal quantities in the structure are approximately as follows:

Structural Steel (not including bascule bridges) 2,331,000 pounds.

Miscellaneous metal, 40,000 pounds.

Concrete in abutments, 980 cu. yd.

Concrete in piers, 1225 cu. yd.

Concrete in deck, 2830 cu. yd.

Reinforcing steel in abutments, 6400 pounds.

Reinforcing steel in piers, 14,000 pounds.

Reinforcing steel in deck, 380,000 pounds.

Asphalt pavement, 8140 sq. yd.

Wood piles, 1028 piles.

Lighting system.

Two double-leaf bascule bridges complete, including substructure therefor.

Bids will be considered separately on the following subdivisions of the work:

(a) Construction of substructure and superstructure deck, exclusive of bascule spans.

(b) Furnishing and erection of superstructure metal work, exclusive of bascule spans.

(c) Construction of substructure and furnishing and erecting superstructure for two bascule spans complete, including machinery and electrical equipment.

Bids will be considered for the bascule spans based upon the bidder's plans for both substructure and superstructure and also for the main portion of the viaducts.

Such plans shall provide the same facilities as those provided for by the Engineer's plans, and shall comply with the Engineer's specifications in all respects.

The contractor will be paid in cash on monthly estimates amounting to 90% of the work done.

All proposals or bids must be accompanied by a bidder's bond or a certified check, drawn on a responsible bank or trust company and made payable to Geo. F. Holly, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, Dade County, Florida, for a sum not less than 5% of the aggregate of the proposal.

The successful bidder will be required to furnish a performance bond in the sum of 50% of the contract price.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids and to waive informalities, and to make any combination of bids that may be to the best interests of the county.

Plans and specifications are on file in the office of the County Engineer, Courthouse, Miami, Fla., and copies may be secured from the County Engineer by depositing twenty-five dollars therefor. Upon return of the plans and specifications in good condition a refund of fifteen dollars will be made.

GEO. F. HOLLY,

Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, Dade County, Florida.

HOBART CRABTREE, County Engineer.

KACKLEY & REYNOLDS,
Consulting Engineers,
Miami, Fla.

Bids close June 10, 1926.

Office of Constructing Quartermaster, Fort Benning, Ga.—Sealed proposals will be accepted at this office until 1 P. M. June 10, 1926, and then publicly opened, for the construction of a permanent laboratory building, 72 ft. 4 in. x 39 ft. 4 in., in the hospital group. Plans and specifications may be obtained from Constructing Quartermaster, Fort Benning, Ga., on deposit of \$10. Right is reserved to accept any or reject all bids.

Bids close July 7, 1926.

Bridges and Roads

OFFICE OF CARTER & DAMEROW,
ENGINEERS.

Vero Beach, Fla., May 27, 1926.

Sealed proposals, subject to the securing of necessary Rights of Way, will be received at this office until the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. on the 7th day of July, 1926, for constructing bridges and grading roadway included in Sections 1 and 2 of the Florida Cross State Highway, between VERO BEACH AND THE KISSIMMEE RIVER, in Indian River and Osceola Counties.

The principal items of work are approximately as follows:

- Section I
10.6 Acres of Clearing.
589,280.2 Cu. Yds. Earth Excavation.
1,170.0 Lin. Ft. of Creosoted Timber Bridges.
11,360.0 Lin. Ft. of Creosoted Timber Piling.
Section II
187.2 Acres of Clearing.
147.5 Acres of Grubbing.
322,479.9 Cu. Yds. Earth Excavation.
315.0 Lin. Ft. Creosoted Timber Bridges.
4,200.0 Lin. Ft. Creosoted Timber Piling.
753.5 Lin. Ft. 15-in. Cast Iron Pipe Culverts.
523.5 Lin. Ft. 18-in. Cast Iron Pipe Culverts.
78.0 Lin. Ft. 24-in. Cast Iron Pipe Culverts.
24.8 Cu. Yds. Concrete in Headwalls.

All work to be done in accordance with plans, specifications, attached instructions, general provisions, special provisions, proposal and contract.

A certified check or a bidder's bond executed on the attached form in the sum of Fifteen Thousand (\$15,000) Dollars and made payable to the Atlantic-Gulf Special Road and Bridge District of the State of Florida must accompany each proposal.

Plans and specifications are on file and may be examined at this office.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

BOARD OF BOND TRUSTEES,
Atlantic-Gulf Special Road and Bridge
District of the State of Florida.

By D. C. COX, Chairman.

Attest:
B. T. REDSTONE, Secretary.

Bids close June 25, 1926.

Jefferson Street and Walnut Avenue Bridges at Roanoke, Va.

Sealed proposals for the construction of a Reinforced Concrete Arch Bridge consisting of two (2) eighty (80) foot and one (1) one hundred and eighty (180) foot spans over the Virginian Railway Tracks at Jefferson Street and a Reinforced Concrete Arch Bridge consisting of five (5) one hundred and six (106) foot spans over the Virginian Railway Tracks, the Norfolk & Western Railway Tracks and the Tracks of the Roanoke Railway & Electric Company on Walnut Avenue in the City of Roanoke, Virginia, will be received by W. P. Hunter, City Manager, at his office in the Municipal Building, Roanoke, Virginia, until 11 o'clock A. M. Friday, June 25, 1926, at which place all regular proposals accompanied by the required certified checks will be received and will be publicly opened and tabulated in the Council Room of the Municipal Building at 3 P. M.

The Plans, Specifications, Proposal and Bond will be on file at the office of W. P. Hunter, City Manager, in the Municipal Building at Roanoke on and after Monday, June 7, 1926, and copies of same may be obtained by contractors on and after that date at the office of B. H. Davis, Consulting Engineer, Whitehall Building, New York City, upon payment to him of Fifty (\$50) Dollars for the printing of Plans and

Specifications, which sum will be refunded to each Contractor returning all papers in fair condition to the Consulting Engineer on or before June 25, 1926.

A certified check in the sum of Thirty Thousand (\$30,000) Dollars, drawn to the order of the City of Roanoke, Virginia, must accompany each proposal, and each proposal accompanied by the required certified check must be delivered in separate enclosures to W. P. Hunter, City Manager, Municipal Building, Roanoke, Virginia.

A Surety Bond in the sum of Three Hundred Thousand (\$300,000) Dollars will be required of the successful bidder. The Certified Check of the successful bidder will be held until the contract is signed and a satisfactory Surety Bond for the faithful performance of the contract is filed and approved.

Estimates of the value of the work done by the contractor will be made on or about the first (1st) of each month. Payments amounting to eighty-five (85%) per cent of such monthly estimate will be paid on the twelfth (12th) of each month. Upon presentation of receipted bills by the Contractor for materials of construction delivered to the bridge site, payments amounting to eighty-five (85%) per cent of the value of such materials delivered will be paid on the twelfth (12th) of each month.

Owing to traffic conditions, one bridge will have to be completed before the other is started. Time of completion will be an important factor in the consideration of bids, and the contractor to whom the work is awarded will be held strictly to the terms of the contract regarding the diligent prosecution of the work and the time of completion of same. No proposal will be considered which fixes the completion of the bridges at a date later than May 1, 1928.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

CITY OF ROANOKE.
W. P. HUNTER, City Manager.
B. H. DAVIS, Consulting Engineer.

Bids close June 16, 1926.

Roads and Bridges

OFFICE OF THE STATE ROAD
DEPARTMENT.

Tallahassee, Fla., May 18, 1926.

Sealed bids will be received at this office until 11 A. M. on the 16th day of June, 1926, for constructing the following projects:

Project No. 668, Road No. 4, Brevard County, from Sharpes to Bonaventure, approximately 12 miles in length.

F. A. Project No. 53-A, Road No. 2, Lake County from Leesburg to Dead River, approximately 7 miles in length.

Project 564-C, Road No. 5, Charlotte County, from Punta Gorda to Acline, approximately 3.94 miles in length.

Work on Projects 668, 53-A and 564-C to consist of clearing, grubbing, grading and drainage structures.

Project 595, Road 3, Volusia County, from Deland to De Leon Springs, approximately 7.43 miles in length. Work to consist of laying an eight-inch (8") Florida Lime Rock Base.

Project 621-B, Road No. 1, Okaloosa County, being a bridge consisting of 1 120-foot steel span on concrete piers and 1348 feet of approach span.

Project 621-C, Road No. 1, Okaloosa County, being a bridge of 1 120-foot steel span on concrete piers and 1243 feet of approach span.

Alternate bids will be considered for the approaches to both bridges in Okaloosa County, to be constructed of either creosoted timber or concrete pile bents with concrete deck girder spans.

All work to be done in accordance with plans and specifications of the State Road Department.

A certified check, made payable to the Chairman of the State Road Department, in the sum of five (5%) per cent of the amount bid must accompany each proposal.

Plans may be examined at this office, at the office of the Division Engineer, and may be obtained upon application to this office, accompanied by a \$5 deposit for each set of plans, which deposit will be refunded if plans are returned in good condition within ten days after bids have been received, by a bona fide bidder.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

F. A. HATHAWAY, Chairman.
J. L. CRESAP,
State Highway Engineer.

Bids close June 8, 1926.

Virginia Highway Work

Richmond, Va.

The Highway Commission will receive bids on the following:

- Proj. S204, 3 Mi. Bit. Macadam.
Proj. S217B, 1.91 Mi. Bit. Macadam.
Proj. S273A, 1.8 Mi. Concrete.
Proj. S420B, Bridge.
Proj. S344C, 1.5 Mi. Bit. Macadam.
Proj. S434A, 2.88 Mi. Concrete.
Details obtainable on request.

Bids close June 23, 1926.

Highway Construction

Sealed proposals will be received by the State Highway Department at its office, Dover, Delaware, until 2 o'clock P. M. June 23, 1926, and at that place and time publicly opened, for contracts involving the following approximate quantities:

CONTRACT CN31.

NEW CASTLE-WILMINGTON 4.25 MILES.

- 1-2 Acres Clearing.
1-2 Acres Grubbing.
10,000 Cu. Yds. Excavation.
1,000 Cu. Yds. Borrow.
7,000 Cu. Yds. Roadway Excavation.
50 Tons Broken Slag Base Course.
8,400 Cu. Yds. Cement Concrete Pavement.
22,500 Lin. Ft. Longitudinal Metal Joint.
OR 22,500 Lin. Ft. Non-Metallic Center Line Joint.
150 Cu. Yds. Class "A" Concrete.
4,500 Lbs. Reinforcement.
400 Lin. Ft. 15-in. Corrugated Metal Pipe.
90 Lin. Ft. 15-in. R. C. Pipe.
30 Lin. Ft. 18-in. R. C. Pipe.
90 Lin. Ft. 24-in. R. C. Pipe.
30 Lin. Ft. 30-in. R. C. Pipe.
100 Lin. Ft. Relaid Pipe, 18 in. and under in diam.
1,200 Sq. Yds. Class "A" Concrete Gutter.
1,200 Lin. Ft. Wood Shoulder Curb.

CONTRACT CK26.

MAGNOLIA-CANTERBURY 5.13 MILES.

- 24,000 Cu. Yds. Excavation.
2,000 Cu. Yds. Borrow.
100 Tons Broken Slag Base Course.
8,000 Cu. Yds. Cement Concrete Pavement.
OR 8,000 Cu. Yds. Cement Concrete Pavement (Slag Aggregate).
27,100 Lin. Ft. Longitudinal Metal Joint.
OR 27,100 Lin. Ft. Non-Metallic Center Line Joint.
170 Cu. Yds. Class "A" Concrete.
6,500 Lbs. Reinforcement.
180 Lin. Ft. 15-in. R. C. Pipe.
60 Lin. Ft. 18-in. R. C. Pipe.
30 Lin. Ft. 24-in. R. C. Pipe.
30 Lin. Ft. 30-in. R. C. Pipe.
30 Lin. Ft. 36-in. R. C. Pipe.
1,400 Lin. Ft. Wood Shoulder Curb.
500 Lin. Ft. Timber Piling.

CONTRACT CS53.

BAY SHORE ROAD-LEWES .50 MILE.

- 900 Cu. Yds. Excavation.
50 Cu. Yds. Borrow.
875 Cu. Yds. Cement Concrete Pavement.
OR 875 Cu. Yds. Cement Concrete Pavement (Slag Aggregate).
80 Lin. Ft. 15-in. Corrugated Metal Pipe.

Performance of contract shall commence within ten (10) days after execution of the contract and be completed as specified.

Monthly payments will be made for 90 per cent of the construction completed each month.

Bidders must submit proposals upon forms provided by the Department.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a surety bond, certified check, or money to the amount of at least ten (10) per centum of the total amount of the proposal.

The envelope containing the proposal must be marked "Proposal for the construction of State Highway Contract No."

The Contract will be awarded or rejected within twenty (20) days from the date of opening proposals.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Detailed plans may be seen and index plans and specifications may be obtained upon receipt of two dollars (\$2.00), which amount will not be refunded.

STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT,
Dover, Delaware.

Bids close June 8, 1926.

Highway Construction**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
STATE OF MARYLAND
STATE ROADS COMMISSION
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS**

Baltimore, Md.

SEALED PROPOSALS for building five sections of State Highway as follows:

Montgomery County, Contract M-64—One section of State Highway from Damascus toward Laytonsville for a distance of 2.0 miles. (Concrete.)

Prince George's County, Contract P-61—One section of State Highway from Buena Vista to Randle's Station for a distance of 0.76 mile. (Gravel.)

Anne Arundel County, Contract AA-43—One section of State Highway along the Defense Highway from end of Contract AA-42 to Priest Bridge, a distance of 2.97 miles. (Concrete.)

Charles County, Contract Ch-38—One section of State Highway between Benville and Berry for a distance of 3.75 miles. (Gravel.)

Charles County, Contract Ch-39—One section of State Highway between Newburg and Cooksey for a distance of 2.0 miles. (Gravel.)

Will be received by the State Roads Commission at its offices, 601 Garrett Building, Baltimore, Maryland, until 12 M. on the 8th day of June, 1926, at which time and place they will be publicly opened and read.

Bids must be made upon the blank proposal form, which, with specifications and plans, will be furnished by the Commission upon application and cash payment of \$1.00, as hereafter no charges will be permitted.

No bids will be received unless accompanied by a certified check for the sum of Five Hundred (\$500) Dollars, payable to the State Roads Commission.

The successful bidder will be required to give bond and comply with the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland respecting contracts.

The Commission reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the State Roads Commission this 19th day of May, 1926.

JOHN N. MACKALL, Chairman.
L. H. STEUART, Secretary.

Bids close June 15, 1926.

Street Paving

Carrollton, Ga.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Mayor and Council of Carrollton, Georgia, until 11 o'clock A. M. June 15, 1926, for constructing street improvements.

The work includes the furnishing of all labor and materials, machinery and equipment of every kind necessary to construct approximately:

- 5,000 cubic yards earth excavation.
- 30,600 square yards concrete, brick or asphalt paving.
- 13,700 lineal feet new granite or concrete curbs.
- 8,100 lineal feet resetting present granite curbs.

All complete in place and in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the City Clerk and the Engineers.

Each bid must be accompanied with a certified check or bid bond for five (5%) per cent of the amount of the bid, drawn to the order of the City of Carrollton, and all bids must be delivered to the City Clerk by the time set forth above, and plainly marked "Proposal for Street Improvements."

Copies of the Plans and Specifications may be examined at the office of the City Clerk or the office of the Engineers. Complete sets of plans and specifications will be furnished for \$15, of which one-third will be returned upon receipt of a bona fide bid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, and the contract may be awarded as a whole or in part to one or more bidders, as considered to the best interests of the city.

CITY OF CARROLLTON, GEORGIA,
By L. J. BROCK, Mayor.
Engineers:
ROBERT & COMPANY, INC.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Bids close June 9, 1926.

Street Paving

Eustis, Fla.

Sealed proposals on blank form furnished by the City and addressed to the "Mayor and Council, Eustis, Florida," will be received until 10 A. M. June 9, 1926, at Eustis, Florida, for furnishing all material, equipment and labor for the following work:

Approximately 18,000 square yards of Street Paving with the necessary drainage, curb, gutter and other items incidental thereto.

The City reserves the right to award the grading separately and to award on different types of construction and to waive any informalities, as the best interests of the City might dictate.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check of bidders' bond, made payable to the City Clerk, for not less than 3 per cent of the amount of the bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the City Clerk and at the office of the Engineers, and specifications may be obtained from the Engineers upon the payment of two dollars. Full set of plans will be furnished by the Engineers upon the payment of ten dollars (\$10), half of which will be refunded upon the return of the plans in good condition within ten days after the award of the work.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

I. N. KENNEDY, Mayor.
GEO. J. DYKES, Clerk.
H. S. JAUDON ENGINEERING CO.,
Engineers,
Elberton, Ga.; Eustis, Florida.

Bids close June 9, 1926.

Street Improvements**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
BUREAU OF HIGHWAYS.**

Baltimore, May 26, 1926.

Separate sealed proposals, executed in duplicate, addressed to the Board of Awards, care of the City Register, will be received by him in his office until 11 A. M. Wednesday, June 9, 1926, to grade, curb and pave with Sheet Asphalt on concrete base, and Cement Concrete, the streets listed in Contracts Nos. 343 and 344.

Contract No. 343.
Sheet Asphalt, 14,640 square yards.
Certified check, \$1550.

Contract No. 344.
Cement Concrete, 6475 square yards.
Certified check, \$450.

Specifications and proposal sheets and all other information can be obtained at this office, Room 207½ City Hall. A charge of \$10 will be required for specifications covering each contract, which charge will not be refunded.

The Board of Awards reserves the right to reject any or all bids. A certified check of the bidder on a clearing-house bank, drawn to the order of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, to the amount as recited in the specifications, must accompany each bid.

Bond in the amount of the contract price will be required of the successful bidder.

STEUART PURCELL,
Highways Engineer.

Approved:
HOWARD W. JACKSON,
President Board of Awards.

Approved:
B. L. CROZIER,
Chief Engineer.

Approved:
JOSEPH PATTI, JR.,
Asst. City Solicitor.

Bids close July 2, 1926.

**Women's Physical Education
Building, West Virginia,
University, Morgantown,
W. Va.**

Sealed proposals will be received by the State Board of Control at its office in Charleston, W. Va., until 3 P. M. Friday, July 2, 1926, for doing all work and furnishing all material necessary to complete the building described below, according to the plans and specifications prepared there-

for by Davis, Dunlap & Barney, Architects, Philadelphia, Pa.

The building is to be four stories. Front part 114 feet x 51 feet, center 51 feet x 34 feet, rear 90 feet x 58 feet. Fireproof construction, except two stories of front and roof, and mezzanine and roof of center. Face brick, hollow tile, concrete, structural steel and cut stone. Floors cement, Terrazzo and wood. Roof slate, slag and cement. Iron stairways, metal windows and metal lath. Swimming pool, gymnasium, heating, plumbing and electrical work.

Plans and specifications and blank form for bids will be mailed by the State Board of Control when request for plans is accompanied with check for \$25, which amount will be REFUNDED ONLY UPON RECEIPT OF BONA FIDE BID AND CERTIFIED CHECK on or before the date named above.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.
JAMES S. LAKIN, President,
Charleston, Kanawha County, W. Va.

Bids close June 14, 1926.

Water Supply Pipe Line

Sealed proposals will be received by the City Manager of Amarillo, Tex., at his office in the City Hall until 7.30 P. M. o'clock of the 14th day of June, 1926, for furnishing the labor, materials and building a water supply pipe line of 27 inches to 36 inches inside diameter and about 32,980 feet long, and surge tanks connected therewith, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the City Engineer of Amarillo, Texas, or in the office of the Consulting Engineer, Wynkoop Kiersted, 614 Interstate Building, Kansas City, Missouri, and which are available upon the deposit of \$25 for each set of plans and specifications. Said deposit will be refunded upon the return of the plans and specifications within twenty days after the bids are received. Bids will be considered on all or any part of the project.

A certified check on a solvent bank of Amarillo, made payable to the City Manager of Amarillo, Texas, in the amount of Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000), must be deposited by each bidder with the City Manager and a receipt therefor must accompany the bid of each bidder.

The City Commission does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any bid offered and reserves the right to reject any or all bids and to waive any irregularity or informality in the bids.

JEFF D. BARTLETT,
City Manager.
Amarillo, Texas, May 28, 1926.

Bids close June 25, 1926.

Incinerator

LETTING NO. 864.

Proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Public Works, Louisville, Kentucky, until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 25th day of June, 1926, for the erection of a Refuse Destructor or Incinerator, on a site to be furnished by the City of Louisville and according to specifications on file in the office of the Board of Public Works.

All bids must be made in the form of proposal furnished by the Board of Public Works and be enclosed in sealed package marked "Proposal—Letting No. 864."

A certified check or bidder's bond with surety in the amount of 5 per cent of the bid must accompany the proposal. The purpose of said certified check or bidder's bond being to insure that the successful bidder will, with approved surety, sign a contract for the execution of the work.

The surety offered must be a guarantee or surety company authorized to do business in the state of Kentucky and acceptable to the Board of Public Works. Certified checks must be certified by a bank established and doing a regular business in the City of Louisville.

Drawings, specifications, affidavit required, form of contract and guarantee asked are on file in the office of the Board of Public Works.

THE PUBLIC IS INVITED TO ATTEND THE OPENING OF THE BIDS.

The Board of Public Works reserves the right to reject any and all bids and also the right to award a contract to the lowest and best bidder.

EDW. J. MILLER,
THOS. B. CRUTCHER,
WM. B. HARRISON,
Board of Public Works, City of Louisville.
FORREST MOSS, Secretary.

Complete Town

Want complete town built at Norfolk, Virginia; golf links, houses, etc. Don't answer unless can assist handling our bonds. A boom starting here: millions Northern capital being spent by P. R. R. and others.

PENNSY TOWN CORP.

Bids close June 21, 1926.

Jetty Construction

West Palm Beach, Florida.

Sealed proposals for furnishing and placing 65,000 tons of stone for extending the Lake Worth Inlet Jetties will be received at No. 208 Fern Street, West Palm Beach, until 12 o'clock noon on June 21, 1926. Information on application.

H. G. GEER,
G. N. HATCH,
C. H. ELLIS.

Board of Commissioners, Lake Worth Inlet District.

Bids close June 15, 1926.

Automatic Sprinkler System

Mobile, Ala.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Alabama State Docks Commission at their office, Second Floor, State Office Building, Mobile, Alabama, until 10 A. M. June 15, 1926, and then publicly opened, for furnishing and installing the Automatic Sprinkler System for the Cotton Warehouse, a one-story building about 900 feet long and 230 feet wide.

A deposit of Two Thousand Dollars (\$2000) in cash or certified check, or in lieu thereof a bidder's bond for like amount with an approved company, is required with each proposal.

Specifications, proposal forms and plans are on file in the office of the Purchasing Agent, Second Floor, State Office Building, Mobile, Alabama. Complete sets will be furnished to prospective bidders on deposit of \$10, which will be refunded to depositors who submit formal proposals or return sets in good condition within thirty days of opening of bids.

A bond to the amount of 50 per cent of the sum bid is required with notarial contract.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids and to waive informalities.

ALABAMA STATE DOCKS COMMISSION.

WILLIAM L. SIBERT, Chairman.

Bids close June 16, 1926.

Deep Well Centrifugal Pump and Motor

Lake Maitland, Fla.

The Town of Lake Maitland, Florida, will receive bids up to 8 P. M. June 16, 1926, for the purchase of one (1) Deep Well Centrifugal Pump and Motor, 500 gallons per minute, 200 feet head, pump located 65 feet below ground surface.

TOWN OF LAKE MAITLAND, FLORIDA.

By E. A. UPMEYER, Mayor.

E. T. OWEN, Clerk.

J. B. MCCRARY ENGINEERING CORP.,
Engineers,
Atlanta, Georgia.

**CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES****MINERAL AND TIMBER LANDS, WATER POWER, MISCELLANEOUS PROPERTIES**

FOR SALE—Timber Land, Mill Properties, Cut-Over Timber Lands, Water Frontage for subdivision located Gulf Coast. H. H. WEFEL, JR., Mobile, Alabama.

ROCK QUARRY—Best deposit of Hard Rock for concrete and Ocala Lime for road base in the state. A. C. L. Railroad on property. Can be operated on royalty or will sell. Address G. E. Southard, 511 South Florida Ave., Lakeland, Fla.

ZINC AND MICA LAND—Ground floor proposition; for sale in fee simple, zinc (calamine) and mica property near Holly Springs, Ga.; now ready to operate. Ample water supplies; power line crosses property. If interested, call or address Chas. E. Makepeace, Ball Ground, Ga.

I HAVE 19,000 acres mineral rights in fee simple; 6886 acres of land in the heart of the valley; fine land for anything, on the edge of the Park area. Survey shows iron ore in sight (1,235,000 tons); runs from 42 to 50% iron. Manganese, runs from 32 to 50%. Clays, yellow, black, gray, orange pigment, white, red and yellow ochre. All of these ores are within 5 miles of the N. & W. R. R., and the biggest thing in the country. On part of the property is a fine location for a hotel. The construction of a small dam would make possible a fine bathing place in summer and skating place in winter. Will be glad to hear from anyone interested in any of these minerals. Fine place for new homes; fine country. R. F. WATSON, Sole Owner, R. I. Box 43 (A), Elkton, Va.

BRICK CLAY DEPOSIT

BRICK CLAY DEPOSIT FOR SALE—465 acres, 27 miles of Jacksonville; railway on edge of property. Almost an inexhaustible supply of clay. Land fine, high and dry and partly improved with farm, fruit trees, etc., and a livable dwelling. Price for a quick deal, only \$50 per acre. Terms arranged. A. B. SAMS, 201 Masonic Temple, Jacksonville, Fla.

COAL LANDS AND MINES

6500 ACRES LAND in fee, West Virginia; non-union; Kanawha rate. 5 seams of high-volatile coal 40 to 60 inches, all above water level. One mine operating; capacity 1000 tons clean Winifred coal daily. 110 houses, schools, churches, complete commissary, timber. Gas and oil lease with yearly income included. Serving this property and two other mines, and in addition controlling the outlet of 300,000,000 tons of coal, is a 5-mile standard-gauge railroad with C. & O. connections. This road shows profit yearly. Price, \$1,750,000 upon terms. No brokers. OSCAR A. WALL, Box 497, Roanoke, Va.

RATES AND CONDITIONS

Rate 30 cents per line per insertion. Minimum space accepted, four lines. In estimating the cost allow seven words of ordinary length to a line. When the advertisement contains a number of long words proper allowance should be made. Terms: Invariably cash with order; check, postoffice or express order or stamps accepted. No display type used. Questionable or undesirable advertisements will not be accepted. The assistance of our readers in excluding undesirable advertisements is requested. We reserve the right to refuse any advertisement. No patent medicine, oil or mining stock advertisement accepted. Rate for special contracts covering space used as desired within one year as follows: 100 lines, 28c per line; 300 lines, 26c per line; 500 lines or more, 25c per line.

MINERAL AND TIMBER LANDS, WATER POWER, MISCELLANEOUS PROPERTIES**COAL LANDS AND MINES****COAL LANDS.**

KANAWHA COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA. FOR SALE OR LEASE.

2800 acres on Blue Creek, Elk District. Four openings show valuable seams underlie whole tract; unusual location for low-cost mining; near railroad.

JOHN L. CAMPBELL, Lexington, Va.

TIMBER OPERATION**TIMBER AND MILL FOR SALE**

Fifteen million feet original timber, equally divided pine, cypress and hardwood. Twenty-five million feet adjoining can be bought; 9-foot band saw mill, fully equipped; necessary logging equipment. Low price and terms for quick sale.

J. W. BARNES,

Mendel Building Savannah, Ga.

GOING SAW MILL AND TIMBER PROPERTY FOR SALE

One hundred million feet original timber, principally pine and cypress; one hundred thousand daily capacity band mill, fully equipped, including planing mill, dry kilns, buildings, rail locomotives and logging equipment.

POST OFFICE BOX 228,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

WHITE OAK TIMBER WANTED

WANTED—From owners, good white oak timber, suitable for staves. Will consider stumpage or in fee. Please give cruise or estimate, price terms and location.

E. R. McBRIDE & COMPANY,
First National Bank Building,
Birmingham, Alabama.

MINERAL AND TIMBER LANDS, WATER POWER, MISCELLANEOUS PROPERTIES**TIMBER AND TIMBER LAND**

1,500,000,000 FEET OF TIMBER for sale. Pines, gums, cypress and hardwoods. Properties lie in North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida. In tracts of 1700 acres up to 100,000 acres, and running 5,000,000 to 500,000,000 feet. In fee simple at \$3.25 per thousand to \$50 an acre, and on good terms. ROBERT S. GOLDSMITH, Power & Light Bldg., St. Petersburg, Fla.

FARM AND TIMBER LAND

22,000 ACRES, 100 million feet cypress, Central Florida, 10 miles to railroad, rock road through timber. Price \$60 an acre fee or \$8 per thousand. W. L. ENGLISH, Americus, Ga.

FARM, FRUIT AND TRUCK LANDS**ALABAMA**

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITIES, with unlimited possibilities, for investment on the Gulf Coast at Mobile. The land that steals your heart away. We have factory sites, textile mill, central business property, farms, orange and pecan groves, timber tracts, cutover land, waterfront property, homes and desirable building lots at very attractive prices and easy terms. Write us for information and literature. GULF COAST INVESTMENT COMPANY, INC., REALTORS, 32-34 N. Royal St., Battle House Bldg., Mobile, Ala.

FLORIDA**WE ARE REALTORS.**

Service and Reliability Our Slogan.

How can we help you in Florida?

GOODWIN & BAKER,
Fort Pierce, Florida.

SIX HUNDRED ACRES fine potato land; will yield thirty to fifty barrels per acre; potatoes sold this year \$16 to \$20 per barrel F. O. B. Fort Pierce. Price per acre upon application.

J. G. COATS, Fort Pierce, Florida.

12 ACRES, fine land; well located, half mile from good town, close to Tampa; a real bargain at \$2500; terms. Write today for new booklet, free, "The Largest Orange Tree in the World," and list of Groves and Farms. TAMPA-WEST COAST REALTY CO. (Inc.), REALTORS, Opp. Postoffice, Tampa, Florida.

TWENTY ACRES AND PLENTY.

Free book tells truth about Florida land; monthly payments \$1 an acre. Orange groves, planted, cared for, 10 per cent above cost.

SYLVESTER E. WILSON,
Dept. X, Orlando, Fla.

FARM, FRUIT AND TRUCK LANDS

FLORIDA

CARR & CARR, INC.,
Realtors,
WEST PALM BEACH, PALM BEACH,
LAKE WORTH.
References—Any bank or trust company
in Palm Beach County.

FLORIDA INVESTMENTS
MANATEE COUNTY.

The county that stands 7th in production of fruit and vegetables in the U. S. A solid foundation back of your investments—Farm Lands—Business Properties—Lots or Acreage for Subdivisions.
Full information on request—we can buy for you and we can resell for profit.
References: Bradenton Bank & Trust Co.
MANATEE LAND SALES CO.,
Bradenton, Fla.
St. Petersburg Office—560 First Ave. North.

NORTH CAROLINA

900 ACRES in Carolina's famous Peach Belt. Ideal Peach land; \$25 per acre.
Z. V. PATE, Owner,
Laurinburg, N. C.

3000 ACRES, part good farming land, adapted to growth of staple farm crops, balance very suitable for stock farm; \$20 per acre. **Z. V. PATE, Owner,** Laurinburg, N. C.

For Solid Conservative Investment
CHARLOTTE REAL ESTATE
is worthy of your attention. No boom. An all the year round business city on a solid, conservative foundation and steady, continual growth.

F. C. ABBOTT & COMPANY,
Nearly thirty years in Charlotte Real Estate and Investments.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

FOR SALE—Great Southern Plantation, 2308 acres; 1100 in cultivation; finest soil. Thirty Tenant Houses, 25 tenant families now living on place.

Big owner's house, barns, etc.; modern suction cotton gin; store at crossroads on farm.

Great hunting place. Lots of deer, turkey, quail, fox and other small game. Fine bass fishing in season.

A great bargain. Write owner.

PAUL ROBINSON,
Box 577, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

TEXAS

E. B. WITMER, Realtor,
First National Bank Building,
Mercedes, Texas.
City Property, Farms, Citrus Groves.
Large acreage irrigated and unirrigated.

VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA FARM and hunting lodge; 390 acres land. Tidewater River frontage. Fine duck and sora marsh; good fishing; 100 acres land in cultivation. Farm self-sustaining and profitable. Residence with modern conveniences. New tenant house and barn. Price \$16,500. Address 805 Travelers Building, Richmond, Va.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

GOLD—Nine patented gold-mining claims for sale, or money wanted to reopen. Large producers in the 80s. Working now under lease. For particulars write

FRANK G. CLINE, Agent,
Box 176, Lordsburg, N. M.

HERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY: comes once in a life-time. Well-established Planing Mill, Lumber and Coal Business, in active operation. Can be bought less than the value. No competition in the town. Located in Delta, York County, Pa.
Address J. Howard Stubbs, Delta, Pa.

MONROE, LOUISIANA. For sale by heirs. **SANDERS IRON WORKS** (Machine Shop and Foundry). Business long established and solvent. Death of owner sole reason for selling. Monroe is one of the most rapidly growing cities of the South, where industry and commerce are expanding. Address inquiries concerning sale to Mrs. Annie F. Sanders, 9 Pine street, Monroe, La., and questions regarding the city will be answered by Chamber of Commerce.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BUSINESS EXECUTIVE wanted to manage office of fast growing construction company doing business all over the Southeast; party must invest some capital in business. Address P. O. Box 660, Pensacola, Fla.

DEVELOPED BUSINESS PROPERTY; vacant business property **ALONGSIDE** that already improved; Lake and River front lots for homes are our specialties. These properties are always good and in demand.

R-E-M-E-M-B-E-R
Florida is daily growing smaller and each week's passing makes for higher values. Get your piece now.

CITY REALTY COMPANY,
Jno. F. Pearson, Prop.,
7 Ball Building, Sanford, Fla.

WOULD LIKE to negotiate with party who can finance and construct a building with five stores and fifty rooms, also twelve four and five room cottages. Own the property clear and want contractor to accept or float the loan to cover construction. Or will consider leasing the ground if built on immediately. It is well located in the center or a small town on the East Coast of Florida, 230 miles south of Jacksonville, on the Indian River and the main Dixie Highway, offering exceptional advantages and profit. For further information address No. 6591, care Manufacturers Record, Baltimore, Md.

PATENTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—U. S. Patent Rights, State Rights, or Royalty. Safety system for controlling traffic, railroad crossings, crossroads, schools and dangerous points on highways. Write **E. M. Wrightson,** Ashland Place, Mobile, Alabama.

INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

FOUNDRY AND MANUFACTURING PLANT—20,000 sq. ft. floor space, motor machinery and foundry equipment, daylight, brick, steel and wood construction, good condition, located on river. Address Box 251, Alexandria, Va.

WILL LEASE—A hard rock quarry and stone plant, in good condition, centrally located on James River Division of C. & O. R. R. at Strathmore, Virginia, 70 miles west of Richmond. Capacity 250 to 300 tons commercial crushed stone daily; good railroad outlet. **D. J. O'Callaghan,** Garland, McDowell County, West Virginia.

BUILDING FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Three-story, Mill-Constructed Building, 145x200, located in Atlanta, on Southern Railway, with platform track space for nine cars, equipped with elevator and sprinkler system.

MANGET BROS. CO., Newnan, Ga.

FACTORY BUILDING FOR SALE—Especially adaptable to textile industry. An excellent opportunity for one desiring factory in center cotton belt. Main building two stories, 50x180; storage 150x200. Within 100 ft. railroad. Three fire plugs on property. Ample space for expansion. Situated just outside limits of city 30,000 in central North Carolina. Ample labor available, where agitation is unknown. Will sell for approximately half of fair value. This property suitable to any form manufacturing. Wire No. 6583, care Manufacturers Record, Baltimore, Md.

FACTORY SITES

MANUFACTURERS: Favorable site for Southern factory, 90 acres, city near Atlanta; bordered by river and railroad. Price now \$50,000. Investigate. **C. L. Johnson,** 608 S. Chevy Chase Drive, Glendale, Cal.

FACTORY SITE FREE—In Cliftondale Park, a suburb of Clifton Forge, Va. On main line C. & O. Railway; large stream through property, within fifty yards high-power electric line; low current rates. Good labor conditions; healthful climate; exempt from city taxes. From one to five acres absolutely free to anyone who will locate an industry on the property. **L. W. Farrier & Co., Inc.,** Clifton Forge, Va.

FLOOR SPACE FOR RENT

BAY STREET, SAVANNAH, GA.
20,000 sq. ft. space, suitable for loft, office and light manufacturing. Central location, railroad and steamboat facilities. Low rent. Address **A. W. SMITH,** 1204 Wynne-Claughton Building, Atlanta, Ga.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS—Booklet free. Highest references. Best results. Promptness assured. **Watson E. Coleman,** Patent Lawyer, 644 G St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

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Write for our free Guide Books and "RECORD OF INVENTION BLANK" before disclosing inventions. Send model or sketch and description of your invention for our inspection and instructions, free. Terms reasonable. Highest references. **VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.,** 712 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

INVENTORS—Send sketch or model of your invention for opinion concerning patentable nature and exact cost of applying for Patent. Book, "How to Obtain a Patent," sent free. Gives information on patent procedure and tells what every inventor should know. Established 25 years. **Chandlee & Chandlee,** 412 Seventh St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED

CIVIL ENGINEER, technical graduate, age 33, unmarried, desires employment with an American firm in Europe in engineering or commercial work. Eleven years' engineering experience, office and field work. Now employed; can give references. Address No. 6592, care Manufacturers Record.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—Superintendent with long experience, both large and small work. Willing to start in any position with reliable concern, either field or office. **C. W. H.,** 112 S. Moody, Tampa, Fla.

WANTED—Position with some corporation or industrial manufacturing plant as Freight Traffic Manager by a married man 38 years old and ten years' freight traffic experience. Address No. 6593, care of Manufacturers Record, Baltimore, Md.

SUPERINTENDENT. 20 years' practical experience in construction and operation of rock crushers, washers and pulverizers. Competent pit and quarry operation; experienced with all types mill machines and power equipment; efficient handling of operating crew. Available now; A-1 references. Address No. 6581, Manufacturers Record.

MEN WANTED

GRADUATE ENGINEER, experienced in structural steel and reinforced concrete building design. Steady work, with exceptionally good future. Massillon Steel Joist Company, Canton, Ohio.

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SPLENDID BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY in South for salesmen to represent large manufacturing concern, selling metal buildings, stokers, grates, soot blowers, water heaters. Fine territory open in industrial centers. Give reference. Write **Marion Machine, Foundry & Supply Company,** P. O. Box 685, Marion, Indiana.

IF YOU ARE OPEN to overtures for new connection, and qualified for a salary between \$2500 and \$25,000, your response to this announcement is invited. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service, of recognized standing and reputation, through which preliminaries are negotiated confidentially for positions of the caliber indicated. The procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected. Established sixteen years. Send only name and address for details.

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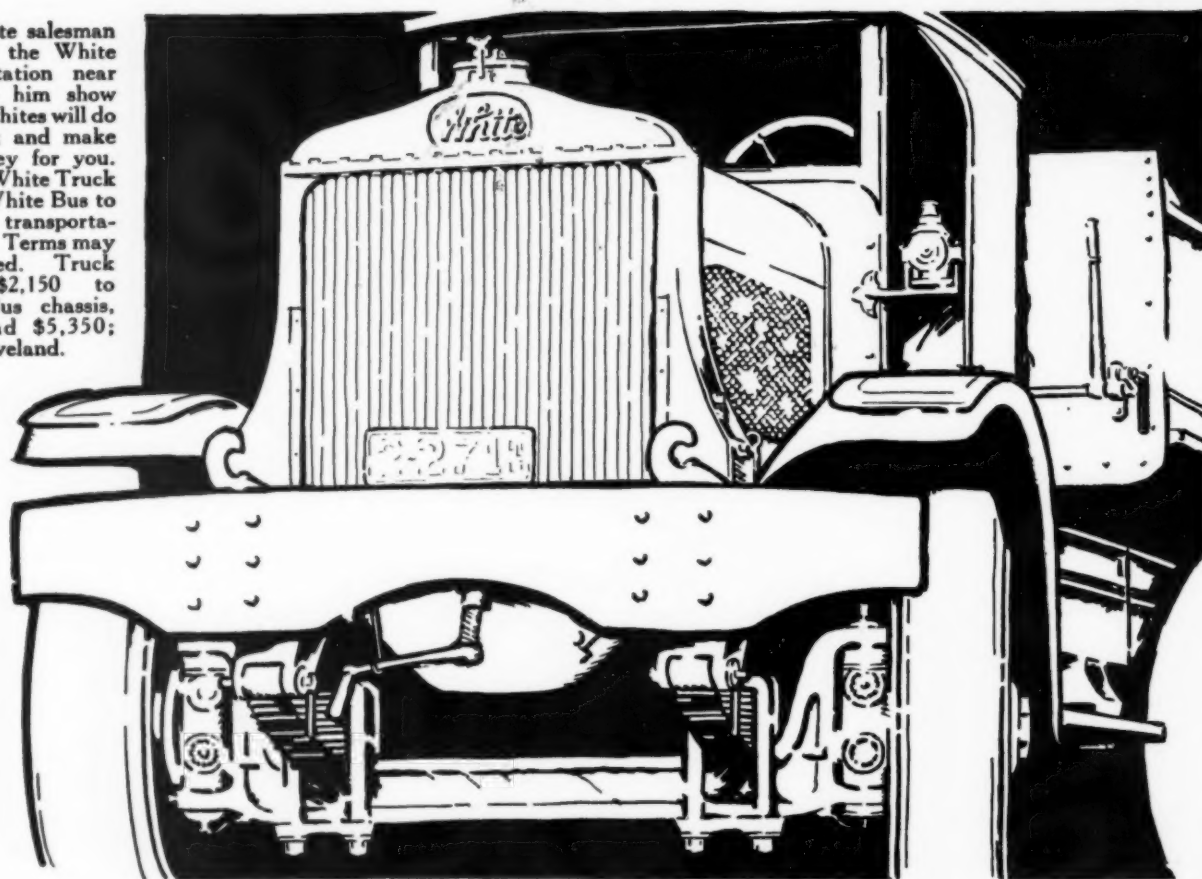
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